THE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1867),

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CONTENTS.

	Page
Report,	7
Financial Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, for Year 1867,	33
Names of Commissioners of National Education,	48

APPENDIX A.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners,	49

APPENDIX B.

Reports upon the District and Minor Model Schools:

No. 1. Limerick,	77
,, 2. Cork,	80
,, 3. Dunmanway,	81
,, 4. Ballymoney,	83
,, 5. Athy,	86
,, 6. Inchicore,	88
,, 7. West Dublin,	90
,, 8. Omagh,	94
,, 9. Londonderry,	97
,, 10. Galway,	100
,, 11. Bailieborough,	103
,, 12. Trim,	105
,, 13. Coleraine,	107
,, 14. Newtownstewart,	110
,, 15. Newry,	113
,, 16. Newtownards,	115
,, 17. Lurgan,	117
,, 18. Ballymena,	120
,, 19. Carrickfergus,	122
,, 20. Monaghan,	124
,, 21. Belfast,	127
,, 22. Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown,	131
,, 23. Sligo,	136

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Page

APPENDIX C.

General Reports of Head Inspectors on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined during the Year 1867:

No. 1. General Report of M. Fitzgerald, Esq., . . . 139
,, 2. ,, T. Sheahan, Esq., A.M., . . . 148
,, 3. ,, James Patterson, Esq., . . . 153
,, 4. ,, A. O'Callaghan, Esq., . . . 158
,, 5. ,, John E. Sheridan, Esq., . . . 162
,, 6. ,, J. G. Fleming, Esq., . . . 164

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from District Inspectors' Annual Reports for the Year 1867:

No. 1. Distribution of the National Schools, and its accordance with the distribution of the population, ... 172
,, 2. Other Schools for the Poor, ... 175
,, 3. Increase in the National Schools during the Year, and the character of those added, ... 179
,, 4. Observations as to Accommodation in Schools, . . . 183
,, 5. State of Schools as to supply of Requisites for Sale to the Pupils, 189
,, 6. Character of the Pupils' Attendance, ... 192
,, 7. Observations as to the Proficiency of the Pupils, . . 198
,, 8. State and prospects of National Education, generally, . . 247

APPENDIX E.

Summaries of Tables returned by the District Inspectors in their Annual Reports for 1867:

No. 1. Classification of Schools with regard to Building, Repairs, &c., Furniture and Apparatus, Premises and Play-grounds, Out-offices, &c., ... 288
,, 2. Classification of Schools as to observance of Cleanliness, Neatness, and Order, ... 289
,, 3. Classification of Schools as to nature of Average Attendance commanded by them; also, the Number of Schools for which the Teachers pay Rent, and the average Rent per School, . 290
,, 4. Number of new Teachers appointed in the Year 1867, with their Antecedents, ... 291
,, 5. Number of Paid Monitors in Board's Service at end of Year 1867, according to Districts, ... 292
,, 6. Ages of Pupils examined by District Inspectors during Year 1867, 293
,, 7. Proficiency of Pupils actually examined by the Inspectors themselves during the Year, ... 295

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX F.

Page

REPORTS ON NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FARMS:

No. 1. General Report of Thomas Baldwin, Esq., . . . 298
Map of Albert Farm and Gardens, . . *referred to at* 304
,, Kilkenny Model Farm, . . ,, 310
,, Limerick ,, . . ,, 319
,, Munster ,, . . ,, 323
,, Ulster ,, . . ,, 327
,, Atby ,, . . ,, 331
,, Bailieborough ,, . . ,, 334
,, Dunmanway ,, . . ,, 337
,, Ballymoney ,, . . ,, 339
,, Bath ,, . . ,, 339
,, Farraby ,, . . ,, 341
,, Glandore ,, . . ,, 342
,, Leitrim ,, . . ,, 346
,, Mount Trenchard ,, . . ,, 348
,, Templedouglas ,, . . ,, 348
,, Tervoe ,, . . ,, 351
,, Loughash (in the Year 1830) ,, 357
,, Do. (in the Year 1863) ,, 357
No. 2. General Report of Michael Brogan, Esq., . . . 366

APPENDIX G.

List of Operation Schools on 31st December, 1867, with Summary in Counties and Provinces, ... 382

APPENDIX H.

List of Suspended Schools at end of Year 1867, ... 567

APPENDIX I.

List of Schools to which Building Grants had been awarded, but which were not in operation at the end of the Year 1867, ... 568

APPENDIX K.

I. List of New Operation Schools aided during the Year 1867, . . 574
II. List of Schools for which Building Grants were sanctioned during the Year, ... 577
III. List of Building-Schools brought into operation during the Year, . 579
IV. Operation Schools suspended during the Year, . . . 579
V. List of Suspended Schools re-opened during the Year, . . . 579
VI. List of Struck-off Schools, ... 580
VII. General Summary of Operation Schools, Building Schools, and Suspended Schools, in connexion with the Commissioners on 31st December, 1867, ... 582

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX L.

Page

I. List of Workhouse Schools in connexion on 31st December, 1867, . 584
II. List of Prison Schools, ... 587
III. List of Schools accepting Books and Inspection only, . . . 587
IV. List of Lunatic Asylum Schools, ... 587
V. List of Convent Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1867, . 588
VI. List of Agricultural Schools in connexion on 31st December, 1867, . 591

APPENDIX M.

List of Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary, ... 593

APPENDIX N.

QUESTIONS (FOR ANSWER IN WRITING) PROPOSED AT DISTRICT EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1867:

No 1.—Male Teachers, ... 606
2.—Female Teachers, ... 613
3.—Paid Monitors, ... 626
4.—Paid Monitresses, ... 628
5.—First-class Monitors, ... 630
6. Do. Monitresses, ... 632

APPENDIX O.

National School Districts, their Official Centres, their Areas, and portions of Country comprised in them, ... 634
County Index to Districts, ... 653

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTORS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS:

Head Inspectors, ... 654
District Inspectors, ... 654
Agricultural Inspectors, ... 654

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

THE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1867).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES, MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

May it please your Excellency,

I.—1. We, the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, submit to your Excellency this our Thirty-fourth Report.

II.—2. On the 31st of December, 1866, we had 6,453 schools, in operation, which had on their rolls, for the year then ended 910,819 children; with an average daily attendance, for the same period, of 316,225 children. At the close of the year 1867, the number of schools in operation was 6,520. The *total number of children on the rolls* within the year was 913,198,* and the *average daily attendance* of children for the year was 321,683. Number of schools in operation.

3. As compared with the year 1866, there is an increase of 67 in the number of schools in operation for the year 1867. The increase in the total number of pupils on rolls is 2,379; and the increase in the average daily attendance is 5,458. Increase in schools, and attendance.

4. We have in course of erection 81 National *School-houses*, which will contain 125 separate *school-rooms*. When these 81 buildings shall have been completed, they will afford accommodation to 10,510 children. Of the above 81 school-houses, the erection of 43 was sanctioned during the year 1867. Schools in course of erection.

5. There were 14 vested schools opened during the year, towards the erection of which grants had been made, and 1 suspended school was re-opened. These are included in the 6,520 schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867, and their names will be found inserted in a list in the Appendix. Vested schools opened, &c.

* (I.) By the *total number of children on rolls* is meant the gross aggregate of distinct individual children whose names have appeared on the school-rolls within the year.

(II.) By the *average daily attendance* of children for the year is meant the *mean* or average of the numbers found in *actual* attendance—not on rolls merely, but present in their classes, from day to day throughout the year.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Number of schools struck off roll.

6. The number of schools struck off our roll, during the year 1867, was 73. Of these, 70 had been previously in operation, the remaining 3 being merely cases in which grants for building were cancelled. A list of the schools struck off is given in the Appendix, with the reasons for their having been removed from our roll.

Suspended schools.

7. The number of schools in the "suspended list," at the close of the year, was 71, of which 5 were suspended during the year 1867. Many of these suspended schools are from time to time re-opened, as the causes for their suspension are removed.

Number of schools in operation, and number of children on rolls from 1833 to 1867.

8. The following Table exhibits the number of National Schools in operation, together with the number of children on the rolls, as specified in our several Reports, to the 31st of December, 1867:—

No. and Date of Report.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Children on the Rolls for:
No. 1, 31st December, 1833, . .	789	Half-year ended 30th Sept., 107,042
No. 2, 31st March, 1835, . .	1,106	" 145,521
No. 3, do. 1836, . .	1,181	" 153,707
No. 4, do. 1837, . .	1,300	" 166,929
No. 5, do. 1838, . .	1,384	" 169,548
No. 6, 31st December, 1839, . .	1,581	" 192,971
No. 7, do. 1840, . .	1,978	" 232,560
No. 8, do. 1841, . .	2,337	" 281,849
No. 9, do. 1842, . .	2,721	" 319,792
No. 10, do. 1843, . .	2,912	" 355,320
No. 11, do. 1844, . .	3,153	" 395,550
No. 12, do. 1845, . .	3,426	" 432,844
No. 13, do. 1846, . .	3,637	" 456,410
No. 14, do. 1847, . .	3,825	" 402,632
No. 15, do. 1848, . .	4,109	" 507,469
No. 16, do. 1849, . .	4,321	" 480,623
No. 17, do. 1850, . .	4,547	" 511,239
No. 18, do. 1851, . .	4,704	" 520,401
No. 19, do. 1852, . .	4,875	" 544,604
No. 20, do. 1853, . .	5,023	" 550,631
No. 21, do. 1854, . .	5,178	" 551,110
No. 22, do. 1855, . .	5,124	" 535,905
No. 23, do. 1856, . .	5,245	31 Dec., 560,134
No. 24, do. 1857, . .	5,337	Year ended 31st December, 776,473*
No. 25, do. 1858, . .	5,408	" 803,610
No. 26, do. 1859, . .	5,496	" 806,510
No. 27, do. 1860, . .	5,632	" 804,000
No. 28, do. 1861, . .	5,830	" 803,364
No. 29, do. 1862, . .	6,010	" 812,527
No. 30, do. 1863, . .	6,163	" 840,569
No. 31, do. 1864, . .	6,263	" 870,401
No. 32, do. 1865, . .	6,372	" 922,084
No. 33, do. 1866, . .	6,453	" 910,819
No. 34, do. 1867, . .	6,520	" 913,198

* In this year, 1857, the Commissioners for the first time thought it right to ascertain and record the *total number of children* appearing on the rolls within the *entire* year. Hence the large increase in the number of children in the above table for year 1857 and subsequent years, as compared with the year 1856.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

9. The number of applications for grants to new schools in the year 1867 was 235. To 194 of these we promised the required assistance, either for building or for salaries and requisites. The remaining 41 applications were rejected for various reasons, of which official records are kept. Applications for grants to new schools.

10. The annexed Tabular Return of the 194 Schools added to our list during the Year 1867, shows the Number in each Province, with the Nature of the Aid Granted. Return of new schools in 1867, arranged in provinces.

Province.	Salary and Requisites.	Towards Building and Furnishing Schools.	Total.
Ulster, . .	50	7	57
Munster, . .	23	49	72
Leinster, . .	27	5	32
Connaught, .	27	6	33
Total, . .	127	67*	194

11. The 194 schools specified in the preceding Table, are under the management of 149 individuals, several having more than one school under their care. The following Table shows the Number of these schools under the management of Patrons of each religious denomination—distinguishing lay from clerical:— Number and religious denominations of the Patrons or Managers of the new schools added in 1867.

Religious Denominations.	Clerical.		Lay.		Total.	
	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.
Established Church, .	19	22	20	22	39	44
Roman Catholics, . .	89	125	6	9	95	134
Presbyterians, . .	7	8	5	5	12	13
Other Persuasions, . .	2	2	1	1	3	3
Total, . .	117	157	32	37	149	194

12. The following Summary exhibits the Total Number of National Schools in each Province on the 31st December, 1867, distinguishing those Schools which were in operation, those to which building grants had been promised, and those upon the suspended list:— Number of Schools in each province, distinguishing Operation, Building, and Suspended Schools.

Summary.

Province.	Schools in Operation List on 31st Dec., 1867.	Schools to which there are outstanding Building Grants.	Suspended.	Total Number of Schools in connexion, on the 31st Dec., 1867.
Ulster, . .	2,406	16	26	2,448
Munster, . .	1,592	78	19	1,689
Leinster, . .	1,480	8	17	1,505
Connaught, .	1,042	23	9	1,074
Total, . .	6,520	125	71	6,716

* That is, 67 *schools* as distinguished from *school-houses*;—there being sometimes two schools, male and female, in the same house.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Number of vested schools.

III.—13. At the termination of the year 1867, we had on our list, vested either in Trustees or in our Board, or secured by bond, 1,218 school-houses, containing 1,864 rooms, accommodating distinct schools. The number of these schools vested in trustees was 1,032: the number vested in our Board in its corporate capacity (including 148 assigned) was 737: the number for which we held bonds for the observance of our rules was 95.

14. The following Table shows the counties and provinces in which the vested schools and houses are situated, distinguishing the number held under each kind of security:—

Vested schools, in counties and provinces.

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses in each County and Province, with the Number of separate Schools held in those Houses.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
Ulster:										
Antrim,	17	10	25	2	54	30	13	33	3	79
Armagh,	8	.	12	2	22	14	.	18	4	36
Cavan,	4	5	22	.	31	7	10	38	.	55
Donegal,	34	7	46	2	89	39	7	53	2	101
Down,	7	2	24	5	38	12	2	35	7	56
Fermanagh,	8	7	14	7	36	10	7	16	7	40
Londonderry,	8	3	22	.	33	14	4	32	.	50
Monaghan,	10	.	16	2	28	12	.	23	2	37
Tyrone,	20	12	33	5	70	26	15	37	6	84
Total,	116	46	214	25	401	164	58	285	31	538
Munster:										
Clare,	18	9	20	.	47	29	17	35	.	81
Cork,	39	6	85	9	139	68	10	134	14	226
Kerry,	41	6	48	7	102	60	11	83	7	161
Limerick,	16	3	20	.	39	29	5	35	.	69
Tipperary,	10	1	30	3	44	18	1	46	4	69
Waterford,	4	5	8	1	18	7	8	15	2	32
Total,	128	30	211	20	389	211	52	348	27	638
Leinster:										
Carlow,	.	.	14	5	19	.	.	23	9	32
Dublin,	8	1	13	1	23	26	2	25	2	55
Kildare,	2	.	15	2	19	5	.	23	4	32
Kilkenny,	8	.	15	1	24	11	.	26	1	38
King's,	7	.	9	.	16	10	.	14	.	24
Longford,	1	.	10	1	12	2	.	19	2	23
Louth,	.	1	14	2	17	.	2	26	4	32
Meath,	3	.	25	4	32	7	.	45	6	58
Queen's,	3	1	7	1	12	6	2	11	1	20
Westmeath,	.	.	19	.	19	.	.	35	.	35
Wexford,	5	.	9	.	14	9	.	15	.	24
Wicklow,	4	.	5	2	11	8	.	8	4	18
Total,	41	3	155	19	218	84	6	268	33	391

[*continued.*

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses—*continued.*

Counties and Provinces.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
CONNAUGHT:										
Galway, . . .	29	4	31	.	64	44	8	48	.	100
Leitrim, . . .	8	3	18	2	26	4	4	22	3	33
Mayo, . . .	43	10	18	.	71	56	12	24	.	92
Roscommon, . .	15	2	14	.	31	19	4	21	.	44
Sligo, . . .	3	3	11	1	18	7	4	16	1	28
Total, . .	93	22	92	3	210	130	32	131	4	297
Grand Total, .	378	101	672	67	1,218	589	148	1,032	95	1,864

15. In addition to the preceding vested schools on our list at the end of the year, there were grants outstanding for the erection of 19 school-houses, to accommodate 28 separate schools, the leases for which had not then been executed. Schools to be vested.

16. The number of non-vested schools in connexion with us on the 31st of December, 1867, was 4,824. Number non-vested.

IV.—17. The following Table shows the distribution of the Operation Schools according to the several Provinces, with the Pupils in attendance, and the averages for each School. Total number of Operation Schools in each province, with the total number of pupils on rolls, and average daily attendance.

Provinces.	No. of Schools in operation on the 31st Dec., 1867.	Total No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average daily attendance for year ending 31st December, 1867.
Ulster, . . .	2,406	321,415	106,470
Munster . .	1,592	241,023	96,427
Leinster, . .	1,480	202,038	73,103
Connaught, . .	1,042	148,722	45,683
Total, . .	6,520	913,198	321,683
Average per School,	—	140·0	49·3

V.—18. The following Table shows the per-centage of Schools from which returns have been received exhibiting a mixed attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867:— Schools with mixed religious attendance.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Ulster, . .	81·6	80·9	81·6	83·3	83·9
Munster, . .	32·8	32·0	33·1	37·6	40·5
Leinster, . .	40·8	40·4	41·6	47·6	48·0
Connaught, .	45·1	45·0	44·5	48·1	50·5
Total, .	54·6	54·1	54·7	58·4	59·8

19. In previous years this information referred to the last quarter of each year only. We are now able to present the information for the *entire* of the years 1866 and 1867.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Religious denominations of pupils on rolls in the year 1867.

20. In the following TABLE we give the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of 912,745 of the PUPILS on the Rolls of National Schools, for the year 1867.

[N.B.—The returns of the Managers fail to state the Religious Denominations in the case of 453 Pupils.]

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Religious Denominations.				Total Number of Pupils returned for Year ended Dec. 31, 1867.
	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Other Persuasions.	
ULSTER:					
Antrim,	13,254	22,553	46,281	2,421	84,509
Armagh,	7,047	16,281	5,311	1,073	29,712
Cavan,	2,241	25,285	954	96	28,578
Donegal,	3,654	27,337	3,684	207	34,882
Down,	7,714	17,732	24,752	747	50,945
Fermanagh,	4,166	8,933	151	115	13,365
Londonderry,	3,434	11,233	9,778	441	24,886
Monaghan,	1,986	15,179	2,457	23	19,645
Tyrone,	6,934	19,892	7,494	426	34,746
Total,	50,430	164,425	100,862	5,549	321,266
MUNSTER:					
Clare,	259	26,490	7	.	26,758
Cork,	2,319	85,504	300	320	88,443
Kerry,	382	37,176	8	.	37,561
Limerick,	792	38,414	117	99	34,422
Tipperary,	839	37,350	59	64	38,312
Waterford,	297	14,785	74	73	15,229
Total,	4,888	234,719	560	556	240,723
LEINSTER:					
Carlow,	141	7,678	3	4	7,824
Dublin,	1,983	50,384	372	153	52,892
Kildare,	458	12,419	72	44	12,993
Kilkenny,	484	19,778	17	11	20,270
King's,	593	11,989	35	40	12,857
Longford,	428	11,657	80	7	12,172
Louth,	222	13,141	115	18	13,496
Meath,	684	15,785	94	3	16,566
Queen's,	367	11,435	7	1	11,810
Westmeath,	338	13,770	18	3	14,129
Wexford,	261	15,737	7	12	16,017
Wicklow,	454	10,736	11	7	11,208
Total,	6,393	194,507	831	303	202,034
CONNAUGHT:					
Galway,	390	37,088	106	34	37,818
Leitrim,	1,919	20,104	45	18	22,084
Mayo,	647	39,536	177	5	40,365
Roscommon,	481	28,178	24	8	28,687
Sligo,	998	18,712	163	95	19,968
Total,	4,435	143,616	515	156	148,722
ULSTER,	50,430	164,425	100,862	5,549	321,286
MUNSTER,	4,888	234,719	560	556	240,723
LEINSTER,	8,393	194,507	831	303	202,034
CONNAUGHT,	4,435	143,816	515	156	148,722
GRAND TOTAL,	66,146	737,267	102,768	0,564	912,745
Per-centage,	7·25	80·77	11·25	0·73	—

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

21. On pages 10 and 11 we give a Table showing the Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls of those Schools from which returns have been received, exhibiting a *mixed* attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils, for the year 1867. The following analysis shows the *average* number of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils in each of the mixed Schools:— Average number of pupils in *mixed* schools.

A.—Under Protestant Teachers.

	Mixed Schools.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster, . . .	953	117·6	26·1
Munster, . . .	18	42·6	46·3
Leinster, . . .	33	44·5	42·9
Connaught, . .	35	41·3	65·7
Total, . .	1,039	111·4	28·3

B.—Under Roman Catholic and Protestant Teachers conjointly.

	Mixed Schools.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster, . . .	66	153·6	55·0
Munster, . . .	19	108·5	158·2
Leinster, . . .	38	55·1	157·4
Connaught, . .	9	58·8	68·3
Total, . .	132	112·3	100·2

C.—Under Roman Catholic Teachers.

	Mixed Schools.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster, . . .	959	17·8	106·7
Munster, . . .	595	3·7	150·2
Leinster, . . .	627	4·6	118·5
Connaught, . .	468	5·4	144 4
Total, . .	2,649	9·3	125·9

22. The following summary shows how the Protestant pupils in mixed National schools are distributed:—

115,768 mixing with 29,450 Roman Catholic pupils in 1,039 schools, taught exclusively by Protestant teachers; giving to each school an average of 111·4 Protestant, and 28·3 Roman Catholic pupils.

14,825 mixing with 13,228 Roman Catholic pupils in 132 schools, taught conjointly by Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers; giving to each school an average of 112·3 Protestant, and 100·2 Roman Catholic pupils.

24,750 mixing with 333,631 Roman Catholic pupils in 2,649 schools, taught exclusively by Roman Catholic teachers; giving to each school an average of 9·3 Protestant, and 125·9 Roman Catholic pupils.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

23. In the following TABLE we give the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the exhibiting a Mixed Attendance of PROTESTANTS

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mixed Schools.	Under Protestant Teachers.						Under	
		No. of Schools.	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	No. of Schools.	E.C.
ULSTER.									
Antrim,	377	295	10,358	5,045	34,699	1,544	51,648	64	392
Armagh,	158	89	5,486	2,114	4,143	762	12,505	60	538
Cavan,	190	21	809	624	652	26	2,111	164	1,282
Donegal,	240	92	2,176	4,285	2,756	177	9,394	147	1,412
Down,	290	194	5,602	3,579	18,137	533	27,851	67	977
Fermanagh,	115	25	1 586	760	87	64	2,497	87	2,339
Londonderry,	195	127	2.610	3,137	7,360	318	13,425	80	383
Monaghan,	127	41	1,150	1,857	1,615	9	4,631	83	669
Tyrone,	286	69	3,864	3,500	5,235	326	12,925	207	2,436
Total,	1,973	953	33,641	24,901	74,684	3,759	136,985	959	10,428
MUNSTER.									
Clare,	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	259
Cork,	209	9	483	246	19	8	754	194	679
Kerry,	102	1	11	41	–	–	52	101	326
Limerick,	83	1	33	1	21	6	81	79	270
Tipperary,	130	6	135	452	13	34	634	119	496
Waterford,	40	1	5	94	1	–	100	34	89
Total,	632	18	687	834	54	46	1,601	595	2,119
LEINSTER.									
Carlow,	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	141
Dublin,	81	8	549	164	45	50	808	54	325
Kildare,	55	2	85	26	13	21	145	50	214
Kilkenny,	58	2	40	121	3	–	164	53	175
King's,	63	3	110	224	19	5	358	57	277
Longford,	61	3	75	117	34	–	226	58	273
Louth,	33	3	57	259	15	–	331	29	61
Meath,	94	2	66	30	–	–	96	88	338
Queen's,	58	4	120	125	–	1	246	53	240
Westmeath,	54	1	4	113	–	–	117	53	187
Wexford,	60	1	22	3	2	2	29	58	197
Wicklow,	50	4	123	233	3	6	365	43	283
Total,	698	33	1,251	1,415	134	85	2,885	627	2,711
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway,	90	4	13	260	27	6	306	83	277
Leitrim,	120	17	378	1,467	27	5	2,375	102	748
Mayo,	117	8	177	241	117	4	539	108	369
Roscommon,	85	2	63	129	–	–	192	82	349
Sligo,	100	4	70	203	60	2	335	93	634
Total,	512	35	1,199	2,300	231	17	3,747	468	2,377
ULSTER,	1,978	953	33,641	24,901	74,684	3,759	136,985	959	10,428
MUNSTER,	632	18	667	834	54	46	1,601	595	2,119
LEINSTER,	698	33	1,251	1,415	134	85	2,885	627	2,711
CONNAUGHT,	512	35	1,199	2,300	231	17	3,747	468	2,377
GRAND TOTAL,	3,820*	1,039	36,758	29,450	75,103	3,907	145,218	2,649	17,635

* There is one school with a mixed attendance of 3 Protestant and 59 Roman

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PUPILS on the Rolls of SCHOOLS from which Returns have been received, and ROMAN CATHOLICS, for the year 1867.

Roman Catholic Teachers.				Principals of one Denomination, and Assistants of the other.						Counties and Provinces.
R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	No. of Schools	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	
										ULSTER.
9,471	1,071	26	10,960	18	1,445	1,161	2,567	290	5,463	Antrim.
9,462	272	4	10,276	9	797	548	595	111	2,051	Armagh.
18,596	183	8	20,009	5	125	521	109	–	755	Cavan.
16,682	819	30	18,943	1	28	148	13	–	189	Donegal.
11,033	1,097	40	13,147	9	379	497	1,127	64	2,067	Down.
7,529	45	6	9,919	3	130	11	10	29	186	Fermanagh.
5,962	687	20	7,052	6	280	220	630	86	1,218	Londonderry.
10,057	630	5	11,361	3	135	95	143	9	382	Monaghan.
13,617	1,637	37	17,727	10	499	425	482	51	1,457	Tyrone.
102,409	6,441	176	119,454	66	3,818	3,626	5,602	640	13,766	
										MUNSTER.
10,116	7	–	10,382	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clare.
30,340	36	6	31,061	6	762	1,455	62	142	2,421	Cork.
18,687	3	–	17,016	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kerry.
11,918	23	3	12,214	3	386	111	65	60	622	Limerick.
15,366	18	–	15,080	5	208	523	28	30	789	Tipperary.
4,913	21	6	5,029	5	200	916	52	67	1,235	Waterford.
89,340	108	15	91,582	19	1,556	3,005	207	299	5,067	
										LEINSTER.
3,544	3	4	3,692	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carlow.
7,670	35	17	8,047	19	1,044	4,481	239	86	5,850	Dublin.
8,577	19	2	6,812	3	139	58	40	21	258	Kildare.
6,524	1	–	6,700	3	130	105	13	11	259	Kilkenny.
6,537	8	–	6,822	3	127	134	8	13	282	King's.
8,306	10	7	8,596	–	–	–	–	–	–	Longford.
3,983	15	–	4,059	1	2	200	–	–	202	Louth.
8,620	39	–	9,003	4	117	592	–	3	712	Meath.
6,583	7	–	6,830	1	7	146	–	–	153	Queen's.
5,738	14	3	5,942	–	–	–	–	–	–	Westmeath.
5,577	5	6	5,785	1	42	5	–	4	51	Wexford.
4,640	8	1	4,932	3	48	261	–	–	309	Wicklow.
74,305	164	40	77,220	38	1,656	5,902	300	138	8,076	
										CONNAUGHT.
11,195	36	1	11,509	3	100	111	48	27	281	Galway.
12,689	17	1	13,455	1	28	90	–	–	118	Leitrim.
17,887	49	–	18,305	1	6	89	–	–	95	Mayo.
12,072	24	6	12,451	1	69	121	–	–	190	Roscommon.
13,734	23	14	14,405	3	158	204	53	45	460	Sligo.
67,577	149	22	70,125	9	361	615	96	72	1,144	
102,409	6,441	176	119,454	60	3,018	3,626	5,682	640	13,768	ULSTER.
89,340	100	15	91,582	19	1,556	3,005	207	299	5,067	MUNSTER.
74,305	164	40	77,220	38	1,656	5,982	300	138	8,076	LEINSTER.
67,577	149	22	70,125	9	361	615	96	72	1,144	CONNAUGHT.
333,631	6,862	253	358,381	132	7,391	13,228	6,285	1,149	28,053	GRAND TOTAL.

Catholic pupils under teachers whose religious denomination is unascertained.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Comparison of population with pupils in attendance.

23. As stated in our last Report, the Roman Catholics throughout nearly every part of Ireland avail themselves of the National schools. It is, however, in the province of Ulster only that Protestants generally are of that class in society for which National schools are intended. 73·2 per cent. of the Protestant population of Ireland is in Ulster. In the other provinces the Protestants are a very small section of the population, and somewhat rarely of that class in society which frequents National schools. In Ulster, too, the population is pretty equally mixed—50·5 per cent. being Roman Catholic, and 49·5 per cent. being Protestant. As a test, therefore, of the acceptability of the National school system on the part of the people, as also of their willingness or readiness to attend National schools of a mixed description, the province of Ulster may be taken as a fair exponent. In this province we find that 156,841 or 89·3 per cent. of all the Protestant pupils of National schools in the country are in attendance; and again that of the 156,841 no less than 139,269, or 88·8 per cent., are in attendance at schools frequented by Roman Catholics. Considering that there are several places in Ulster where the population is exclusively Protestant, and where, therefore, a mixed attendance at a National school is physically impossible, these results exhibit a remarkable degree of readiness on the part of the people to freqnent mixed schools.

24. The general acceptability by Protestants and Roman Catholics alike of the National system may be gathered from the fact that in Ulster 50·5 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics, whilst 51·2 per cent. of the National school pupils are Roman Catholics; and 49·5 per cent. of the population are Protestants, whilst 48·8 per cent. of the National school pupils are Protestants.

25. For facility of comparison we publish the following table, showing the proportion per cent. of the population of Ulster according to religions denominations; and the centesimal proportions of the pupils of the various religious denominations in attendance at National Schools for the year 1867.

Counties.	Population.				Pupils in National Schools.			
	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.
Antrim, .	20·3	27·1	47·4	5·2	15·7	26·7	54·7	2·9
Armagh, .	30·9	48·8	16·2	4·1	23·7	54·8	17·9	3·6
Cavan, . .	14·9	80·5	3·5	1·1	7·8	88·5	3·4	·3
Donegal, .	12·6	75·1	11·	1·3	10·5	78·4	10·5	·6
Down, . .	20·3	32·5	44·6	2·6	15·1	34·8	48·6	1·5
Fermanagh, .	38·4	56·5	1·8	3·3	31·1	66·9	1·1	·9
Londonderry, .	16·9	45·3	35·1	2·7	13·8	45·9	39·3	1·8
Monaghan, .	14·	73·4	12·	·6	10·1	77·3	12·5	·1
Tyrone, . .	21·9	56·5	19·5	2·1	19·9	57·3	21·6	1·2
Ulster, .	20·4	50·5	26·3	2·8	15·7	51·2	31·4	1·7

It may be added that of the 947,623 Protestants in the population of Ulster, 156,841, or 1 in 6·0, are attending National schools; and that of the 966,613 Roman Catholics in Ulster, 164,425, or 1 in 5·8, are pupils of National schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The following Table exhibits the Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Unmixed Schools for year ended 31st December, 1867.

Counties and Provinces.	Total Number of Unmixed Schools.	Under Protestant Teachers.					Under Roman Catholic Teachers.		
		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.—Protestants.				Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	
			E. C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.		R. C.	Total.
Ulster.									
Antrim,	106	81	1,059	7,944	561	9,564	25	6,876	6,876
Armagh,	24	7	226	301	196	723	17	4,157	4,157
Cavan,	54	1	25	10	52	97	53	5,544	5,544
Donegal,	56	2	38	96	–	134	54	6,222	6,222
Down,	61	45	755	4,391	110	5,257	16	2,623	2,623
Fermanagh,	7	1	111	3	16	130	6	633	633
Londonderry,	26	13	161	1,101	17	1,279	13	1,914	1,914
Monaghan,	21	2	32	69	–	101	19	3,170	3,170
Tyrone,	25	4	135	140	12	287	21	2,350	2,350
Total,	380	156	2,543	14,055	974	17,572	224	33,489	33,489
Munster.									
Clare,	124	–	–	–	–	–	124	15,374	16,374
Cork,	336	10	395	183	166	744	326	53,463	53,463
Kerry,	120	1	45	–	–	45	127	20,448	20,448
Limerick,	118	2	103	8	30	141	116	21,384	21,384
Tipperary,	149	–	–	–	–	–	149	20,978	20,978
Waterford,	72	–	–	–	–	–	72	8,804	8,804
Total,	927	13	543	191	196	930	914	141,451	141,451
Leinster.									
Carlow,	29	–	–	–	–	–	29	4,132	4,132
Dublin,	144	3	65	53	–	118	141	38,069	38,069
Kildare,	49	1	20	–	–	20	48	5,758	5,758
Kilkenny,	108	2	119	–	–	119	106	13,028	13,028
King's,	37	2	79	–	22	101	35	5,094	5,094
Longford,	30	2	80	36	–	116	28	3,234	3,234
Louth,	52	2	102	85	18	205	50	8,699	8,699
Meath,	73	5	163	55	–	218	68	6,537	6,537
Queen's,	32	–	–	–	–	–	32	4,581	4,581
Westmeath,	75	3	147	4	–	151	72	7,902	7,902
Wexford,	89	–	–	–	–	–	89	10,152	10,152
Wicklow,	37	–	–	–	–	–	37	5,602	5,602
Total,	755	20	775	233	40	1,048	735	112,788	112,788
Connaught.									
Galway,	170	–	–	–	–	–	170	25,522	25,522
Leitrim,	55	4	267	1	10	278	51	5,858	5,858
Mayo,	139	1	95	11	1	107	138	21,319	21,319
Roscommon,	107	–	–	–	–	–	107	15,854	15,854
Sligo,	29	1	04	2	6	92	28	4,571	4,571
Total,	500	6	446	14	17	477	494	73,124	73,124
Ulster,	380	156	2,543	14,055	974	17,572	224	33,489	33,489
Munster,	927	13	543	191	196	930	914	141,451	141,451
Leinster,	755	20	775	233	40	1,048	735	112,788	112,788
Connaught,	500	6	446	14	17	477	494	73,124	73,124
Grand Total,	2,562*	195	4,307	14,493	1,227	20,027	2,367	360,852	360,852

* There are two schools with an unmixed attendance of 48 Roman Catholic pupils, under Protestant teachers; and there is one school with an unmixed attendance of 105 Protestant pupils, under teachers, one of whom is Roman Catholic and the other Protestant.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Extent to which mixed education prevails.

26. Much discussion has taken place as to the extent of mixed education that prevails in National schools.

We have deemed it advisable to produce again this year, for the convenience and information of the public, full statistics relating to the attendance of Roman Catholics and Protestants at National schools.

In considering the question as to the amount of the mixed education which prevails in National schools, it is to be borne in mind that the measure of this amount is represented by the ratio in which the minority, the Protestants, is found in association with the majority, the Roman Catholics. When none of the minority mix with the majority there is no mixed education. When the whole of the minority mix with the majority there is the greatest possible amount of mixed education. The minority, the Protestant pupils, numbered for the year 1867, 175,478. The Roman Catholic pupils, the majority, for the same year numbered 737,267. The maximum of mixed education would prevail if the whole of the 175,478 Protestant pupils were in attendance in schools frequented by Roman Catholics. This maximum, however, is unattainable, for there are some places in the north of Ireland where Protestants constitute the whole population, and where mixture with Roman Catholics is accordingly impossible.

But of the 175,478 Protestant pupils in National schools 155,843, or 88·5 per cent., are in attendance in mixed schools.

If 100, therefore, represents the maximum which might possibly prevail, 88·5 is the measure of the extent of mixed education which actually does prevail.

27. Few can possibly deny the advantage of our leading rule, which entirely protects the pupils of National schools from the possibility of proselytism in the 3,821 mixed schools to which we have been adverting; but the importance of the same rule in the operation of the 2,565 unmixed schools, may not, to some persons, be quite so apparent; and we shall therefore very briefly proceed to illustrate it.

28. In the province of Munster there are 927 unmixed schools, of which 13 only are under Protestant teachers; and in the same province there are only 37 other schools in which a Protestant teacher, principal or assistant, is to be met with. It may fairly be asked, are the Protestants, scattered as they are in small numbers throughout the province, under the circumstances, to be debarred the privilege of attending with a safe conscience and an equal right, the 914 unmixed schools under Catholic teachers exclusively, because it meets the views of some people to ignore the rule which renders it impossible to tamper with the faith of a child.

Then, if the rule were so framed as to meet the case of mixed schools only, a temptation would be presented to persons in favour of unmixed schools, to deter or disgust the minority from continuing to attend their schools. In the province of Munster there are 595 schools taught exclusively by Roman Catholics, in which 2,242 Protestants, or an average of only 3·7 to each school are in attendance; just as in Ulster there are 24,901 Roman Catholics

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

attending 953 schools, or an average of 26·1 to each school, which are exclusively taught by Protestant teachers. And the conductors of these schools, in Munster and Ulster alike, are at present bound to receive, to nurture, and to protect these small minorities that resort to them.

Finally, the existence of the protective rule in all schools, mixed or unmixed, establishes the right of a parent to select for the place of education of his child the school which is most convenient, or the school which has the best master in it, feeling at the same time that to whatever school he sends him he is secure from all assault upon his conscience.

Those who wish that no restriction on the time of giving religious instruction, or that no protective rule should exist in unmixed schools, must admit that under such a system, a school, which at any time became an unmixed school, could never afterwards receive any pupils of a different religious persuasion. It would be considered an unreasonable thing to require the habits and the organization of a school to be altered to accommodate two or three pupils, who after deranging the entire school by a few days attendance, may shortly afterwards leave it to attend some other school. It cannot be doubted but that such unwelcome pupils would be treated as intruders, and strong measures adopted to force them to stay away.

Indeed it may be considered certain that the protective rules cannot be enforced at all unless they are enforced in every case. It would generally be more convenient or more agreeable to the patron to be exempt from these rules; and that toleration which is now enjoyed by the minority who attend the National schools would cease to exist, if the attendance of the minority compelled the patron to observe rules from which he would otherwise have been free.

This large amount of mixed attendance has not been caused by any pressure put upon the minority by the Commissioners, who have always given the most liberal interpretation to their rules in favour of any small minority desirous of establishing a school for themselves.

To understand the probable effect of the abandonment of the protective rules on the education of the country, it is most important to consider the schools under Roman Catholic teachers which are attended by some Protestant pupils. The number of such schools is 2,649; the number of Protestant pupils instructed in them is 24,750, being an average of 9·3 such pupils for each such school. But as a separate school cannot be kept up for so small a number as nine children, this number of 24,750 Protestant children (not a trifling number if compared with the total number of Protestant children in Ireland) would be deprived of the means of education if the rules of the National system did not give them the opportunity of receiving instruction from Roman Catholic teachers without danger of interference with their own religious faith. It may be urged in reply that although the average may be only nine, yet the attendance on a few of the schools

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

may be much more. This may be true, and would prove that the average attendance on the remaining schools was much less, and that in those schools in which the attendance was larger, and sufficient to support a school for the minority, the mixed school gave an education so far satisfactory to the minority that they did not feel it necessary to set up a separate school.

Literary classification of pupils.

VI.—29. We have received returns showing, as in the subjoined Table, the literary proficiency of 685,009 of the pupils on the rolls for the *last quarter* of the year 1867.

Provinces and Counties.	I. Book.	II. Book.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.
Ulster:					
Antrim,	25,725	18,362	10,934	3,557	58,578
Armagh,	10,510	6,778	3,554	1,291	22,133
Cavan,	10,250	7,506	3,461	1,174	22,391
Donegal,	12,582	7,783	3,649	1,241	25,255
Down,	17,764	11,806	6,495	2,389	38,454
Fermanagh,	4,483	3,628	1,690	456	10,257
Londonderry,	7,844	6,405	3,228	1,129	18,606
Monaghan,	6,728	5,143	2,509	805	15,185
Tyrone,	12,483	8,049	4,318	1,456	26,306
Total,	108,369	75,460	39,838	13,498	237,165
Munster:					
Clare,	8,995	6,757	3,820	1,433	21,005
Cork,	28,671	22,356	12,548	5,932	69,507
Kerry,	12,109	9,647	5,476	2,640	29,872
Limerick,	10,500	8,409	4,498	3,534	26,941
Tipperary,	11,695	9,890	5,389	2,561	29,535
Waterford,	5,467	3,652	1,846	833	11,798
Total,	77,437	60,711	33,577	16,933	188,658
Leinster.					
Carlow,	2,511	1,990	963	503	5,967
Dublin,	18,799	9,361	4,759	2,307	35,226
Kildare,	4,342	3,074	1,677	843	9,936
Kilkenny,	6,605	5,108	2,790	1,509	16,012
King's,	4,530	2,993	1,527	453	9,503
Longford,	4,910	2,519	1,153	554	9,136
Louth,	5,098	2,956	1,609	511	10,174
Meath,	5,324	3,822	2,123	1,291	12,560
Queen's,	4,253	2,771	1,503	571	9,098
Westmeath,	4,471	3,699	2,003	676	10,849
Wexford,	5,502	3,958	2,237	1,110	12,807
Wicklow,	3,868	2,583	1,581	701	8,733
Total,	70,213	44,834	23,925	11,029	150,001

[*continued.*

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE showing the CLASSIFICATION of the PUPILS—*continued.*

PROVINCES.	I. Book.	II. Book.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	TOTAL.
CONNAUGHT.					
Galway, ...	13,360	8,309	4,026	1,461	27,156
Leitrim, ...	8,663	5,725	2,266	776	17,430
Mayo, ...	14,866	8,840	3,866	901	28,473
Roscommon, . . .	10,070	6,877	3,046	1,274	21,267
Sligo, ...	7,094	4,789	2,155	821	14,859
Total, . . .	54,053	34,540	15,359	5,233	109,185
ULSTER, ...	108,369	75,460	39,838	13,498	237,165
MUNSTER, ...	77,437	60,711	33,577	16,933	188,658
LEINSTER, . . .	70,213	44,834	23,925	11,029	150,001
CONNAUGHT, . . .	54,053	34,540	15,359	5,233	109,185
Grand Total, . .	310,072	215,545	112,699	46,693	685,009
Per-centage, . .	45·3	31·5	16·4	6·8	–

VII.—30. The total amount of salaries, premiums, gratuities, and allowances paid in 1867 to the Principal Teachers, Assistants, Monitors, and Workmistresses in National Schools—including the Central and other Model Schools, and the payments to Organizing Teachers—was £267,671 8*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes £3,854 14*s.* 9*d.*, school fees, apportioned to Teachers in Model Schools. The details for each species of service are given in our Financial Statement, hereto appended. Total amount of salaries, gratuities, &c., paid in 1867.

VIII.—31. The amount received for books, school requisites, and apparatus, sold at reduced prices to National Schools in the year 1867, was £15,115 4*s.* 10*d.* The number of orders was 10,752; and the average amount of each order, £1 8*s.* 1*d.* Sale Stock Requisites.

32. The value of the grants of school requisites and apparatus, given as Free Stock, in 1867, was £2,692 6*s.* 0*d.* The unmber of grants was 696; and the average value of each, £3 17*s.* 4*d.* Free Stock Requisites.

IX.—33. The number of pupils on the rolls of our Model Schools in Marlborough-street upon the 31st of December, 1867, was—males, 1,108; females, 597; infants, 343; making a total of 2,048. This number includes 367 males in Night School. Total number of children on the rolls of the Central Model Schools on 31st Dec., 1867, with their religious denominations.

34. The religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls of the Model Schools, Marlborough-street, at the end of the past year, are specified in the following return:—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, .	280	146	59	485
Roman Catholics, .	707	370	263	1,340
Presbyterians, .	93	53	17	163
Other Persuasions, .	23	26	3	52
Jews, . . .	1	2	1	4
Unascertained, .	4	–	–	4
Total, . .	1,108	597	343	2,048

The number of pupils on the rolls at the corresponding period of 1866 was 1,804.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Number of Teachers trained in 1867.

X.—35. We trained during the year, and supported at the public expense, 299 Teachers, of whom 151 were males, and 148 females. We also trained, for the office of Teacher, 12 persons who supported themselves during their attendance at the Model Schools. The total number trained in 1867 was 311. Of the 299 Teachers trained during the year, 50 were of the Established Church, 167 were Roman Catholics, 68 were Presbyterians, and 14 were of other persuasions. The total number of male and female teachers trained from the commencement of our proceedings to the 31st December, 1867, is 7,831. We do not include in this last number those Teachers who, at the time of their training, were unconnected with National Schools.

Navigation teachers.

36. Besides the Teachers trained in the ordinary courses of literature, science, and school-keeping, during the past year, we caused an additional number of Teachers to be instructed in the principles of Navigation and the use of nautical instruments. In admitting Teachers to this department, we select those only who are possessed of the attainments necessary to profit by the special instruction given, and whose schools are the most favourably situated for the introduction of this branch of education.

Training departments.

37. The establishments in which the Teachers, both male and female, attending at our Training Institution, are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling towards each other, and for the careful observance of their religious duties.

Number of Teachers in Board's service at end of 1867.

XI.—38. We had in our service at the end of the year 1867, 6,095 Principal Teachers, 1,867 Assistants, and 364 Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants, making, in the whole, 8,326*—of whom 3,480 are trained. We also had in our service, at the same period, 348 Workmistresses and Teachers of the higher industrial branches.

39. The following Table shows the Number of Teachers of each Grade:—

Class.	Principals.		Assistants.		Junior Assistants.	Workmistresses and Industrial Teachers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1¹ . .	104	55	5	3	.	.
1² . .	137	93	4	6	.	.
1³ . .	243	134	21	26	.	.
2¹ . .	607	318	33	48	.	.
2² . .	636	362	29	98	.	.
3¹ . .	1,379	564	209	428	.	.
3² . .	593	308	114	259	.	.
Probationers, .	411	151	228	356	364	.
Total, .	4,110	1,985	643	1,224	364	348
	6,095		1,867			

* This number is exclusive of the Teachers in 19 Prison Schools, 4 Lunatic Asylum Schools, and 145 Workhouse Schools, in connexion with us; and also, of the Lay Teachers in Convent Schools—the former not being paid by our Board, and the latter being paid according to the average daily attendance in their respective schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

40. The number of Paid Monitors in our service in Ordinary National Schools was 3,264: First Class, 155; Senior, 2,585; and Junior, 524. Number of Paid Monitors in Board's service.

41. The following Table distinguishes the Males from the Females, and shows the number of each grade in each year of service:—

Year of Service.	First Class.		Senior.		Junior.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1st year, . .	13	73	417	534	95	119
2nd " . .	4	65	338	446	84	89
3rd " . .	.	.	164	317	78	59
4th " . .	.	.	91	278	.	.
Total, .	17	138	1,010	1,575	257	267
	155		2,585		524	
	3,264					

42. The number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary at end of year 1867, was 504; of whom 364 were males, and 140 females. Number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service salary.

43. The following Table exhibits the number in each Class, and term of Service completed since first classed:—

Class.	Males.			Females.		
	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years
III¹ . . .	11	16	14	2	.	4
II² . . .	1	16	26	3	4	4
II¹ . . .	13	36	37	7	11	9
I³ . . .	2	17	53	6	16	8
I² . . .	6	20	43	5	13	25
I¹ . . .	2	16	34	.	9	15
Total, .	35	121	207	23	53	65
	363			141		
	504					

44. In our "Rules and Regulations," published in the Appendix, we give the scales of salaries allowed to the several grades of Teachers in connexion with us; also, the various gratuities awarded for special services rendered by the Teachers in the training and instruction of their pupils. These special gratuities are conferred on a large number of the Teachers, and have had the effect of stimulating the whole body to increased energy and devotion in the discharge of their school duties. Scales of salaries, &c.

XII.—45. The following Table exhibits, in counties and provinces, the amount of local emoluments received in aid of salaries of teachers of National Schools (excluding Workhouse Schools, Local emoluments of Teachers.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Prison Schools, Lunatic Asylum Schools, and Closed or Suspended Schools) during the year 1867, with the average for each school, and for each pupil in daily average attendance.

AMOUNT of LOCAL EMOLUMENTS received in aid of Salaries of Teachers of National Schools in 1867.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Payments by Pupils.			Subscriptions, &c., &c.			Total.			No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Average per School.			Average per Pupil.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
ULSTER:																
Antrim,	5,872	9	8	724	12	6	6,597	2	2	482	27,577	13	13	8¾	4	9¼
Armagh,	1,445	0	8	646	16	8	2,091	17	4	186	9,012	11	4	11	4	3
Cavan,	653	2	7	139	15	0	792	17	7	241	8,490	3	5	9½	1	10¼
Donegal,	935	6	7	391	2	0	1,326	8	7	295	10,592	4	9	11	2	6
Down,	4,013	7	7	815	1	10	4,828	9	5	348	10,295	13	17	6	5	3¼
Fermanagh,	380	4	7	73	2	5	453	7	0	124	4,205	3	13	1¼	2	1¾
Londonderry,	1,443	7	1	1,333	17	6	2,777	4	7	221	8,682	12	11	4	0	4¾
Monaghan,	733	2	5	209	15	8	942	18	1	145	5,726	6	10	0¼	3	3¼
Tyrone,	1,412	14	7	613	12	8	2,026	7	3	311	11,214	6	10	3¾	3	7¼
Total,	16,888	15	9	4,947	18	3	21,836	12	0	2,353	104,593	9	5	7	4	2
MUNSTER:																
Clare,	1,224	7	3	189	3	2	1,413	10	5	189	9,340	7	9	6¾	2	10¼
Cork,	4,697	10	3	553	15	7	5,251	5	10	530	34,620	9	18	1¾	3	0¼
Kerry,	1,328	8	5	279	12	7	1,608	1	0	227	14,847	7	1	8	2	2
Limerick,	2,319	1	8	451	0	0	2,770	1	0	196	13,644	14	2	8	4	0¾
Tipperary,	2,143	3	8	381	14	0	2,524	17	8	271	13,657	9	6	4	3	8¼
Waterford,	893	10	0	394	15	5	1,288	5	5	109	6,090	11	16	4¼	4	2¾
Total,	12,606	1	3	2,250	0	9	14,856	2	0	1,522	92,698	9	15	2½	3	2½
LEINSTER:																
Carlow,	272	1	11	72	15	1	344	17	0	60	3,030	5	14	11¼	2	3¼
Dublin,	2,236	15	6	1,349	16	2	3,586	11	8	218	17,625	16	9	0¾	4	1¼
Kildare,	681	2	11	184	14	5	865	17	4	101	4,728	8	11	5½	3	7¼
Kilkenny,	892	12	4	282	12	10	1,175	5	2	161	7,737	7	6	0	3	0¼
King's,	600	5	3	180	5	7	780	10	10	198	4,282	3	18	10	3	7½
Longford,	251	9	2	50	5	0	301	14	2	88	3,654	3	8	6¾	1	4¾
Louth,	522	11	11	181	8	0	703	17	11	83	4,458	8	9	7¼	3	1¼
Meath,	741	14	2	365	9	4	1,107	3	6	165	5,859	6	14	2¼	3	9¼
Queen's,	389	5	7	235	0	0	624	5	7	87	4,118	7	3	6	3	0¼
Westmeath,	445	10	10	118	11	2	564	2	0	129	4,857	4	7	5½	2	3¾
Wexford,	694	18	6	145	5	6	840	4	0	146	5,705	5	15	1	2	11¼
Wicklow,	508	1	5	272	11	4	700	12	9	89	4,035	8	5	5	3	10¼
Total,	8,236	9	6	3,438	12	5	11,675	1	11	1,525	70,088	7	18	1¼	3	3¾
CONNAUGHT:																
Galway,	964	14	10	216	12	3	1,181	7	1	251	12,180	4	14	1¾	1	10¼
Leitrim,	358	9	3	222	14	5	581	3	8	173	6,630	3	7	2¼	1	9¾
Mayo,	706	16	3	475	6	3	1,182	2	6	251	10,958	4	14	2¼	2	1¾
Roscommon,	618	0	7	185	0	0	803	0	7	188	8,440	4	5	5	1	10¾
Sligo,	504	7	0	250	0	0	754	7	0	127	5,955	5	18	9½	2	6¼
Total,	3,152	7	11	1,349	12	11	4,502	0	10	990	44,163	4	11	0	2	0¼
Grand Total,	40,883	14	5	11,986	2	4	52,869	16	9	6,390	311,542	8	5	5½	3	4½

Total emoluments.

46. The total amount received by the teaching-staff of the schools in connexion with our Board for the year 1867, appears to have been £316,686 10*s.* 3*d.*—only 16·69 per cent. of this sum having been locally provided, whilst the large proportion of 83·31 per cent. was derived from the funds placed at our disposal by the State.

Workhouse schools, and attendance.

XIII.—47. The number of Workhouse Schools in connexion with us on the 31st December, 1867, was 145. Of these schools 32 are in Ulster, 49 in Munster, 35 in Leinster, and 29 in Connaught.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

48. The total number of pupils appearing on the rolls of these 145 Workhouso Schools, for tho year ending 31st December, 1867, was 18,744, and the average daily attendance, 9,653.

XIV.—49. The number of District and Minor Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 27—including the Central or Metropolitan District. Attendance at District and Minor Model Schools.

50. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools for the year ended the 31st of December, 1867, was 17,631*, and the average daily attendance for the same period, 8,059*. In the following Table the total number on the rolls is divided into males, females, and infants:—

County.	Number.	Name of School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st December, 1867.				Average daily attendance for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
			Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.	
Dublin, .	1	Metropolitan:					
"		Central, . .	1,729	1,122	656	3,507	1,462
"		Inchicore, .	130	103	137	370	157
"		West Dublin, .	403	268	291	962	438
Antrim, .	2	Belfast, . . .	1,149	675	497	2,321	992
"	3	Ballymena, . .	124	101	100	325	155
Armagh, .	4	Newry, . . .	161	147	111	419	172
Cavan, .	5	Bailieborough, .	144	144	98	386	179
Down, .	6	Newtownards, .	248	165	156	569	314
Fermanagh,	7	Enniskillen, . .	99	51	36	186	133
Londonderry,	8	Coleraine, . .	87	120	69	276	126
"	9	Londonderry, .	324	199	179	702	342
Cork, .	10	Dunmanway, .	242	241	.	483	225
"	11	Cork, . . .	429	339	289	1,057	497
Limerick, .	12	Limerick, . .	318	195	197	710	314
Tipperary,	13	Clonmel, . .	163	82	67	312	128
Waterford,	14	Waterford, . .	200	149	122	471	217
Kildare, .	15	Athy, . . .	128	80	50	258	125
Kilkenny, .	16	Kilkenny, . .	109	71	79	259	128
Meath, .	17	Trim, . . .	222	177	170	569	237
Wexford, .	18	Enniscorthy, .	51	29	44	124	59
Galway, .	19	Galway, . .	136	65	80	281	140
Sligo, .	20	Sligo, . . .	136	105	115	356	195
Antrim, .	21	Ballymoney (Minor),	162	117	77	356	164
"	22	Carrickfergus, "	155	87	115	357	197
Armagh,	23	Lurgan, "	412	137	152	701	317
Monaghan,	24	Monaghan, "	151	145	86	382	190
Tyrone, .	25	Omagh, "	159	156	125	440	201
"	26	N.-T.-Stewart, "	81	80	49	210	115
King's, .	27	Parsonstown, "	129	93	60	282	140
		Total, . .	7,981	5,443	4,207	17,631	8,059

51. We have obtained from our Inspectors returns showing the religious denominations of the 17,631 pupils on the rolls of the Religious denomina-

* Maritime and Agricultural pupils included.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

tions of Model School pupils.

District and Minor Model Schools, for the *year* ended the 31st December, 1867. It appears that 5,518 were of the Established Church, 6,581 were Roman Catholics, 4,393 were Presbyterians, and 1,139 belonged to other religious persuasions. In the subjoined tabulation of these returns, we include the schools of the Central or Metropolitan district.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the PUPILS on the Rolls of the Model Schools, for the *year* ended the 31st December, 1867.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations. Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		METROPOLITAN: CENTRAL MODEL.					
	752	Male, No. 1,	1,087	283	695	74	35
	8653	Do., No. 2,	186	50	104	29	3
	8654	Do., No. 3,	109	28	75	4	2
	8655	Do., No. 4,	140	22	112	5	1
	8656	Do., No. 5,	207	46	142	12	7
	753	Female, No. 1,	721	204	435	63	19
	8657	Do., No. 2,	167	20	124	9	14
	8658	Do., No. 3,	110	21	74	12	3
	8659	Do., No. 4,	124	30	87	3	4
	1795	Infant, . .	656	107	495	37	17
DUBLIN, .		Total, .	3,507	811	2,343	248	105*
		WEST DUBLIN.					
	5640	Male, . .	403	17	385	.	1
	5641	Female, . .	268	9	254	2	3
	5642	Infant, . .	291	9	276	6	.
		Total, .	962	35	915	8	4
		INCHICORE RAILWAY.					
	6978	Male, . .	130	39	88	2	1
	6979	Female, . .	103	39	64	.	.
	6980	Infant, . .	137	58	79	.	.
		Total, .	370	136	231	2	1
		BELFAST.					
	6963	Male, . .	1,149	270	226	567	86
	6964	Female, . .	675	179	93	344	59
	6965	Infant, . .	497	115	126	219	37
ANTRIM, .		Total, .	2,321	564	445	1,130	182
		BALLYMENA.					
	5621	Male, . .	124	21	6	91	6
	5622	Female, . .	101	25	2	68	6
	5623	Infant, . .	100	21	13	59	7
		Total, .	325	67	21	218	19

* Includes 4, whose religious denominations were not ascertained.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Model Schools.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations. Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		Newry.					
Armagh,	5624	Male,	161	58	27	69	7
	5625	Female,	147	45	44	55	3
	5626	Infant,	111	43	18	37	13
		Total,	419	146	89	161	23
		Bailieborough.					
Cavan,	5627	Male,	144	36	68	40	.
	5628	Female,	144	34	75	35	.
	8514	Infant,	98	35	46	17	.
		Total,	386	105	189	92	.
		Newtownards.					
Down,	7774	Male,	248	25	6	195	22
	7775	Female,	165	14	7	127	17
	7776	Infant,	156	10	2	129	15
		Total,	569	49	15	451	54
		Enniskillen.					
Fermanagh,	9071	Male,	99	79	2	6	12
	9072	Female,	51	34	3	5	9
	9073	Infant,	36	17	6	5	8
		Total,	186	130	11	16	29
		Coleraine.					
Londonderry,	5618	Male,	87	21	3	59	4
	5619	Female,	120	29	16	68	7
	5620	Infant,	69	18	14	26	11
		Total,	276	68	33	153	22
		Londonderry.					
Do.,	7690	Male,	324	98	12	194	20
	7691	Female,	199	50	3	126	20
	7692	Infant,	179	53	6	96	24
		Total,	702	201	21	416	64
		Dunmanway.					
Cork,	5636	Male,	242	14	223	.	5
	5637	Female,	241	10	228	.	3
		Total,	483	24	451	.	8
		Cork.					
Do.,	8951	Male,	429	285	68	23	53
	8952	Female,	339	221	62	15	41
	8953	Infant,	289	182	43	24	40
		Total,	1,057	688	173	62	134
		Limerick.					
Limerick,	6950	Male,	318	178	83	33	24
	6951	Female,	195	111	44	15	25
	6952	Infant,	197	128	26	29	14
		Total,	710	417	153	77	63

[continued.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Model Schools.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations. Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		Clonmel.					
Tipperary, .	5633	Male, . .	163	55	88	6	14
	5634	Female, . .	82	32	29	13	8
	5635	Infant, . .	67	32	21	7	7
		Total, .	312	119	138	26	29
		Waterford.					
Waterford,	6974	Male, . .	200	85	74	10	31
	6975	Female, . .	149	52	71	10	16
	6976	Infant, . .	122	50	37	13	22
		Total, .	471	187	182	33	69
		Athy.					
Kildare, .	6209	Male, . .	128	58	37	22	11
	6210	Female, . .	80	47	16	10	7
	6615	Infant, . .	50	34	5	8	3
		Total, .	258	139	58	40	21
		Kilkenny.					
Kilkenny, .	6981	Male, . .	109	65	31	7	6
	6982	Female, . .	71	23	41	4	3
	6983	Infant, . .	79	42	33	2	2
		Total, .	259	130	105	13	11
		Trim.					
Meath, .	5630	Male, . .	222	41	178	.	3
	5631	Female, . .	177	25	152	.	.
	5632	Infant, . .	170	23	147	.	.
		Total, .	569	89	477	.	3
		Enniscorthy.					
Wexford, .	7784	Male, . .	51	42	5	.	4
	7785	Female, . .	29	22	3	2	2
	7786	Infant, . .	44	33	3	2	6
		Total, .	124	97	11	4	12
		Galway.					
Galway, .	6212	Male, . .	136	36	82	9	9
	6213	Female, . .	65	32	16	12	5
	6214	Infant, . .	80	32	13	22	13
		Total, .	281	100	111	43	27
		Sligo.					
Sligo, . .	8206	Male, . .	136	92	4	24	16
	8207	Female, . .	105	52	.	25	28
	8208	Infant, . .	115	54	4	28	29
		Total, .	356	198	8	77	73

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Model Schools.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Religious Denominations. Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		Ballymoney (Minor).					
Antrim,	6737	Male,	162	16	28	117	1
	6738	Female,	117	12	19	84	2
	6739	Infant,	77	11	12	53	1
		Total,	356	39	59	254	4
		Carrickfergus (Minor).					
Do.,	7753	Male,	155	28	3	111	13
	7754	Female,	87	26	3	47	11
	7755	Infant,	115	24	2	77	12
		Total,	357	78	8	235	36
		Lurgan (Minor).					
Armagh,	8540	Male,	412	224	61	92	35
	8541	Female,	137	70	3	41	23
	8542	Infant,	152	84	17	38	13
		Total,	701	378	81	171	71
		Monaghan (Minor).					
Monaghan,	7751	Male,	151	45	46	54	6
	7752	Female,	145	50	32	60	3
	7854	Infant,	86	40	17	29	.
		Total,	382	135	95	143	9
		Omagh (Minor).					
Tyrone,	7853	Male,	159	76	4	64	15
	8178	Female,	156	58	10	71	17
	8179	Infant,	125	62	5	41	17
		Total,	440	196	19	176	49
		N.-T.-Stewart (Minor).					
Do.	7758	Male,	81	22	1	58	.
	7759	Female,	80	25	2	52	1
	8694	Infant,	49	18	2	26	3
		Total,	210	65	5	136	4
		Parsonstown (Minor).					
King's County,	7949	Male,	129	38	79	5	7
	7950	Female,	93	62	30	.	1
	7951	Infant,	60	27	25	3	5
		Total,	282	127	134	8	13
		Grand Total,	17,631	5,518	6,581	4,393	1,139
		Per-centage,	–	31·3	37·3	24·9	6·5

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Enniskillen District Model School.

52. The Enniskillen District Model School was opened for the reception of pupils in the beginning of September.

Total number of District and Minor Model Schools.

53. The number of District Model Schools in operation is 19.

54. The number of Minor Model Schools in operation is 7.

55. The total number of District and Minor Model Schools in operation is 26.*

Agricultural School Farms.

XVI.—56. The total number of School Farms in connexion on the 31st December, 1867, was 112—of which 21 were School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive management of our Board, and 17 were School Farms of the First Class, under local management. Of the remaining number, 69 were ordinary School Farms, and 5 were School Gardens—one of the latter being under our own management.

57. The following is a list of the School Farms of the First Class:—

First Class Farms under management of Commissioners.

No. 1.—Twenty-one School Farms of the First Class under Exclusive Management of Commissioners.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballymoney.	Limerick,	Tervoe.†
,,	Ulster (Belfast).	,,	Mt. Trenchard.
Cavan,	Bailieboro'.	Tipperary,	Kyle Park.
Donegal,	Templedouglas.	,,	Derrycastle.
,,	Dunlewey.	,,	Gormanstown.
Monaghan,	Bath.	Dublin,	Albert (Glasnevin).
Cork,	Dunmanway.	Kildare,	Atby.
,,	Glandore.	Kilkenny,	Woodstock.
,,	Farrahy.	,,	Kilkenny.
,,	Munster (Cork).	Leitrim,	Leitrim.
Limerick,	Limerick (Mungret).		

First Class Farms under management of Local Patrons.

No. 2.—Seventeen School Farms of the First Class under Local Management.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballycarry.	Kilkenny,	Piltown.
,,	Larne.	King's,	Rahan.
Monaghan,	Cornagilta.	Louth,	Dromiskin.
Tyrone,	Loughash.	Meath,	Woodpole.
Clare,	Feakle.	Galway,	Ballinakill.
,,	Cahersberkin.	,,	Clonkeenkeryl.
,,	Sallybank.	Mayo,	Cross.
Waterford,	Glengarra.	Roscommon,	Glanduff.
Carlow,	Garryhill.		

* This number does not include the Central or Metropolitan District.

† The Tervoe Farm, until recently, was attached to the Limerick Farm; but it is now conducted as a separate establishment.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

58. The following is a Classified Summary of the School Farms in the several Counties of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1867:— Summary of Agricultural School Farms.

Counties.	School Farms.				Counties.	School Farms.			
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.		First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.
1. Antrim, .	4	.	.	4	16. Carlow, .	1	.	.	1
2. Armagh, .	.	2	1	3	17. Dublin, .	1	.	1	2
3. Cavan, .	1	5	.	6	18. Kildare, .	1	4	.	5
4. Donegal, .	2	7	.	9	19. Kilkenny, .	3	3	.	6
5. Down, .	.	.	.	.	20. King's, .	1	1	.	2
6. Fermanagh,	.	3	.	3	21. Longford, .	.	2	.	2
7. Monaghan,	2	2	.	4	22. Louth, .	1	.	.	1
8. Tyrone, .	1	2	.	3	23. Meath, .	1	2	.	3
					24. Queen's, .	.	.	.	.
Total, Ulster,	10	21	1	32	25. Westmeath,	.	1	.	1
					26. Wexford, .	.	.	.	.
					27. Wicklow, .	.	1	.	1
					Total, Leinster,	9	14	1	24
10. Clare, .	3	6	.	9	28. Galway, .	2	2	.	4
11. Cork, .	4	4	.	8	29. Leitrim, .	1	1	.	2
12. Kerry, .	.	3	.	3	30. Mayo, .	1	5	2	8
13. Limerick, .	3	.	.	3	31. Roscommon,	1	6	1	8
14. Tipperary, .	3	.	.	3	32. Sligo, .	.	5	.	5
15. Waterford,	1	2	.	3					
					Total, Connaught	5	19	3	27
Total, Munster,	14	15	.	29					
					Grand Total, .	38	69	5	112

59. The following Table shows the number of School Farms in the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867:— Number of School Farms, from 1852 to 1867.

Year.	Number of School Farms in each Year.				
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Workhouse.	Total.
1852, . .	27	39	3	23	92
1853, . .	33	43	3	50	129
1854, . .	35	47	3	70	155
1855, . .	37	46	3	79	165
1856, . .	37	51	3	77	168
1857, . .	39	48	3	76	166
1858, . .	42	47	3	64	156
1859, . .	38	45	2	58	143
1860, . .	36	42	2	41	121
1861, . .	36	39	2	43	120
1862, . .	36	48	3	47	134
1863, . .	36	50	3	.	89
1864, . .	36	55	3	.	94
1865, . .	38	62	4	.	104
1866, . .	38	66	5	.	109
1867, . .	38	69	5	.	112

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Finance.

XVII.—60. We publish, in the usual form, a full statement of our receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st of December, 1867.

XVIII.—61. We submit this, as our Report for the past year, to your Excellency, and in testimony thereof have caused our Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twelfth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight.

SEAL.

(Signed)

JAMES KELLY,
WM. HOMAN NEWELL, } *Secretaries.*

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FROM

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1867.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the COMMISSIONERS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
BALANCE on the 31st December, 1866,	63,748	6	7
AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM THE TREASURY on account of VOTES,	346,130	0	0
Do. for BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, and APPARATUS, sold to the National Schools in Ireland, *at reduced prices*, during the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1867,	15,115	4	10
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,	789	10	6
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOL, SCHOOL-STREET,	186	7	7
Do. for Sale of Wearing Apparel made up by the Female Teachers in Training,	105	3	9
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,	82	13	11
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from GLASNEVIN MODEL GARDEN,	62	10	3
Do. for Fees from Pupils attending the INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL,	82	14	4
Amount received from the following MODEL SCHOOLS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD, for School Fees, &c. :—			
ATHY, Co. KILDARE,	64	9	9
BAILIEBOROUGH, Co. CAVAN,	95	7	1
BALLYMENA, Co. ANTRIM,	112	18	0
BALLYMONEY, Co. ANTRIM,	87	9	11
BELFAST, Co. ANTRIM,	638	1	10
CLONMEL, Co. TIPPERARY,	81	1	3
COLERAINE, Co. LONDONDERRY,	96	7	3
CORK, Co. CORK,	509	15	6
DUNMANWAY, Co. CORK,	83	8	2
GALWAY, Co. GALWAY,	99	7	5
KILKENNY, Co. KILKENNY,	83	7	8
LIMERICK, Co. LIMERICK,	212	7	0
OMAGH, Co. TYRONE,	152	5	2
NEWRY, Co. ARMAGH,	114	9	2
TRIM, Co. MEATH,	90	19	0
WATERFORD, Co. WATERFORD,	139	12	5
N. T. STEWART, Co. TYRONE,	65	2	10
CARRICKFERGUS, Co. ANTRIM,	123	15	11
PARSONSTOWN, KING'S Co.,	193	7	1
MONAGHAN, Co. MONAGHAN,	136	0	3
LONDONDERRY, Co. LONDONDERRY,	282	4	0
NEWTOWNARDS, Co. DOWN,	211	19	7
ENNISCORTHY, Co. WEXFORD,	41	2	6
ENNISKILLEN, Co. FERMANAGH,	35	12	7
SLIGO, Co. SLIGO,	132	13	4
LURGAN, Co. ARMAGH,	210	7	3
Do. from the Private Contribution Fund, being Dividends on Legacies and Donations invested in Government Securities,	85	9	11
Do. per Assessor of Income Tax for the Establishment, being deductions under the head of Salaries, &c.,	761	1	6
Do. from various sources,	192	3	9
Carried forward,	431,434	18	10

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

of NATIONAL EDUCATION, from 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

Receipt and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORMAL ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Allowances,	2,730 12 5	
General Expenditure,	307 14 5	
		3,038 5 10
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salaries and Wages,	145 14 0	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	782 15 0	
General Expenditure,	149 3 6	
		1,078 12 6
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, NTH. GT. GEORGE'S-ST.:		
Salaries and Wages,	244 15 2	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,349 12 11	
General Expenditure,	161 18 0	
		1,755 2 1
AUXILIARY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, 29, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
General Expenditure,	—	78 12 3
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT—(SPECIAL CLASS BRANCH):		
General Expenditure,	—	86 11 9
FEMALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Wages,	192 6 4	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,815 5 1	
General Expenditure,	352 18 0	
		2,360 4 5
LAUNDRY FOR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS IN DUBLIN:		
Wages and General Expenditure,	—	179 14 5
CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	3,701 5 9	
General Expenditure,	71 2 10	
		3,772 8 7
DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOL, SCHOOL-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	957 9 8	
General Expenditure,	42 16 5	
		1,010 5 1
ALBERT MODEL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salary of Literary Teacher,	100 0 0	
General Expenditure,	223 2 1	
		323 2 1
GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	205 13 5	
General Expenditure, Literary Department,	39 17 11	
Ditto, Industrial ditto,	57 12 11	
		303 4 4
GLASNEVIN MODEL GARDENS:		
Salary of Gardeners, and General Expenditure connected with working of Gardens,	—	183 8 18
INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	471 0 0	
General Expenditure,	19 2 7	
		490 2 7
ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS:		
Rents of School-houses, Incidentals, &c.,	—	69 5 8
ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. KILDARE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	538 15 8	
General Expenditure,	110 10 2	
		749 5 8
BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CAVAN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	567 10 9	
General Expenditure,	143 12 3	
		711 3 0
Carried forward,	—	16,195 11 11

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	431,434 18 10
Carried forward, . .	431,434 18 10

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	16,195 11 11
BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	617 16 6	
General Expenditure, ...	88 3 1	
		705 19 7
BALLYMONEY MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	525 13 10	
General Expenditure, ...	64 3 6	
		589 17 4
BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	3,175 16 8	
General Expenditure, ...	351 19 2	
		3,527 15 10
CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	661 12 7	
General Expenditure, ...	115 16 7	
		777 9 2
COLERAINE DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LONDONDERRY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	566 2 5	
General Expenditure, ...	181 4 2	
		747 6 7
CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	1,599 4 9	
General Expenditure, ...	264 11 8	
		1,863 16 5
DERRYCASTLE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers, ...	—	31 0 0
DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	607 14 11	
General Expenditure, ...	151 8 0	
		759 2 11
GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. GALWAY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	669 11 2	
General Expenditure, ...	167 2 8	
		836 13 10
GLANDORE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	32 6 8	
General Expenditure, ...	1 0 6	
		33 7 2
GORMANSTOWN LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	69 0 0
KILKENNY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. KILKENNY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	656 13 4	
General Expenditure, ...	112 5 8	
		768 19 0
KYLE PARK LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	126 15 0	
General Expenditure, ...	15 0 10	
		141 15 10
LEITRIM LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LEITRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	44 16 8
LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., .	982 17 7	
General Expenditure, ...	194 1 1	
		1,176 18 8
Carried forward, . .	—	28,269 10 11

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	431,434 18 10
Carried forward, .	431,434 18 10

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and Disbursements—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	28,269 10 11
Londonderry Dist. Mod. School, Co. Londonderry:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	1,248 9 5	
General Expenditure,	268 2 5	1,516 11 10
Mount Trenchard Literary School, Co. Limerick:		
Salary to Teacher,	—	16 0 0
Munoret Literary School, Co. Limerick:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers and Monitors,	—	99 10 0
Newry District Model School, Co. Armagh:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	603 7 11	
General Expenditure,	152 6 7	755 14 6
Templedoulas Literary School, Co. Donegal:		
Salary, &c., to Teacher,	—	28 0 0
Tervoe Literary School, Co. Limerick:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	—	103 18 4
Trim District Model School, Co. Meath:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	742 13 1	
General Expenditure,	116 7 7	859 0 8
Waterford Dist. Model School, Co. Waterford:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	676 7 0	
General Expenditure,	197 6 3	873 13 3
Newtownards District Model School, Co. Down:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	1,117 8 10	
General Expenditure,	189 17 6	1,307 6 4
Sligo District Model School, Co. Sligo:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	599 19 5	
General Expenditure,	193 8 10	793 8 3
Enniscorthy Dist. Model School, Co. Wexford:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	376 6 0	
General Expenditure,	93 5 11	469 11 11
Enniskillen Dist. Model School, Co. Fermanagh:		
Salaries, &c.,	152 8 8	
General Expenditure,	360 12 4	513 1 0
Carrickfergus Minor Model School, Co. Antrim:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	585 2 9	
General Expenditure,	61 5 6	646 8 3
Monaghan Minor Model School, Co. Monaghan:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	549 10 3	
General Expenditure,	94 9 2	643 19 5
Omagh Minor Model School, Co. Tyrone:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	682 4 11	
General Expenditure,	120 12 8	802 17 7
Parsonstown Minor Model School, King's Co.:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	594 5 0	
General Expenditure,	95 18 0	690 3 0
Newtownstewart Minor Model School, Co. Tyrone:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	426 15 7	
General Expenditure,	57 9 7	484 5 2
Woodstock Literary School, Co. Kilkenny:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers,	—	43 1 8
Carried forward,	—	38,916 2 1

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	431,434 18 10
RECEIPTS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCE, &c., FROM FARMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD :—		
ALBERT MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, CO. DUBLIN, .	2,444 3 2	
ATHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILDARE, ...	509 16 3	
BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL FARM, CO. CAVAN, . .	228 9 9	
BALLYMONEY SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM : (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, &c., to 1st November, 1866), ...	54 19 3	
BATH SCHOOL FARM, CO. MONAGHAN, . . .	116 4 0	
BELFAST SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM, . . .	586 4 0	
DERRYCASTLE SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY, . .	72 3 11	
DUNMANWAY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK, . . .	127 4 9	
Carried forward, . .	4,139 5 1	431,434 18 10

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and Disbursements—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	38,916 2 1
Lurgan Minor Model School, Co. Armagh:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	997 13 7	
General Expenditure, ...	160 17 8	
		1,158 11 3
Expenditure connected with the Working of Agricultural Schools and School Farms under the Management of the Board:—		
Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin:		
Salaries and Allowances, . . £547 0 8		
Maintenance and Travelling Allowances of Agricultural Pupils, &c., . . 1,917 6 2		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, and General Farm Expenses, &c., ... 1,366 15 5		
Rent, ... 723 0 5		
	4,554 2 8	
Athy School Farm, Co. Kildare:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £150 15 0		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . . 529 6 3		
	680 1 3	
Bailieborough School Farm, Co. Cavan:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £125 11 11		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . . 559 5 10		
	684 17 9	
Ballymoney School Farm, Co. Antrim:		
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £38 19 6		
General Expenditure, ... 52 18 0		
	91 17 6	
Bath School Farm, Co. Monaghan:		
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £53 16 10		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . . 466 8 4		
	520 5 2	
Belfast (Ulster) School Farm, Co. Antrim:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £279 14 4		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 925 17 10		
	1,205 12 2	
Derrycastle School Farm, Co. Tipperary:		
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., . £58 6 8		
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, &c., ... 73 17 8		
	132 4 4	
Dunmanway School Farm, Co. Cork:		
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, £62 1 9		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ... 106 12 7		
	188 14 4	
Carried forward, . .	8,037 15 2	40,074 13 4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	4,139 5 1	431,434 18 10
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*		
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, Co. CORK, . . .	86 7 6	
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, Co. CORK, . . .	172 5 7	
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, Co. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 30th September, 1866), ...	24 10 7	
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, Co. KILKENNY . .	772 12 9	
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, Co. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1867), ...	16 0 0	
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, Co. LEITRIM, . . .	77 17 8	
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, Co. LIMERICK, . . .	471 17 3	
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, Co. LIMERICK: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 29th September, 1867), ...	31 10 0	
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, Co. CORK, ...	756 16 11	
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, Co. DONEGAL, . .	67 14 2	
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, Co. LIMERICK, . . .	206 14 10	
Carried forward, . .	6,823 12 4	431,434 18 10

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .		0,037 15 2	40,074 13 4
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:			
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . .	£54 10 7		
Purchase of Live Stock, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	130 18 10	185 17 5	
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:			
Salary of Agriculturist, ...	£43 3 4		
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure,	252 11 8	295 15 0	
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:			
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., .	£57 2 11		
Rent and General Expenditure, . .	51 19 4	109 2 3	
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY:			
Salary and Allowance of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., ...	£281 6 11		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	1,128 10 11	1,410 5 10	
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:			
Salary of Agriculturist, ...	£30 0 0		
Rent, ...	35 10 0	65 10 0	
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, CO. LEITRIM:			
Salary of Agriculturist, ...	£42 0 0		
Purchase of Live Stock and General Expenditure, ...	186 6 1	228 6 1	
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:			
Salaries and Allowances, Agricultural Department, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., .	£699 1 7		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, & General Expenditure,	296 15 11	995 17 6	
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:			
Salary of Agriculturist and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., .	£53 17 3		
Rent, &c., ...	30 17 9	84 15 0	
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:			
Salaries and Allowances of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, ...	£373 18 1		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure connected with the Literary and Agricultural Departments, . .	833 5 2	1,207 3 3	
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, CO. DONEGAL:			
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . . .	£47 19 11		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	63 19 0	111 18 11	
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:			
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . . .	£47 1 1		
Purchase of Live Stock, Rent, &c., .	74 16 7	121 17 3	
Carried forward, . .	—	12,854 4 1	40,074 13 4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	6,823 12 4	431,434 18 10
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*		
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1867), ...	8 14 0	6,832 6 4
Carried forward, . .	—	438,267 5 2

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	12,854 4 1	40,074 13 4
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FARM, Co. KILKENNY: Allowance of Agriculturist and Wages to an Industrial Class, &c., ...	24 11 0	
DUNLEWY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, Co. DONEGAL: General Expenditure, ...	8 0 0	12,886 15 1
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT: SALARIES TO TEACHERS of SCHOOLS connected with SCHOOL-FARMS of the First Class (under Local Management), Maintenance of Agricultural Pupils, and Payments to INDUSTRIAL Classes, ...	540 0 10	
DITTO TO TEACHERS of SCHOOLS connected with ordinary SCHOOL-FARMS, and Payments to INDUSTRIAL Classes, ...	363 14 7	
SALARIES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS, ...	936 14 3	1,840 9 8
SALARIES, GRATUITIES, &c., TO TEACHERS AND MONITORS: SALARIES TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS IN ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	154,640 0 0	
DITTO TO ASSISTANTS in Ditto, .	32,140 16 3	
DITTO TO WORKMISTRESSES Ditto, .	8,660 1 0	
DITTO TO PAID MONITORS Ditto, .	20,838 16 0	
DITTO TO TEACHERS IN EVENING SCHOOLS, . .	1,154 8 4	
DITTO, and ALLOWANCES TO TEACHERS ORGANIZING NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	786 14 3	
PREMIUMS TO TEACHERS IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS for the encouragement of ORDER and NEATNESS, . . .	1,326 10 0	
SUPPLEMENTAL OR GOOD SERVICE SALARIES, . .	4,329 15 7	
GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS FOR LITERARY INSTRUCTION in P. L. U. NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ...	368 0 0	
DITTO TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, for training Young Persons for Offices of TEACHER, PUPIL-TEACHER, &c., ...	6,110 19 7	
SPECIAL GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, on retiring from service, ...	5,517 0 0	
COMMISSION ON POST OFFICE ORDERS FOR PAYMENT OF TEACHERS' SALARIES, &c., ...	1,481 15 3	237,354 16 3
TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO TEACHERS AND MONITORS of NATIONAL SCHOOLS attending Examinations held by the Head and District Inspectors, ...	—	1,971 13 0
PAYMENTS from "*The Private Contribution Fund*," .	—	37 10 0
Carried forward, . .	—	294,165 17 4

Receipts and Disbursements.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	438,267	5	2
£	438,267	5	2

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	294,165 17 4
INSPECTION:		
Salaries, Six Head Inspectors, ...	2,511 18 10	
Travelling Expenses Do., ...	1,559 0 7	
Salaries of District and Sub-Inspectors, . . .	18,357 13 5	
Special Travelling of District and Sub-Inspectors on changing Districts, &c., Postage and General Expenditure connected with the Inspection of Schools, .	4,781 5 4	
		27,209 18 2
BOOK DEPARTMENT:		
Contractors for Paper, Printing, and Binding of National School Books, and H. M. Stationery Office for Slates, Pencils, and other School Requisites, ...	11,410 8 0	
For Maps, Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus purchased from Publishers and others, ...	14,744 0 11	
General Expenditure, ...	2,537 13 1	
		28,692 10 0
OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Wages, ...	15,864 12 8	
Travelling Expenses, ...	199 18 0	
		16,064 10 8
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Rent and Taxes, ...	292 17 8	
Stationery and Printing, per H.M. Stationery Office, .	2,354 10 0	
Stamps, ...	28 8 2	
Candles, Gas, &c., ...	221 14 10	
Incidentals, ...	712 11 4	
		3,610 2 0
COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX:		
Payments of Deductions for Income Tax under the heads of Salaries and Allowances, ...	—	761 1 6
		370,503 19 8
BALANCE on the 31st of December, 1867, .	—	67,763 5 6
JAMES CLARIDGE, *Accountant.*	£	438,267 5 2

JAMES KELLY, WM. H. NEWELL, } *Secretaries.*

Education Office, Dublin, 1868.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

NAMES OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Henry, President, Queen's College, Belfast.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell.
The Marquess of Kildare.
Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
James Gibson, Esq.
Right Hon. Mountifort Longfield.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven.
Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice, Common Pleas (Monahan).
Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron (Pigot).
Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson, M.P.
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.
John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.
John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C.
Hon. Thomas Preston, D.L.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
James William Murland, Esq.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDICES

TO THE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

(1867.)

Appendix A.

APPENDIX A.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Part I.

Part I.

General Nature of the System of National Education.

I.—*Its Object and Fundamental Principle.* § I.

1. The object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle, that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

2. It is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the Clergy and Laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting National Schools.

3. The Commissioners by themselves, or their Officers, are to be allowed to visit and examine the Schools whenever they think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners are furnished with credentials under their Seal.

4. The Commissioners will not change any fundamental Rule without the express permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Commissioners will not withdraw, or essentially alter, any book that has been, or shall be hereafter, unanimously published or sanctioned by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant.

II.—*Description of Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid.* § II.

1. The Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid are divided into two classes, viz.:—1st, Vested Schools, of which there are two sorts, namely, first, those vested in the Commissioners; and, second, those vested in Trustees, for the purpose of being maintained as National Schools; 2ndly, Non-Vested Schools, the property of private individuals. Both these classes of Schools are under the control of local Patrons or Managers.

2. There are also Model Schools, of which the Commissioners are themselves the Patrons, but which are conducted on the same fundamental principles as the ordinary National Schools.

3. The Commissioners encourage Industrial Instruction in National Schools in all suitable cases.

4. The Commissioners require that instruction shall be given in plain needlework in all Female Schools.

III.—*Use of School-houses.* § I

1. In Non-Vested Schools, the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of the School-houses on Sundays, or before or after the School-hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local Patrons or Managers, of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse.

2. No National School-house shall be employed, at any time, even temporarily, as the *stated* place of DIVINE WORSHIP of any religious community; or for the celebration or administration of the Sacraments or Rites of any Church.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § III.

3. No aid will be granted to a School *held in a place of worship;* nor will the Commissioners sanction the *transfer* of an existing School, to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

4. When a School-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any *direct internal* communication between the School-room and such place of worship.

5. Vested School-houses must be used, *exclusively, for the education* of the pupils attending them: except on Sundays, when they may be employed for Sunday Schools, with the sanction of the Patrons or Managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

6. No political meetings shall be held in National School-houses, whether Vested or Non-Vested; nor shall any political business *whatsoever* be transacted therein.

7. When any School is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription, "NATIONAL SCHOOL," shall be put up in plain and legible characters on the School-house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. When a School-house is built partly by aid from the State, a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it. The Commissioners will not, when granting aid *in future*, sanction any inscription containing a title of a *denominational character*, or which may appear to them to indicate that the School is one belonging to any particular religious body. The Commissioners do not object to the terms, Male, Female, or Infant; or the proper local designation taken from the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland, in which the School may be situated; or the name of the founder being included in the inscription.

8. No emblems or symbols of a *denominational* nature shall be exhibited in the School-room during the hours of united instruction; nor will the Commissioners in future, grant aid to any School which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

9. No emblems or symbols of a *political* nature shall at *any time* be exhibited in the School-room, or affixed to the *exterior* of the buildings: nor shall any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of school management, be affixed thereto.

§ IV.

IV.—*Religious and Secular Instruction.*

1. Opportunities are to be afforded (as hereinafter provided for) to the children of all National Schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of.

2. Religious instruction must be so arranged, that each School shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child shall receive, or be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and that the time for giving it be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the School affords.

3. A public notification of the times for religious instruction must be inserted in large letters in the "Time Table" supplied by the Commissioners, who recommend that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction be also stated therein.

4. The "Time Table" must be kept constantly hung up in a conspicuous place in the School-room.

5. When the religious instruction comes after the secular, the Teacher must, immediately before the commencement of the former, announce distinctly to the pupils that the hour for religious instruction has arrived, and must, at the same time, put up and keep up, during the period allotted to such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on a form to be supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly when the School commences with religious instruction, the Teacher is to put up and keep up the same notification.

6. When the secular instruction precedes the religious instruction, in any National School, there shall be a sufficient interval between the announcement and the commencement of the religious instruction; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have priority in any National School, the books used for the instruction first in order shall be laid aside at its termination, in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the School-books.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

7. No secular instruction, whether literary or industrial, shall be carried on in the same apartment, during school-hours,* simultaneously with religious instruction.

8. In Schools towards the building of which the State has contributed, and which are VESTED in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, or which are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, such pastors or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access to them *in the School-room*, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose—that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the School.

9. In Schools, NOT VESTED, and which receive no other aid than Salary and Books, it is for the Patrons or Managers to determine whether any, and if any, what religious instruction shall be given *in the School-room;* but if they do not permit it to be given in the School-room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the School, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction ELSEWHERE.

10. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant Authorized, or Douay Version,—the teaching of Catechisms,—public prayer,—and all other religious exercises, come within the rules as to religious instruction.

11. The Patrons and Managers of *all* National Schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures (either in the Authorized or Douay Version) to be read, at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; and in *all Vested Schools* the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the Patrons and Managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the School-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents or guardians for that purpose.

12. Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place, at any time, before and after the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); but must not take place *at more than one intermediate* time, between the commencement and the close of the ordinary School business. The Commissioners, however, will not sanction any arrangement for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises *at an intermediate time*, in cases where it shall appear to them that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the School, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any practical inconvenience.

13. With the above exception, the secular School business must not be interrupted, or suspended, by any spiritual exercise whatsoever.

Note.—The Commissioners earnestly recommend that Religious Instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary School business; and they further recommend that, whenever the Patron or Manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these Rules, should not be present thereat.

14. The Registry kept in each School, according to the Form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the School Roll.

15. No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any Religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object.

Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular Religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such

* The term "SCHOOL-HOURS," is always to be understood to mean the entire time in each day, from the opening of the School to the closing of the same for the dismissal of the pupils.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § IV.

Religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative.

The following is the Form of Book.

Roll No., ——— *School*, ——— *County*, ———
Name of Teacher who gives Religious Instruction, ———
Religious Denomination of do., ———

CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

[In case a Parent or Guardian should wish his Child to receive religious instruction from a Teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the Child, or from a Teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the Child, the following Certificate is to be made by such Parent or Guardian.]

I (1) ———, being the (2) ——— of (3) ———, who is registered by me as (4) ——— in the School Register of the (5) ——— National School, HEREBY CERTIFY that it is my desire that the said (6) ——— shall receive instruction in (7) ——— during the time set apart for Religious Instruction.

Signature of Parent or Guardian, (8) ———
Witness, if signed by "Mark," ———
Dated ——— day of ———, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF TEACHER.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that before (9) ——— signed the above Certificate, I read aloud to (10) ——— the following Rule of the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:—

"No Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no Pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its Parents or Guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any Parent or Guardian shall express his desire that his Child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a Book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the Book shall be signed with the name or mark of the Parent or Guardian, and the Book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

"* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the Parent or Guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."—*Part I., Sec. IV., Par.* 15.

And I FURTHER CERTIFY that I believe when the said (11) ——— signed the above Certificate (12) ——— had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the Rule, and also of the true intent and object of the Certificate.

Signature of Teacher, ———
Dated — day of ———, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the Certificate of (13) ——— and also of the Teacher (14) ——— above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector, ———
Dated — day of ———, 18—.

(1) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian who makes the Certificate.
(2) Insert the relationship of the Parent or Guardian; as—"Father," "Mother," "Aunt," &c.
(3) Insert the name of the Pupil.
(4) Insert the registered religion of the Pupil.
(5) Insert the name of the National School.
(6) Insert the name of the Pupil again.
(7) Insert in full the nature of the Religious Instruction; as—The Holy Scriptures in the Authorized Version—The Roman Catholic Catechism—The Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. *This is to be written by the Parent or Guardian;* but in case the Parent or Guardian cannot write, it may be written by the Teacher.
(8) The Parent or Guardian is here to inscribe his name. If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.
(9) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian.
(10) Insert "him" or "her."
(11) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian.
(12) Insert "he" or "she."
(13) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian.
(14) Insert the name of the Teacher.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

16. A sufficient number of hours, to be approved of in each case by the Commissioners, is to be appropriated to the ordinary School business, during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend.

17. In all National Schools (except those in which Industrial instruction is the *chief* object) there must be Literary instruction for at least *four* hours, upon five days in the week.

18. In Industrial Schools—that is, in Schools where Industrial instruction is the *chief* object—the Commissioners require that not less than *two* hours, daily, shall be devoted to Literary instruction.

§ V.

V.—*Use of Books and Tablets.*

1. The use of the books published by the Commissioners is not compulsory; but the titles of all other books which the Patrons or Managers of Schools intend for the ordinary School business, are to be notified to the Commissioners; and none are to be used to which they object. The approval of any such books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners.

2. If any books other than the Holy Scriptures, or the *standard* books of the Church to which the children using them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary.

3. The Commissioners do not insist on the "Scripture Lessons" or book of "Sacred Poetry" being read in any of the National Schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in any School attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after such ordinary School business, and under the following conditions:—

First—That no child, whose parent or guardian objects, shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

Second—That in order that any children, whose parents or guardians object, may be at liberty to absent themselves, or to withdraw, at the time set apart for the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the Time-table of the School—that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of such ordinary School business and the commencement of such reading; and that the Teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils, that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

Third—That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary School business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of these books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the School-room.

4. When using the Scripture Lessons, the Teachers are prohibited, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, from putting to the children any other questions than those appended to the end of each lesson.

5. The Commissioners require that the principles of the following Lesson, or of a Lesson of a similar import (to be approved of by the Commissioners), shall be strictly inculcated, during the hours of united instruction, in all Schools received into connexion with the Board, and that a copy of the Lesson itself be hung up in each School.

Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to live peaceably with all men (Rom. ch. xii., v. 18), even with those of a different religious persuasion.

Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his disciples to love one another. He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers.

Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his disciples to fight for him.

If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.

Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again (1 Pet. ch. ii., v. 23).

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I.
§ V.
§ VI.

6. The use of the Tablet, furnished by the Commissioners, containing the Ten Commandments, is not compulsory.

7. The rules as to religious instruction do not apply, except in the way hereinbefore stated, to the Scripture Lessons and the Book of Sacred Poetry, or to the matter contained in the common School-books, or in any other book, the use of which the Commissioners may at any time sanction for the purpose of united instruction.

VI.—*Management of National Schools.*

1. The local government of the National Schools is vested in the local Patrons thereof.

2. The Commissioners recognise as the local Patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the School in connexion with the Board, unless it be otherwise specified in the application.

3. If a School be under the local management of a School-Committee, such Committee has all the rights of an individual Patron.

4. The Patron has the right of nominating any fit person to act as his representative in the local management of the School; such representative to be designated the "Local Manager." The Patron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the School, or appoint another Local Manager. This rule applies equally whether the Patronship be vested in one or more individuals.

5. When a school is vested in Trustees, they have the right to nominate the Local Manager.

6. When a School is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the Patron or Patrons is inserted in the lease.

7. In the case of a vacancy in the Patronship by death, the representative of a lay Patron, or the successor of a clerical Patron, is recognised by the Board (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the Patronship of the School.

8. If a Patron wishes to resign the office, he has the power of nominating his successor, subject to the approval of the Board.

9. In all cases, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of determining whether the Patron, or the person nominated by him, either as his successor, or as local Manager, can be recognised by them as a fit person to exercise the trust.

10. In all cases, whether the School be vested or non-vested, the Patron, when nominating a local Manager, ought to notify to the Commissioners whether or not the person so nominated is to exercise all the rights of Patron during the period he acts as Manager.

11. When a School is under the control of a Committee, or of joint Patrons, a "Local Manager" should be appointed, to correspond with the office, sign documents, &c., &c.

12. The local Patrons (or Managers) of Schools have the right of appointing the Teachers, subject to the approval of the Board, as to character and general qualifications; the local Patrons (or Managers) have also the power of removing the Teachers of their own authority.

13. Patrons and Managers are permitted to close their respective Schools for a reasonable time during the year, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases of abuse; such periods of closing should be limited to six weeks in the year, including the recognised vacations.

14. Managers of National Schools are requested to notify all changes of Teachers to the Office, and to the Inspectors of the respective districts.

§ VII.

VII.—*Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.*

1. As the Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any School, except their own Model Schools, directly into their own hands, but leave all Schools aided by them under the authority of the local Patrons or Managers; the *Inspectors* are not to give *direct orders*, as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but to point out such regulations to the local Patrons or Managers of the Schools, that *they* may give the requisite orders.

2. The Commissioners require that every National School be inspected by the *Inspector of the District*, at least three times in each year.

3. The *District Inspector*, after each inspection, is to communicate with the local Patron or Manager, for the purpose of affording information concerning the general state of the School, and pointing out such violations of rule, or

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

defects, if any, as he may have observed; and he is to make such suggestions as he may deem necessary. *Appendix A.*

4. Upon ordinary occasions, the Inspector is not to give any intimation of his intended visit; but when the inspection is to be public, he is to make such previous arrangements with the local Patrons or Managers, as will facilitate the attendance of the parents of the children, and other persons interested in the welfare of the Schools. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. Part I. § VII.

5. The Inspector is to report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and to use every means to obtain accurate information as to the proficiency of the pupils, and the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the School.

6. When applications for aid are referred to the District Inspector, he is to have an interview with the applicant; and also to communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and with other parties in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions on the application, and whether they have any, and what, objections thereto.

7. The Inspector is also to supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a National School, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

VIII.—*Admission of Visitors.* § VIII.

1. The public, generally, must have free access to every National School (whether Vested or Non-Vested) during the hours devoted to secular instruction,—not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it, but, as Visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Visitors of all denominations are to be received courteously by all Teachers of National Schools, and are to have free access to the School-rooms, and full liberty to examine the Registers, Daily Report Books, and Class Rolls; to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are not authorized to interrupt the business of the School, by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either Teachers or Scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any Visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such an Inspection, it is the duty of the Teachers to refer them to the Patron or Manager of the School for such information.

4. As the religious instruction of the children given in the School-room is under the control of the Clergyman or Lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the *Commissioners* can give no liberty to any Visitor, whether Clergyman or other person, to interfere therewith, or to be present thereat.

5. The Commissioners require that a copy of Part I., with selections from other Parts, of those, their Rules, on a form furnished by them, shall be suspended in every National School-room.

Part II. Part II.

Extent of Aid, and Conditions upon which Granted.

I.—*Kinds of Aid.* § I.

1. The Commissioners of National Education award aid under two general heads, viz.:—

First—Towards building School-houses and providing suitable fittings and furniture. In such cases, the Commissioners also grant aid towards the payment of Teachers, supply of Books, &c., as hereafter explained.

Secondly—Towards the support and maintenance of Schools established without any assistance from the public funds for the erection of the buildings, or providing furniture.

2. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they reserve to themselves in all cases, in vested as well as in non-vested schools, the right to withdraw any grant of salary or books, whenever they see fit.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART II. § II.

II.—*Towards Building School-houses (Vested).*

1. Before any grant is made towards building a School-house, the Commissioners are to be satisfied that a necessity exists for such a School, that an eligible site has been procured, that a satisfactory lease of the site will be executed either to Trustees for the purposes of National Education, or to the Commissioners in their Corporate capacity; and that the applicants are prepared to raise, by local contribution, at least one-third of the whole sum which the Commissioners deem necessary for the erection of the house, providing furniture, &c.

2. If the proposed site for a School be in a rural district, and be within three statute miles of a School-house erected with aid from the State, no grant will be made, except under special circumstances.

3. In a rural district, the site should contain one rood. In a town district, the site for a single School should be 100 feet in front, and 80 feet from front to rear; and for a double School, 100 feet square. It should be in a healthy situation, on a public road or street, and have a dry level surface, with a good foundation at a moderate depth, and be convenient to pure water.

4. Although the Commissioners do not refuse aid towards the erection of School-houses on ground connected with places of worship, yet they much prefer having them erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained; they therefore require that, before Church, Chapel, or Meeting-house ground be selected as the site of a School-house, *strict* inquiry be made whether another convenient site can be obtained, and that the result shall be stated to them.

5. The School premises must be vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a nominal rent, and for such term as, under the circumstances, the Commissioners may deem necessary.

6. The lease must be prepared in the Office; the expense to be borne by the Commissioners of National Education.

7. The Commissioners will cause to be kept in repair the School-house and furniture, where the premises are vested in them in their Corporate capacity.

8. When the School premises have been vested in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, it devolves on the Trustees to keep the house, furniture, &c., in repair.

9. When grants are voted towards the building, &c., of a School-house, the conveyance must be duly executed *before the works are commenced.*

10. No grant can be approved until the District Inspector shall have reported upon all the circumstances of the case; until the Board of Works shall have reported on the eligibility of the proposed site; and the Law Adviser of the Commissioners shall have given his opinion, from the information laid before him, that a satisfactory lease can be executed.

11. The Commissioners determine, from the information afforded them, what amount of School accommodation should be provided in the proposed building.

The following is the scale of Grants for the erection of School-houses, whether vested in Trustees or in the Commissioners.

Class of School.	No. of Children to be accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost, including School Furniture and Out-offices.	Board's Grant.	Description of School.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	60	207 0 0	138 0 0	Single School-room.
2	75	225 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
3	100	255 0 0	170 0 0	Ditto.
4	120	306 0 0	204 0 0	Ditto.
5	150	416 5 0	277 10 0	Two rooms on ground.
5 A	150	360 0 0	240 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.
6	200	487 10 0	325 0 0	Two rooms on ground.
6 A	200	435 0 0	290 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.

NOTE.—In many poor localities, where buildings of a less expensive nature than those erected according to the above scale of grants may answer the necessary purposes, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant two-thirds of the expense of erection, provided—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

(*a*). That the general conditions already specified with regard to building grants be complied with. *Appendix A.*

(*b*). That the erection of such *exceptional* class of building shall not cost more than £100. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

(*c*). That as regards the character and size of the building, the instructions issued by the Board of Works, from time to time, shall be complied with.

12. The cost of the house, &c., is determined by the number of children which it is intended to accommodate. Part II. § II.

13. The Board of Works will furnish instructions as to the plan and specification, to which the parties receiving aid are bound strictly to adhere.

14. The Commissioners do not sanction grants for the ornamenting of School-houses, but merely for such expenditure as may be necessary for having the children accommodated in plain, substantial buildings. If buildings of another description be preferred, the whole of the extra expense must be provided by the applicants.

15. The Commissioners do not sanction grants towards the expense of erecting residences for the Teachers.

16. The Commissioners do not sanction grants to purchase, alter, or furnish houses, for the purpose of being converted into School-houses.

III.—*Towards Support of Schools previously established (Non-Vested).* § III.

1. The aid granted to Schools previously established is limited to Salary and Books, and the benefits of Inspection and Training.

2. The Commissioners do not contribute towards Repairs, Fittings, or Furniture; or to the Rent of the School-house.

3. Before aid can be granted, the Commissioners must be satisfied that the case is deserving of assistance; that there is reason to expect that the School will be efficiently and permanently supported; that some local provision will be made in aid of the Teacher's Salary, in addition to the School-fees; that the School-house is in good repair, and provided with a sufficient quantity of suitable Furniture; that a competent Teacher has been appointed; and that the School is in operation.

4. Before the Commissioners consider any application for aid, they require, from the Inspector of the District, a Report upon all the circumstances of the case.

5. To entitle a School to a continuance of aid, the House and Furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of local contributions; the School conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners; and it must appear from the Records of the School that there is a sufficient average daily attendance of pupils.

6. In Mixed Schools, *i.e.*, Schools in which male and female children are taught in the same room, the Teacher may be either male or female, as the circumstances of the School may require; but when a Mixed School has been received into connexion, by the Commissioners, under a male or a female Teacher, the Commissioners will not sanction the appointment of a Teacher of a different sex, unless previous application be made to them to sanction such change.

7. When a school has been taken into connexion, as a School for Males or for Females solely, the Commissioners will not sanction the change from a male to a female school, or *vice versâ*, without their permission having been previously obtained.

Part III. Part III.

Different Classes of National Schools.

I.—*District and Minor Model Schools.* § I.

1. District and Minor Model Schools are built and supported entirely out of the funds placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Commissioners, and are therefore under their exclusive control.

2. The chief objects of Model Schools are to promote united education; to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of Teacher.

3. In District and Minor Model Schools, the Commissioners appoint and dismiss, of their own authority, the Teachers and other officers; regulate the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

course of instruction, and exercise all the rights of Patrons. The Commissioners afford the necessary opportunities for giving religious instruction to the pupils, by such Pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians, and in separate apartments allotted to the purpose.

4. Some of the Model Schools have farms attached to them, for the purpose of affording instruction in agriculture.

PART III.

§ I.

§ II.

II.—*Ordinary Literary Schools.*

1. Such Schools may be established either with aid from the State, or by local provision solely.

2. In Vested Schools, the local expenditure need only be one-third of the expense, and the Teachers' salaries are supplemented by the Commissioners.

3. In Non-vested Schools, the State assistance is limited to salary and books and the benefits of inspection and training.

§ III.

III.—*Agricultural Schools.*

1. To Schools of this description Farms are attached, for the purpose of illustrating and introducing the most approved systems of tillage and cropping, and general husbandry.

2. Agricultural Schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principles of ordinary National Schools.

3. Agricultural Schools consist of two classes, those connected with School Farms of the First Class, and those connected with Ordinary School Farms.

4. School Farms are further subdivided into two classes, viz., those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, and those under local Patrons.

5. In all Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class the Commissioners will grant salary to a Teacher for the literary department *exclusively*, when the extent of the farm and other circumstances render such an appointment necessary.

A.—*School Farms of the First Class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.**

1. The Commissioners defray the greater portion of the cost of erecting the necessary buildings; but they require the local parties to contribute in such proportion as may be deemed necessary, according to the circumstances of each case.

2. The Commissioners undertake the *entire* cost of the furniture, fittings, rent, taxes, maintenance, implements, stock, &c., &c.

3. A Farm of sufficient extent must be conveyed to the Commissioners, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

4. The Commissioners exercise all the rights of Patrons, as in the case of District and Minor Model Schools.

5. The Commissioners admit into these Schools a limited number of free, and also of paying resident Agricultural Pupils.

6. The Commissioners contribute a small weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

B.—*School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

1. *Where the Premises are Vested.*

1. The Commissioners contribute a certain amount of assistance towards the erection of the buildings, in proportion to the amount of local contribution, and the extent of the farm. The remaining portion of the cost of the buildings and furniture, and the whole cost of implements, stock, seed, &c., must be contributed by local parties.

2. The site of the buildings must be legally vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

3. The only aid granted by the Commissioners towards the *maintenance* of such Schools, consists of salary to the Master (who must be competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments); a sum towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

2. *Where the Premises are Non-vested.*

1. The entire cost of the necessary buildings, furniture, implements, stock, seed, &c., must be defrayed by local parties, and a farm of sufficient extent must be provided.

* The Commissioners have, for the present, ceased to take into connexion School Farms of the First Class.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

2. The Commissioners, besides salary to the Master, contribute also towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

C.—*Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

§ III.

1. This class of Schools consists of Ordinary National Schools (either Vested or Non-vested), to which a small farm (from one to three acres), is annexed. The Teacher must be competent to give instruction both in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and must cultivate the land, with the assistance of his pupils.

2. The only aid granted by the Commissioners, is an addition to the class salary of the Teacher, and in some special cases, a small weekly payment to an Industrial class of pupils.

3. To entitle a School to such aid, the Commissioners require to be satisfied, from the Reports of the Agricultural Inspectors, that the Agricultural department is efficiently conducted.

D.—*School Gardens.*

The Commissioners award gratuities, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Inspectors, to the Teachers of National Schools, who exhibit the best specimens of garden culture, on ground attached to their respective Schools, the ground to be cultivated by the pupils.

IV.—*Industrial Schools.* § IV.

1. In these Schools, embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught. The Commissioners grant salaries to the Teachers, on the following conditions:—

First—That *all* the pupils of the industrial department shall receive literary instruction, for at least *two hours* daily.

Second—That no religious instruction or religious exercise shall take place during the time the pupils are engaged in industrial occupation.

Third—That a separate room be provided for industrial instruction.

Fourth—That in addition to the literary Teacher, there shall be a suitable person appointed to conduct the industrial department.

2. None but lay Teachers are entitled to a salary from the Commissioners, for conducting an Industrial Department in connexion with a *Convent School.*

3. The amount of salary will depend upon the circumstances of each case.

V.—*Convent Schools.* § V.

1. Convent Schools receive aid under the conditions applicable to Non-vested Schools, and they are subject to the same Rules and Regulations.

2. The members of the community may discharge the office of Literary Teachers, either by themselves or with the aid of such other persons as they may see fit to employ; the salaries of such assistants to be defrayed by the community, except in the case of monitors.

3. The amount of salary awarded to Convent Schools is regulated by the average number of children in daily attendance, according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners will grant aid to *one School only*, in *connexion with the same* Convent.

VI.—*Workhouse Schools.* § VI.

1. Such Schools are received into connexion, and grants of Books made to them, on condition that they shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioners, or their Officers, and that all the Rules of the Board applicable to Non-vested Schools be faithfully observed.

2. The Commissioners award gratuities to a certain number of the Teachers of Workhouse Schools in each District, on the recommendation of the Inspector.

VII.—*Schools attached to Prisons, Asylums, &c.* § VII.

Such Schools are received into connexion, upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of Books are made to them. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers.

VIII.—*Evening Schools.* § VIII.

The Commissioners grant aid towards the support of Evening Schools, where the wants of the locality render such institutions desirable. The aid is limited to salary, books, and inspection.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part IV. § I.

Part IV.

Teachers.

I.—*Their Qualifications and Duties.*

1. National Teachers should be persons of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; they should be imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to their Sovereign; they should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power which education confers a useful direction. These are the qualities for which Patrons of Schools, when making choice of Teachers, should anxiously look. They are those which the Commissioners are anxious to find, to encourage, and to reward.

2. No clergyman of any denomination, or member of any religious order, can be recognised as the Teacher of a National School. This does not apply to the Teachers of Convent Schools, nor to those of any Monastery Schools which have been at any time previously in connexion with the Board.

3. Teachers of National Schools are not permitted to carry on, or engage in, any business or occupation that will impede, or interfere with, their usefulness as Teachers. They are especially forbidden to keep public-houses, or houses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

4. Every Teacher is required to have his Daily Report Book lying upon his desk, that Visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made, the Teachers are by no means to alter or erase; and the Inspector of the district is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of such remarks as he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

5. Should the Commissioners consider any Teacher in a vested school unfit for his office, or otherwise objectionable, they will require that he be dismissed and another provided; in non-vested schools the grant of salary will be withheld until a suitable Teacher be procured. Teachers are also liable to be fined, depressed, or suspended, at all times, when the Commissioners shall deem it necessary, on sufficient cause being shown.

6. Teachers, whose Schools may have declined in usefulness and efficiency, or who may have conducted themselves improperly, or who, from any other cause, may seem to merit punishment, may be fined, depressed, or deprived of salary.

7. *Newly appointed* Teachers are not *entitled* to any salary from the Commissioners, until examined and pronounced competent; and any Teachers *newly appointed* to National Schools, who, after examination by the Inspectors, may be found wholly unqualified, must be removed.

8. If a Teacher who has been dismissed from a National School for any cause, be appointed to another National School, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine whether the appointment can be sanctioned, or any salary paid to such Teacher.

9. No Teacher dismissed for incompetency is eligible for re-entry into the Board's service till after the expiration of at least six months from the date of such dismissal.

10. If a Teacher who has been a considerable period out of the service of the Board shall again enter it, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, in each case, whether such Teacher shall retain the class he was in previous to quitting the service of the Board.

11. The Commissioners regard the attendance of any of the Teachers at meetings held for *political purposes*, or their taking part in elections for Members of Parliament, or for Poor Law Guardians, &c., except by voting, as incompatible with the performance of their duties, and as a violation of rule which will render them liable to dismissal.

12. Teachers, to be eligible for entering the service of the Board must, if males, have completed their seventeenth year; and, if females, their sixteenth.

13. No Assistant Teachers will be recognised whose qualifications are not at least equal to those required of Probationers.

14. The same rule as to age applies to Assistant as to Principal Teachers.

15. The Commissioners will not grant a salary to an Assistant Teacher in a Boys' School in which there is not an average daily attendance of at least sixty pupils; but in the case of Girls' Schools, or Mixed Schools—that is, Schools attended by both sexes—salary may be obtained for an Assistant, when the attendance shall have maintained itself at an average of at least fifty.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

16. In Mixed Schools presided over by a Master, it is desirable, where the attendance warrants it, that a Female Assistant should be selected. *Appendix A.*

17. The Commissioners will not grant salary to Workmistresses in Mixed Schools, unless there be an average daily attendance of at least forty-five pupils; and the Commissioners require that at least two hours each day be devoted to instruction in this branch. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

18. If any Workmistress whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Commissioners, be employed during the remainder of the ordinary school-hours in giving literary instruction to the junior classes, it is competent for the District Inspector, if he considers her qualified, to recommend that she be paid at the rate of salary awarded to "Probationers." PART IV. § I.

19. In Schools attended by Female Children only, under the care of a Female Teacher, such Teacher must be competent not only to conduct the Literary Department, but also to give instruction in Needlework; but if the average daily attendance amount to forty-five, application may be made for a grant of salary to a Workmistress to take charge of the Industrial Department, which, however, must be superintended by the principal Teacher, who will be held responsible for its efficient management.

20. The following Practical Rules are to be strictly observed by the Teachers of National Schools:—

I. To keep at least one copy of the *General Lesson* suspended conspicuously in the School-room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it on the minds of their Pupils. This should be done at the time of combined ordinary instruction.

II. To exclude from the School, except at the hours set apart for Religious Instruction, all Catechisms and Books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

III. To avoid fairs, markets, and meetings—but above all, *Political* meetings of every kind; to abstain from controversy; and to do nothing either in or out of School which might have a tendency to confine it to any one denomination of Children.

IV. To keep the Register, Report Book, and Class Rolls, accurately, neatly, and according to the precise forms prescribed by the Board; and to enter or mark in the two latter, before *noon* each day, the number of Children in actual attendance.

V. To classify the Children according to the National School Books; to study these Books themselves; to teach according to the improved method, as pointed out in their several prefaces; and to labour diligently to train up their Pupils in each branch of knowledge to that degree of attainment, or amount of proficiency, pointed out for each Class, respectively, in the *Programme of Instruction for National Schools.*

VI. To observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their Pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

VII. To promote, both by precept and example, *Cleanliness, Neatness,* and *Decency.* To effect this, the Teachers should set an example of Cleanliness and Neatness in their own persons, and in the state and general appearance of their Schools. They should also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection every morning, that the Children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned; and, when necessary, mended. The School apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every *evening;* and whitewashed at least once a year.

VIII. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their Pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of *Truth* and *Honesty;* the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

IX. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their Pupils; to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

X. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their Pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

XI. To record in the Report Book of the School, the weekly receipts of School Fees, and the amount of all grants made by the Board, as well as the purposes for which they were made, whether in the way of premiums, salaries to Teachers, or payments to Monitors or Workmistresses; also School Requisites, whether Free Stock or purchased at the reduced prices.

XII. To take strict care of the *Free Stock* of Requisites granted by the Board; and to endeavour to keep the School constantly supplied with the National School Books and requisites, for sale to the Children, at the reduced prices charged by the Commissioners; also to preserve, for the information of the Inspectors, the Invoices of Free Stock or purchased Requisites, which will be enclosed with the Grant.

XIII. Should it be intended to close a School for a time not included in the recognised Vacations, notice should be given some days previously to the Inspector; and when a Teacher is summoned for training, and means to obey the Summons, or intends resigning or removing to another School, he should intimate his intention to the Inspector a month, at least, before his removal or resignation, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of visiting his School, and reporting upon the state of the Premises, Free Stock, School Accounts, &c., &c.

XIV. To attend to the Ventilation of the School:—I. Immediately after entering the room in the morning; II. At the time of Roll-call; III. About an hour before the School breaks up. The ventilation can best be effected by lowering, where practicable, the upper part of the Windows, so as to admit a thorough air through the room.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV.
§ I.
§ II.

21. In cases of illness, and upon Medical Certificates being submitted, the Commissioners allow to Principal Teachers, or Assistants, *one* month's leave of absence from school duty in the year, for which time their salaries will be paid without deduction. If any more lengthened leave of absence be required, there must be competent substitutes appointed, such substitutes to be paid by the recognised teachers, at the rate of, at least, the salary allowed to probationers. In no case can leave be granted for more than six months.

II.—*Training of Teachers.*

1. The Commissioners have provided a Normal Establishment in Dublin, for training Teachers, and educating persons who are intended to undertake the charge of Schools.

2. Teachers selected by the Commissioners for admission to the Normal Establishment, must produce a Certificate of good character; also a Certificate from a member of the Medical Profession that they are in good health, and free from any cutaneous disease; and must be prepared to pass through an examination in the Books published by the Commissioners. They are boarded and lodged at the Establishments provided by the Commissioners; and arrangements are made for their receiving religious instruction from their respective Pastors, who may attend at the Normal Establishment at convenient times appointed for the purpose. On Sundays they are required to attend their respective places of worship; and a vigilant superintendence is at all times exercised over their moral conduct. The Teachers undergo examination at the close of the course, and they then receive a certificate according to their deserts. The Teachers are, for a considerable time previous to their being summoned, required to prepare themselves for the course.

3. During the absence of the recognised Teacher, a temporary Teacher must be provided to take charge of the School, who is to be paid a portion of the salary falling due to the recognised Teacher during such Teacher's attendance at the Normal Establishment.

4. Assistant Teachers of Model Schools, while in training, receive but half their accustomed share of the fees, and a deduction is made from their salaries at the rate of £20 per annum in the case of males, and £18 in the case of females: these deductions to serve as payment for their substitutes.

5. Should any Teachers present themselves in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, they will not be received or allowed any travelling expenses. No Teacher can be admitted who has not had the Small-pock, or been vaccinated.

6. The Teachers trained in the Normal Institution are divided into three Classes, namely:—

First—The General or Ordinary Class, composed of Teachers (males or females) of National Schools, who have been recommended by the District or Head Inspectors as eligible Candidates for Training.

Second—The Special or Extra Training Class, composed chiefly of Teachers (males or females) who have been selected from the Ordinary or General Class, for additional Training.

Third—The Candidate or *Extern* Class, composed of a limited number of respectable and well-informed young persons, who wish to qualify themselves to act as Teachers. The Candidates admitted to this Class are permitted to attend, without any charge, the Model Schools and the Lectures of the Professors, and at the end of the course they are examined and classed as Teachers, according to their merits and qualifications. Permission is also given to Teachers of Schools not connected with the Board to attend the Model Schools as *Auditors* or *Visitors*, for any period that may suit their own convenience.

7. No Teachers can be admitted to the General or Ordinary Class but those who have succeeded in obtaining Classification after Examination by a Board of Inspectors, or who may be *specially* recommended by the Inspectors or Professors.

§ III.

III.—*Classification of Teachers, &c.*

1. All National Teachers are either "Classed Teachers" or "Probationers." The former are divided into three classes.

The class in which Teachers are ranked depends (I.) upon their qualifications, as determined after examination by the Professors, or by the Inspectors; and (II.) on their proved capacity and efficiency as conductors of Schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

All Teachers, on first entering the service of the Board, or who have not been classed, are termed Probationers. *Appendix A.*

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

2. Besides the Principal and Assistant Teachers included under the foregoing heads, there are Junior Literary and Industrial Assistant-Teachers, Teachers of Needlework, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors.

3. The Commissioners have determined upon a course of study for each class, in which the Teachers are to be examined, as one of the tests of their fitness for promotion. PART IV. § III.

4. Every National Teacher will be furnished, on application to the District Inspector, with a copy of the programme of the course of study above referred to, in which is stated the minimum of proficiency required for each class.

5. Teachers already classed are to be admitted to examination, with a view to promotion, only on the recommendation of the District Inspector, and no one on whose School a decidedly unfavourable report has been made within the previous year is to be admitted.

6. (*a*). Teachers will not be eligible for promotion, unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the Class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of the respective District Inspectors, that the Schools are properly organized and well conducted; that adequate exertions have been made to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their Classes are taught according to the *Programme of Instruction for Schools;* that while the junior pupils are carefully taught, a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficients in the ordinary branches of Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in Grammar and Geography, and able to write from dictation ordinary sentences with readiness and correctness. In Female Schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain Needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting-out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

(*b*). It must also appear from the reports of the Inspectors, that the School accounts have been regularly and correctly kept; that the School premises have been preserved with neatness and order; that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them, and that an adequate supply of *Sale Stock* of Lesson Books and other necessary School Requisites has been regularly kept up.

(*c*). It must also clearly appear that, JUDGED BY THE TOTAL RESULTS PRACTICALLY REALIZED IN THEIR SCHOOLS in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, they are worthy of the higher class to which they aspire.

7. All Teachers, who have not been classed, will be paid as Probationers, until they be classed at the first Examination, to which they shall have been summoned. Those who then obtain classification, will be paid from the commencement of their service under the Board, according to the rate of salary attached to their class. This rule will not extend to those Teachers who when summoned, shall fail, from any cause whatever, to present themselves for examination.

8. All Teachers who have been unsuccessful at their first examination, and who may be retained on trial, will receive the salary of the class to which they may be promoted at any subsequent examination, from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for such subsequent examination.

9. Teachers who, after their first examination, have been retained on trial as Probationers, if not recommended for promotion by the Head or District Inspectors at the next ensuing examination, cannot be continued in the service of the Board.

10. Classed Teachers who may offer for re-classification will, if promoted, be paid according to their new grade from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for examination.

11. The Pupil-Teachers of District Model Schools, on taking charge of National Schools after the completion of their course of training, shall, if not already classed, rank as Third Class Teachers (provided they be deemed qualified for that class by the Head Inspector) until they shall have been classed at the first Examination held after their appointment, in the district in which their Schools are situated—when they will be paid according to their classification, from the date of their appointment.

12. All Teachers must remain *at least* one year in a lower *division* of any

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § III.

class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division; and they must remain *at least* two years in a lower *class* before they can be promoted to a higher class. These conditions, however, being fulfilled, Teachers of superior attainments, and of eminent usefulness, may be advanced from any division of one class to any division of another, after their first classification, without being required to pass through the intermediate divisions.

13. This regulation does not apply to Teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professors at the termination of their course of training.

14. Teachers who may have absented themselves from the examinations of previous years, without satisfactory reason assigned, will be liable to be dismissed should they not present themselves when again summoned.

15. All Teachers also who may be *specially* summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or depressed.

§ IV.

IV.—*Salaries (Ordinary National Schools).*

1. The Commissioners grant salaries to Teachers of National Schools at the following rates, subject to the foregoing and annexed regulations:—

Principal Teachers:—		Males.	Females.
First Class,	1st Division,	£52	£42
	2nd "	44	36
	3rd "	38	30
Second Class,	1st Division,	32	26
	2nd "	28	24
Third Class,	1st Division,	24	20
	2nd "	18	16
Probationers,		15	14

(*a*). As a general rule, a School, to be entitled to be taken into connexion, or to remain in connexion, must exhibit an average daily attendance of at least 30 pupils.

(*b*). Teachers cannot be admitted to the enjoyment of First Class salary, nor allowed to continue in its enjoyment, unless their Schools command an average daily attendance of 35 pupils.

(*c*). Should Schools of the ordinary class be retained in connexion after the attendance shall have fallen below *thirty pupils*, as in certain circumstances they may be retained, their Teachers will be paid according to the provisions of the modified scale given below.

(*d*). But as regards the Schools placed in connexion with the Board *before* the close of October, 1860, in every case where the attendance shall appear to be diminished by the admission of new Schools, the Commissioners will not make any reduction of salary on the *first* occasion of such diminution taking place, but will defer making such reduction until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the termination of the quarter in which the attendance shall, on such *first* occasion, fall below the required *minimum*.

(*e*). And in the case of Schools taken into connexion *since* October, 1860, reduction of salary, proportioned to the decrease in attendance, will be made in the *next* quarter subsequent to that in which it first occurs, should the decrease re-appear.

Assistant Teachers:—	Males.	Females.
Unclassed,	£15	£14
If classed 3^2,	18	16
If classed 3^1, or higher,	24	20
Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants,	—	14
Workmistresses,	—	8

2. To entitle a School to the services of an Assistant, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 60; but if for girls only, or if a mixed School, an average of 50 will suffice. While, however, the average daily attendance in such Schools, respectively, remains under 65 and 55, no higher salary than that of III^2 can be awarded.

3. In mixed Schools presided over by a Master, the Assistant should be a female.

4. To entitle an Assistant to the salary of III^1, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 65, or if mixed, or for girls only, an average daily attendance of 55.

5. In Schools where the average attendance amounts to 110, salary of Classification, up to 2^1, will be allowed to the First or Senior Assistant.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

6. To entitle a girls' School, or a mixed School, presided over by a Master, to the services of a Workmistress, an average daily attendance of 45 pupils is required, of whom, in the case of mixed Schools, 20 at least must be girls. The same rule applies to Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants in such Schools.

NOTE.—In cases where Schools enjoying the services of Assistants (under which term are included Monitors, Workmistresses, and Industrial Instructors) fail to command the average attendance required for the amount of aid awarded for such services, Managers must be prepared for the entire withdrawal or reduction of such aid in the Second Quarter in which the falling off appears.

A like rule will be applied to Evening Schools.

7. The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above Scale of Salaries provided for Principal Teachers.

I. *Attendance under 15 Pupils.*—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed Inspection, Books, and Apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for training, and their service, from their connexion with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should their Schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

II. *Attendance 15 but under 20 Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 20, in addition to Inspection, Books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a Probationer's salary.

III. *Attendance 20 but under 25.*—When the average daily attendance is 20, but under 25, the full salary of a Probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

IV. *Attendance 25 but under 30.*—When the average daily attendance is 25, but under 30, salary as high as that of First Division of Third Class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

NOTE.—These modified grants the Commissioners are prepared to make where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by children of a particular denomination within a reasonable distance of their homes, in any existing National School; but they reserve to themselves the power, in all cases, of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of Schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the Managers of such Schools shall be either Clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

8. The Commissioners are anxious that a further income be secured to the Teacher, either by Local Subscription or School-fees, and they require that the payments made by the Children shall not be diminished in consequence of any increase of Salary which may be awarded to the Teacher.

V.—*Paid Monitors—Their Salaries, &c.* § V.

Junior Monitors.		*Senior Monitors.*	
For the First Year,	£2	For the First Year,	£5
For the Second Year,	£3	For the Second Year,	£6
For the Third Year,	£4	For the Third Year,	£8
		For the Fourth Year,	£10

1. No School whose Teacher does not rank at least in 3[1] Class, can get the benefit of the services of a Junior Monitor; nor can any School whose Teacher ranks not at least in 2[2] Class, be allowed the services of a Senior Monitor.

2. The Paid Monitors are selected from among the best pupils in the National Schools of each district, and are appointed by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the District Inspectors.

3. No Manager of a National School is obliged to employ a Paid Monitor, nor will such be appointed without his approval.

4. The appointment of a Junior Paid Monitor cannot be held for a longer period than THREE YEARS, nor that of a Senior Paid Monitor for more than FOUR YEARS, at the expiration of which periods, respectively, the salary will be discontinued.

5. The salary may, however, be withdrawn at any time, should want of diligence, of efficiency, or of good conduct on the part of the Monitor, or any other circumstance, render such a course desirable.

6. The Commissioners select (on the recommendation of the Inspectors) the Schools in which the services of Paid Monitors may be employed.

7. When a vacancy in a Monitorship occurs, whether before or after the expiration of a Monitor's term of service, it does not necessarily follow that a successor shall be appointed in the same School.

8. The Programme of the course of study for Paid Monitors can be obtained on application to the District Inspector.

9. Paid Monitors who have completed their course in a satisfactory manner, are eligible, on examination by the Inspectors, to offer as candidates for Assistant-Teacherships, or for Pupil-Teacherships in District Model Schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

10. In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as First Class Monitors.

Salary for the First year, ...	£15
Ditto Second year, ...	£17

PART IV. § VI.

VI.—*Salaries, &c., to other than Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Evening Schools.*

The Commissioners grant salaries, generally amounting to £5 a year, to Teachers of Evening Schools, for every 25 Pupils in average attendance.

B.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive control of the Board.*

Teachers of this class of Schools receive such amount of Salary as the Commissioners deem sufficient, according to the circumstances of each case.

C.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

Masters of this class of Schools, competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, receive £10 per annum in addition to the salary of the class in which they may be placed; but if their income from the Board, with this addition, should fall short of £30 per annum, the difference will be granted to them, so that in all cases such Teachers shall have secured to them for their *combined* services a salary of £30 a year at least.

D.—*Schools connected with Ordinary School Farms.*

Masters of such Schools receive £5 per annum in addition to the salary of their class, provided they are competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, and that the Commissioners shall have previously approved of Agriculture being taught in the School.

E.—*Industrial Schools.*

In National Schools where embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught, the amount of salary granted for giving such instruction is regulated by the nature of the work, and the number of pupils engaged in it.

F.—*Schools connected with Convents and Monasteries.*

1. In Schools of this description, salary is paid according to a per-centage on the average daily attendance:—

Average Attendance.		Salary. £
30 to 50	Increase at £20 per cent.	10
51 „ 75		15
76 „ 100		20
101 „ 125		25
126 „ 150		30
151 „ 175		35
176 „ 200		40
201 „ 225		45
226 „ 250		50
251 „ 275		55
276 „ 300		60

Average Attendance.		Salary. £ s.
301 to 325	Increase at £17 per cent.	64 5
326 „ 350		68 10
351 „ 375		72 15
376 „ 400		77 0
401 „ 425		81 5
426 „ 450		85 10
451 „ 475		89 15
476 „ 500		94 0
501 „ 525		98 5
526 „ 550		102 10
551 „ 575		106 15
576 „ 600		111 0

601 upwards, increase at £15 per cent.

2. As the amount of salary to Schools of this class will in all cases depend upon the average daily attendance of pupils, Managers are to be prepared for augmentation or diminution accordingly, at the expiration of each quarter.

3. Schools of this class are entitled to the services of Paid Monitors.

4. For Evening Schools, an allowance is made at the rate of £10 for every hundred pupils in average attendance.

G.—*Model Schools.*

(*a.*) *Scale of Salaries to Head Masters and Mistresses of Model Schools.*

1. The head master to receive £60 per annum, and after the completion of three years' service to rise by £5 per annum, until the salary amount to £100, should he be reported faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.*

* In case of head masters of Model Schools residence is provided, or in lieu thereof, in some cases, allowance for house rent.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

2. The head mistress to receive £55* per annum, and after three years' service to rise by £2 10s. per annum, on the same condition as in the case of males, until the salary amount to £75 a year.

3. Principals, both males and females, enjoy also one-half the school-fees received in their respective departments.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § VI.

(*b.*) *Scale of Salaries and Allowances to Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Model Schools.*

1. An assistant master to receive his class salary, a supplemental salary of £16 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

2. An assistant mistress to receive her class salary, a supplemental salary of £12 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

3. The grant of such supplemental salaries to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*c.*) *Allowances to Teachers of Model Schools who, possessing Certificates of Competency, shall give Instruction in Singing, Drawing, or Physical Science.*

1. The head master or mistress to be allowed £10 annually, but to be paid for teaching only *one* of these subjects.

2. The assistant master or mistress to be allowed for

Singing, ...	£8
Drawing, ...	8
When both are taught, ...	12
And an Assistant Master for teaching Physical Science,	8

3. When the assistant teacher is engaged in teaching both physical science and *either* drawing or singing (for not more than *two* of these extra branches are to be taken by the same assistant), a sum of £12 annually to be granted to him.

4. If in the case of singing or drawing the instructions of the teacher, Principal or Assistant, are confined to but one department of the school, as the Boys' or Girls', but half the assigned rate of payment is allowed.

5. These allowances to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*d.*) *Paid Monitors and Pupil-Teachers in Model Schools.*

1. Monitors are allowed for the

First Year, ...	£6	Third Year, ...	£10
Second Year, ...	8	Fourth Year, ...	12

2. In the case of Pupil-teachers resident in the house, an allowance at the rate of £20 a year is granted to the Master for the board, &c., of each.

3. Extern Pupil-teachers are allowed at the rate of £20 a year each, in lieu of board, &c.

(*e.*) *Gratuities to Pupil-Teachers and Paid Monitors in Model Schools.*

1. An annual gratuity not exceeding 30s. may be awarded to pupil-teachers (of *first* year) and paid monitors for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in the instruction of the classes intrusted to their charge.

2. Pupil-teachers who may be retained for training beyond their first year, will be allowed a gratuity of 30s. a quarter, as reward for good conduct, &c.

3. These gratuities are granted on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

H.—*Gratuities to Literary Teachers of Workhouse Schools.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education (with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners) award gratuities to a certain number (forty males and forty females) of the Teachers of the Workhouse Schools, in connexion with the National Board, who shall be recommended by the District Inspectors.

The gratuities are divided into two classes:—

For Male Teachers,	First Class, . .	Twenty at the rate of £6 a year each.			
	Second Class, .	Twenty	"	£4	"
For Female Teachers,	First Class, . .	Twenty	"	£5	"
	Second Class, .	Twenty	"	£3	"

* This includes £20 a year for lodging allowance.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § VI.

2. The awards are made half-yearly, for the periods ending 31st March, and 30th September.

3. It is to be understood that such gratuities are given in *addition* to the salaries paid to the Teachers of Workhouse Schools under the provisions of the Poor Law Act.

4. No Teacher is precluded from receiving the gratuity two or more half years in succession, if recommended by the District Inspector as deserving of it; but a Teacher having received a gratuity for one half year, is not thereby *entitled* to the payment of another for the succeeding half year.

5. If the Local Guardians know any just cause for withholding the gratuity from the Teacher, they are to return the receipt unsigned, and communicate to the Commissioners of National Education the grounds for so doing.

6. The Teachers of Workhouse National Schools are also eligible to receive the gratuity for instructing pupils in Vocal Music.

§ VII.

VII.—*Gratuities, &c., to Teachers of Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Premiums for Order, Neatness, and Cleanliness.*

1. The sum of £22 10*s.* will be allocated to each of the School Districts, and divided into Thirteen Premiums.

One of £4 . . .	£4	Five of £1 10*s.* . . .	£7 10*s.*
Two of £3 . . .	£6	Five of £1 . . .	£5

2. These Premiums are awarded ANNUALLY on the recommendation of the District Inspector, at the expiration of the year.

3. No Teacher is eligible for this Premium for more than two years in succession, or who shall be in receipt of Good Service salary.

4. These Premiums will be awarded to Teachers of all classes, provided the average attendance in each case shall not fall below that required for Salary of Teacher's Class; but none will be deemed eligible to receive such Premiums against whom there is any well-founded charge of neglect in the performance of their duties, of impropriety in their conduct, or whose Schools are not conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner.

5. If the Patron or Manager of a National School knows any just cause for withholding the Premium from the Teacher, he is to return the receipt unsigned, and state his reasons for so doing.

B.—*Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.*

1. Supplemental or Good Service Salaries are awarded to a certain number of Teachers of National Schools on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*). That the teacher ranks not lower than First Division of Third Class.

(*b*). That the average attendance at his school amounts to thirty-five at least.

(*c*). That the teacher has given not less than eight years' service under the Board; period of service to be reckoned from the date from which salary as a Classed Teacher was first paid.

2. No teacher to be eligible for such Supplemental Salary who shall have been depressed or fined for misconduct or neglect of duty, or on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report shall have been made within the preceding three years, or who shall not have shown himself, throughout his whole career, to have been attentive and painstaking, and mindful of all the details of school-keeping.

3. Any teacher to whom such Good Service Salary shall have been awarded, but who shall subsequently cease to exhibit those qualities which first obtained for him this distinction, or whose school shall fall below an average daily attendance of thirty-five pupils, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.

4. Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary who may become entitled to an increase, on the ground of a more lengthened term of service, or on account of promotion to a higher class, must be specially recommended by Inspector for such increase.

5. In case of promotion from a lower to a higher class, teacher will not be entitled to the consequent increase of Good Service Salary until he shall have been a year in his new class.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

6. Payments to be made annually; and in no case without the united recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § VII.

Males.									Females.								
Of Class	After Good Service of								Of Class	After Good Service of							
	8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.			8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
III[1]	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	III[1]	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
II[2]	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	II[2]	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
II[1]	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	II[1]	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	10	0
I[3]	6	0	0	7	10	0	9	10	0	I[3]	4	10	0	5	10	0	7	10	0
I[2]	7	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	0	I[2]	6	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0
I[1]	8	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	I[1]	7	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0

C.—*Allowances for teaching Vocal Music, Drawing, and Navigation.*

1. To every teacher, possessing a certificate of competency, who shall give instruction in vocal music in his school, a gratuity ranging from £2 to £5 a-year, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

2. To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency from the drawing-master in the Central Model School, or from the master of a School of Art, who shall give instruction in drawing to a class with sufficient average attendance, an annual gratuity, varying from £3 to £10, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

3. Gratuities for teaching singing and drawing are awarded to the conductors of Convent Schools on the same conditions as in the case of ordinary Schools, provided satisfactory proof is afforded of the competency of the teachers, and that the instruction is given during the hours of secular education.

4. To every teacher of a National school, possessing a certificate of competency from the masters of the Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Waterford Model Maritime Schools, who shall give evidence of having an average attendance of at least six pupils under instruction in navigation, an annual gratuity of £5 for an attendance of six pupils, and £10 for an attendance of twelve or more.

D.—*Gratuities for Instructing Paid Monitors.**

			£	s.	d.
Junior Monitors,	For each junior monitor a gratuity of		1	0	0
Senior Monitors,	For each monitor of 1st year	a gratuity of	1	0	0
	do. of 2nd year	do.	1	10	0
	do. of 3rd or 4th year,	do.	3	0	0
1st Class Monitors,	do. of 1st or 2nd year,	do.	3	0	0

E.—*Gratuities for Extra Instruction to Unpaid Monitors.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding *four pounds* may be awarded to teachers of organized schools, who shall give *extra* instruction to a staff of *unpaid monitors* appointed by the Inspector or Organizer.

a. Teachers must, to entitle them to such gratuities, keep a record of the time devoted by them to the monitors' instruction.

b. No gratuity can be awarded under this or the preceding head unless the answering of the monitors be satisfactory and that such answering can be fairly referred, in great part at least, to the care bestowed by the teacher during the time of such special instruction.

F.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Teacher.**

1. For every pupil who, after having been appointed to a school, shall pass respectably the *first* annual examination, held subsequently to such appointment, the master or mistress by whom such pupil shall have been trained will be entitled to a sum of not less than £2, and not more than £3; but in no year is the amount to exceed £15 to any one school or teacher as the reward of such services.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his or her appointment as a teacher.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § VII.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all other respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

(*d*). That not more than twelve months shall have elapsed between such pupil's first examination and the date of his leaving the school of his former instructor.

G.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Pupil-Teacher in Model Schools.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding £2 may be awarded to teachers from whose schools shall proceed eligible candidates for the office of pupil-teacher in the Model Schools.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his appointment as pupil-teacher.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

NOTE.—In regard to the foregoing special gratuities, as in regard to the annual salaries of the teachers of National schools, it is to be distinctly understood that the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, on cause shown, whether the payment is to be made in whole or in part, or is to be altogether withheld.

H.—*Retiring Gratuities.*

In particular cases the Commissioners have the privilege of granting gratuities of reasonable amount to deserving Teachers of long standing in their service, when, from old age and infirmity, they are obliged to retire.

PART V.

PART V.

SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, AND APPARATUS.

§ I.

I.—*Nature and Extent of Grants, and Conditions on which made.*

1. The Commissioners furnish gratuitously to each School a First Stock of School Requisites, in proportion to the attendance of Children. These Requisites are to be kept as a School Stock, for which the Master or Mistress is held responsible, and are on no account to be sold or taken out of the School.

2. The funds of the Commissioners do not enable them to give a Free Stock sufficiently large for the entire wants of the School; and they therefore require that the local parties shall purchase a Stock of Books and other Requisites—proportionate to the grant of Free Stock—for the use of the School, and for sale to the Pupils. Any additional maps, stationery, slates, clocks, and other requisites, must also, as required from time to time, be purchased at reduced rates.

A.—*Free Stock.*

The value of the grant of Free Stock is regulated by the average daily attendance of Pupils, as ascertained from the reports of the Inspectors. The Managers of Schools have the privilege of selecting their grants of Free Stock from the following List—being at liberty to choose such of them as they most approve of, and to omit any to which they object:—

Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Wells.
Patterson's Sheet of Illustrations to Zoology, No. 1.
Do., Do., No. 2.
One Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets mounted on 30 Boards.
Do. do. Reading, part 1, 35 sheets, mounted on 18 Boards.
One Set of Copy Lines, mounted.
Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Fleming's Atlas (Outline Maps).
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Young's Infant School Manual.

LARGE MAPS.

Map of the World.	Map of Australia.
" Ancient World.	" British Isles.
" Europe.	" England.
" Asia.	" Scotland.
" Africa.	" Ireland.
" America.	" Palestine.
" United States.	

Johnson's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western do.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of Ancient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Physical Map of the World.
Physical Map of Europe, with book.

Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on rollers, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western do.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each Map; to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

3-inch Semi-Globe, hinged.
View of Nature in all climates, mounted on roller.
View of Nature in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, mounted, viz.

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

1. Mechanical Powers.	5. Motion and Force.
2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
3. Watch and Clock work.	7. Hydrostatics.
4. Elements of Machinery.	8. Hydraulics.
	9. Pneumatics.

Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life, and after death, 21 prints, mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints, mounted.
Animals illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Centrifugal Machine.
Archimedean Screw; Working Model.

Black Boards:—42 by 30.
Do., 30 by 30.
Do., 30 by 24.
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.

Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30.
Do., 36 by 30.
Do., 24 by 16.

Easels:—Shut-up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., Do., 6 feet.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Pointers, common, long.
Do. do., short.

ARITHMETIC FRAMES:—

Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 17 by 19 inches.
" 15 by 13 "

The following requisites are included in the grant:—

District Inspector's Observation Book.
School Register.
Daily Report Book.
Roll Book.
General Lesson.
Commandments.
Time Table.
Commissioners' Rules.
Rules for Teachers.
Religious Instruction Tablet.
Religious Instruction Certificate Book.
Programmes of Instruction.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

B.—*Requisites supplied at Reduced Prices.*

1. When Books, &c., purchased from the Commissioners at the reduced prices are sold to the children attending a National School, it is directed that in no case shall any advance be made on these prices; and the District Inspectors have instructions to inquire into and report upon any infraction of this rule.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

2. The following is the List of Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus supplied to Schools at reduced prices :—

First Book of Lessons.
Second do.
Third do.
Fourth do.
Fifth Book (Boys').
Reading Book for Girls' School.
Biographical Sketches of British Poets.
Selections from the British Poets, Vol. 1.
Do., do., Vol. 2.
Introduction to the Art of Reading.
English Grammar.
Key to do.
First Book of Arithmetic.
Key to do.
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.
Key to do.
Book-keeping.
Key to do.
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.
Compendium of do.
Elements of Geometry.
Mensuration.
Appendix to do.

Natural Philosophy, &c.:—
Vol. 1. Mechanics, Hydrostatics.
Vol. 2. Electricity, Galvanism, &c.
Vol. 3. Chemistry and Chemical Analysis.

Scripture Lessons (Old Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.
Do. (New Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.

Sacred Poetry.
Agricultural Class Book.
Farm Account Book.
Directions for Needlework.
Do. with Specimens.
Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets.
Do. mounted on 30 Pasteboards.
Do. Spelling and Reading Tablets, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Do. mounted on 17 Boards, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Copy Lines.
Do. mounted.

Large Map of the World.	Map of United States.
Map of Ancient World.	" Australia.
" Europe.	" British Isles.
" Asia.	" England.
" Africa	" Scotland.
" America	" Ireland.
	" Palestine.

Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Eight-day Spring Clock, not striking the hours.
Copy Books, Large, } without head-lines.
Do., Small, }
Do. (Vere Foster's), with head-lines.
Quills.
Steel Pens (Nibs).
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 075 F, 075 M, 075 B.
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 0142 F, 0143 M, 0144 B.
Barrel Pen, N.
Holders for do.
Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencils.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Stands.
Ink Powders.

Books not Published, but Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education.

Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.
Do. Spelling Book Superseded.
Do. English Grammar.
Do. Introduction to Geography and History.
Do. Geography Generalized.
Do. Literary Class Book.
Fleming's Atlas of Outline Maps, coloured.
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
Easy Lessons on Money Matters.
Young's Infant School Manual.
Household Work for Female Servants.
Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, Part 1.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 1.
Do. First Steps to Zoology, Part 2.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 2.
Do. Zoology for Schools, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Dr. Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic.
Do. Key to do.
Do. Elements of Euclid, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Do. Introduction to Algebra.
Arithmetical Table Books.

Works for the Use of Agricultural Pupils.

Dr. Hodges' First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry.
Do. First Lessons in do.
Johnston's Catechism of do.
Murphy's Agricultural Instructor.
Campbell's Farmer's and Cottager's Guide.
Pringle on Green Cropping.
Stephen's Catechism of Practical Agriculture.

Wilhelm's Vocal Music, supplied only to Schools where the Teachers hold Certificates of competency to instruct in Singing.

Hullah's Manual.
Do. Songs for Schools, No. 1.
Do. Do., No. 2.
Do. Set of 8 Large Sheets.
Do. Exercises, Book 1.
Do. Do., Book 2.
Slate, ruled for Music.
Tuning fork.

GLOBES:—
12-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, Brass Meridian.
12-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
6-inch Semi-Globe, on Mahogany board.
3-inch do. do.
3-inch do. hinged.

MAPS:—
Johnston's School and Family Maps—size, 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western do.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of Ancient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps usually supplied by the Commissioners, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Johnston's Physical Map of the World.
Do. Physical Map of Europe, with book.
Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on roller, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western do.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each map, to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

Geographical Slates—Each Slate has Two Outline Maps permanently engraved on it, and accompanied with Key Maps—

England and the World.	United States and England.
Europe and Asia.	United States and the World.
Africa and America.	
Ireland and Scotland.	

Outline Maps—size, 17 by 13½ inches, printed on good paper, for Geographical Exercises—

England.	Africa.
Scotland.	North America.
Ireland.	South America.
France.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Europe.	Western do.
Asia.	Palestine.

Key Maps—same size and sorts as preceding—coloured.
Physical Geography (Reynolds'), mounted—

1. Physical Features of the Land.	5. Distribution of Rain.
2. Volcanic System.	6. Distribution of the Winds.
3. Climates.	
4. Movements of the Waters.	

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.
School Atlas of Physical Geography, with Introduction, and 39 Maps, coloured, bound.
Atlas illustrative of the Physical, Political, and Historical Geography of the British Empire, 10 Maps, coloured, bound.

DIAGRAMS:—Illustrations of Natural Philosophy (Johnston's), on roller, varnished, each accompanied by a book—

No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
No. 2. Mechanical Powers.
No. 3. Hydrostatics.
No. 4. Hydraulics.
No. 5. Physiology, No. 1.
No. 6. Physiology, No. 2.
No. 7. Steam Engines.

Astronomy, 6 sheets (Reynolds'), mounted.
View of Nature in all climates, in wrapper.
Do., Do., mounted on a roller.
Do., in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, viz.:—

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

1. Mechanical Powers.	5. Motion and Force.
2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
3. Watch and Clock work.	7. Hydrostatics.
4. Elements of Machinery.	8. Hydraulics.
	9. Pneumatics.

Section of Screw Line-of-Battle-Ship, mounted.
Table of British Strata, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.
Do. mounted.
Useful Plants, a set of 12 plates, coloured, in wrapper, with Book.
Do., Do., mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints.
Do., mounted.
Animals, illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints mounted.
The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured, mounted.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams (10), mounted on rollers, varnished.
Set of Chemical Apparatus for performing experiments to illustrate Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Compound Portable Microscope.
Magnetic Ship's Compass, 10-inch.
Magnetic Compass, in brass case, 1½-inch.
Do. in mahogany case.
Thermometers:—Boxwood Thermometers.
Models, &c.:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Edwards).
Centrifugal Machine.

Archimedean Screw; Working Model.

Cards of Model Tools—Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Printer, Bookbinder, Goldbeater, Cooper, Farrier, Miner, Roadmaker and Pavior, Gardener, 12 sorts.
Geometrical Solids, set of, in box.
Conic Sections, do.
Dissected Cone, in boxwood.
Dissected Cube, Octahedron.
Do. Tetrahedron.
Do. Dodecahedron.
Do. Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

Steel Goniograph, for illustrating Geometrical figures.

Tangible Arithmetic, consisting of 12 doz. cubes in box.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE USEFUL ARTS:—

The Manufacture of a Needle described, with specimens of wire in its various stages up to the finished needle.

The Manufacture of a Pin described, with specimens, showing the progress from the rough metal to the finished article.

The Manufacture of Paper described, accompanied by sixteen illustrative specimens.

EDUCATIONAL CABINETS:—

Edwards' Educational Cabinet, consisting of Natural Objects to illustrate Lessons on Common Things.

M'Nab's Object-Lesson Cards, illustrative of the Vegetable Kingdom, with specimens.

The Silkworm, exhibiting its various changes from the egg; in glazed case.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS:

Leather pull-off Case of Patent Instruments, No. 0211, containing 5-inch steel-joint compass, pen point, pencil point, hand pen, and 6-inch boxwood scale.

Mahogany Case of ditto, No. 0212, containing 6-inch steel-joint compass, pen and pencil points, divider, bow pen, hand pen, pencil, box scale, ebony parallel, and brass protractor.

Land Surveying Chains, English Measure.
Do., Irish Measure.
Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 2, 12-inch.
Do., Do., No. 3, 15 „
Do., Do., No. 4, 18 „
Round Ebony Rulers, 12-inch.
Do., 18 „
Gunter's Scales, boxwood, 12-inch.
Do., 24 „
Chain Scale, boxwood, 12-inch.
Plotting Scale, 12-inch.
Offset Scales.
Ebony Parallel Rulers, 15 inches.
T Squares, No. 1, 16-inch.
Do., No. 3, 26 „
Do., No. 4, 30 „
Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 30 by 30 „
Do., 30 by 24 „
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.
Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 „
Do., 24 by 16 „
Easels:—Shut-up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., 6 feet.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Black Canvas, stretched on Frames, 22 by 17 inches.
Drawing Boards—Clamped:—13 by 9½.
Do., Do., 18 by 13½.
Do., Do., 20 by 15½

ARITHMETIC FRAMES:—

Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 15 by 13 inches.
Pointers, common, long.
Do., Do., short.
Sewing Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Packets of Needles.
Darning Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Crochet Needles:—Steel.
Knitting Pins.
Sewing Cotton:—Clarke's.
Do., Brook's.

THIMBLES:—

Brass, common.
Do., steel top.

SCISSORS:—

Cutting-out Scissors.
Class Scissors, No. 00.
Do., No. 264.

Penknives, No. 4000.

WORKING MATERIALS:—

Knitting Cotton, blue.
Do., white.
Knitting Worsted, white.
Do., gray.
Do., black drab.
Do., black.
Yellow Sampler Canvas.
White do.
Yellow Stripe, do.
White Muslin.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS, CHALK, &c.:—

Black Lead Drawing Pencils, HB, B, DB, F.
Common Drawing Pencils.
India Rubber.
White Chalk—French.
Charcoal.
Black Conté Crayons, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Drawing Pins.
Porto Crayons, brass.

DRAWING PAPER:—

Cartridge Paper.
Do., tinted.
Medium Drawing Paper.
Do. do., hand made.
Royal do.
Imperial do.

DRAWING MATERIALS:—

Water Colours in boxes.
School of Art Colour Box.
Water Colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, slide lid.
Do., half cakes, slide lid.
Indian Ink.
Camel Hair Pencils, crow-quill.
Do., duck-quill.
Do., goose-quill.
Cabinet Nests, 6 saucers.

DRAWING COPIES, &c.:—

Linear Drawing Copies, mounted, in portfolio.
Easy Drawing Copies, do.
Hermes' Drawing Instructor, 64 Nos.:—
Part 1 to 24—Landscapes.
25 to 36—Flowers and Fruit.
37 to 48—Heads.
49 to 60—Arabesques.
61 to 64—Horses.
School of Art Drawing Book.
Familiar Freehand Drawing Copies.
Green's First Studies in Landscape, 6 Nos.
Elementary Studies, by Julien and others.
Heads from the Antique, drawn by Smeeth, plain.
Do., do., tinted.

HARMONIUMS—with each Instrument an Instruction Book is supplied:—

Harmonium (of 5 Octaves) with expression stop.
Do., do., without stop.
Do., (of 4 Octaves).

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

II.—*Regulations, &c., to be observed by Managers in regard to Grants of Books, &c.*

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part V. § II.

1. All applications for Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus, at reduced prices, must be addressed to the Secretaries, and be accompanied by a Money Order for the amount, in favour of James Kelly, or William Homan Newell, Esq., and payable in Dublin on demand.

2. Half Notes, Cash, Postage Stamps, Orders or Cheques drawn on Country Banks, cannot be received in payment. If remitted, they will be returned at the risk of the sender.

3. When a Post Office Order or Letter of Credit is transmitted, and the amount is under Ten Shillings, the cost of the remittance must be paid by the Person applying for the same; but if the sum exceeds Ten Shillings, the cost of the remittance will be allowed, and Requisites given for the *full amount* paid.

4. When the Teacher of an ordinary National School advances, from his own resources, the amount of an order for Requisites, and that such amount is not less than the sum of One Pound Five Shillings, an allowance of 20 per cent. will be made as commission on the order, if demanded.

5. When a National School has had a grant, either as Free Stock or at reduced prices, of a Clock, or of any of the large Maps, another will not be supplied until *three* years shall have elapsed, unless in special cases, the circumstances of which are to be stated, when the grant will be sanctioned, if the reasons assigned be deemed satisfactory.

6. Teachers are not permitted to include, in the applications for Requisites, *Clocks* or *Maps* for their own private use. Managers should, therefore, caution Teachers that such irregularity, if reported, will subject them to a fine, or other serious mark of the Board's displeasure. *Books* for their own use may be purchased by the Teachers at the reduced prices, but then they should be careful to indicate the fact to the Manager, by writing the words "for Teacher" after the name of the book in the List.

7. The Patron or Manager should not sign any Application for Books, Requisites, or Apparatus, without first ascertaining that they are actually wanted for the School on behalf of which the application is made. The Inspectors are required to report to the Commissioners whenever it appears that an undue quantity of Requisites, &c., has been ordered for a National School.

8. When there are separate Roll Numbers for Male and Female National Schools, the application should state for which of them the Books, &c., are required; and if for both, *two* forms should be used.

9. Parcels of Books, &c., when so desired, will be forwarded, carriage free, to the Depôt of the District in which the School for which they are required is situated, and the Inspectors will inform the Managers on what day they will be ready for delivery; or to the Depôt of any other District if more convenient; but in the latter case, the Inspector, who may not know the Managers of any Schools not in his District, cannot be expected to give notice.

10. Or the Parcel will be forwarded to the Railway station nearest to the Manager's residence. In this case the Manager must himself incur the risk of its safe delivery, and the expense of carriage.

11. Parcels are sent free to any place within the civic boundaries of Dublin.

12. When Parcels are forwarded to the Depôt of a District it is *not* the duty of the Inspector to transmit the Parcel to the Manager's residence or to the School.

13. On the day appointed by the Inspector for the delivery of parcels, the Manager is required to send a Messenger to the Depôt with the order on the Inspector (with which the Manager will be furnished), and which order the Inspector is required to transmit to the Office as a proof of the delivery of the parcel.

14. If a Parcel is to be sent by a Carrier, he must call at the Office in Dublin not sooner than two days after the Manager's directions shall have been received, and must produce the Manager's order to the Storekeeper here, for its delivery, on the form supplied for the purpose.

15. The School Apparatus must, on no account, be taken out of the School for which it has been procured, and must be used solely for School purposes. If it, or any portion of it, should be removed from the School, or any improper

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part V. § II.

use he made of it, the Commissioners will adopt such measures as the nature of the case may demand.

16. The Commissioners do not supply Books, Requisites, or Apparatus to the public, or to Schools not connected with the Board of National Education.

17. The amount of each grant must be inserted in the Daily Report Book of the School, and the Invoice of the Articles preserved for the examination of the Inspector, who will be required to report whether the Articles in the School correspond with the Invoice, and are in a good state of preservation.

Part VI.

Part VI.

General Instructions to Managers and Correspondents.

1. Persons desirous of obtaining assistance from the Commissioners of National Education, will, upon intimating to the Secretaries the nature of the aid required, be furnished with the Forms, upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners: and all grants of salary will date from the *first of the month nearest to the return of* such Application Forms to the Office.

2. Applicants for assistance are to understand that the Commissioners are not bound to grant the full amount of aid, as set forth in the foregoing Regulations, in every case; nor can they grant any, unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose, which depends upon the amount placed at their disposal by Parliament.

3. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves bound to grant aid, unless application shall have been made to them in the first instance, on the proper form, and unless the application shall have been favourably and finally decided upon by the Board. Applicants, therefore, should not incur any expense towards the payment of which they expect the Commissioners to contribute, until the decision of the Board shall have been communicated to them.

4. The Managers of National Schools are particularly requested to attend to the following Regulations respecting the payment of Salaries or Gratuities to Teachers, as the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts will not, in future, sanction any payments which are not in compliance with these Rules:—

Every Receipt should be signed by the Manager and by the Teacher who is to receive the amount of Salary or Gratuity therein specified.

Whenever a Manager or other person advances money to a Teacher on account of the Salary payable by the Commissioners of National Education, he should *take a Receipt* for the same (Stamped, if the amount be £2 or upwards), in order to have a proper Voucher to produce to the Office for repayment.

If a Teacher die to whom any Salary is due by the Commissioners at the time of his or her death which, with any other property he or she may have been possessed of, would amount to £20 or above, it will be paid only to the representatives or next of kin, on the exhibition, at the Office, of Letters of Administration.

If the amount be over £5, and under £20, payment will be made without the production of Letters of Administration, to the alleged next of kin, on satisfactory proof that the just debts of the deceased have been paid, and on the party claiming payment giving a Bond, on the Form issued from the Office, to free the Commissioners from any claim on the part of other next of kin or of creditors: if the amount be £5, or under, neither Letters of Administration nor Bond will be required, provided the debts are certified to have been paid.

If a Teacher leave a National School, and authorize the Manager or some other person to receive the Salary due from the Board, such authority must be given in writing, or the amount will not be paid.

5. All communications in reference to National Schools should be signed and made by the Patron or Manager. The Commissioners do not correspond with Teachers of National Schools.

6. No attention can be paid to "anonymous" communications.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

7. Correspondents are requested to attend to the following directions, viz.:— *Appendix A.*

To write at the head of any letter addressed to the Office, the Name and Roll Number of the School referred to, and the County in which it is situated.

To make communications on different subjects in separate letters.

To state in every case the writer's Post Town; and, in the case of persons whose names are not recorded as Patrons or Managers of Schools, to give the name and style of address in full.

In replying to an Official letter, to quote its number and date.

It is particularly requested that all letters may be written clearly, and on paper of Foolscap size, or, at least, large-sized letter-paper.

Letters or other communications addressed to the Secretaries, on the business of the Board, need not be prepaid.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART VI.

8. All letters, or other communications, in any manner relating to the business of the Board, or to the National Schools, are to be addressed to the Secretaries, and not to any other Officer or person connected with the Board—such communications to be directed thus:—

> *The Secretaries,*
> *Education Office,*
> *Marlborough Street,*
> *Dublin.*

By order of the Commissioners of National Education,

JAMES KELLY,
WM. HOMAN NEWELL, } *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

ANNUAL REPORTS upon DISTRICT and MINOR MODEL SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners, while publishing the Reports of their Inspectors upon the District and Minor Model Schools, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

No. 1.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

Limerick.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners this my tenth annual report upon the Limerick District Model School:—

I. *Number of Pupils.*—The total number of individual pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1867 was 622 viz.:—

In Boys' School,	230
In Girls' School,	195
In Infants' School,	197

The corresponding numbers in the three previous years were:—

In 1866,	585
In 1865,	518
In 1864,	476

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Limerick.

For the last four years, therefore, there has been a progressive increase in the number of pupils frequenting these schools.

The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance for the year 1867 were :—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	153	116	75·8
In Girls' School,	113	88	77·9
In Infants' School,	124	93	75·0
Total,	390	297	76·2

The corresponding averages for the three previous years were :—

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Average on rolls,	378	369	320
Average attendance,	277	267	249
Per-centage,	73·3	72·4	77·8

II. *Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The following table shows the literary classification of the total number of pupils in each of the three departments, according to the highest proficiency attained by them in 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.	Per-centage.
In First class,	15	14	119	148	63·7
„ Second class,	83	87	78	248	
„ Third class,	71	69	–	140	36·3
„ Fourth class,	27	19	–	46	
„ Fifth class,	34	6	–	40	

The relative proportions of the pupils in the junior and senior classes have varied only very slightly in the last three or four years.

The number of promotions from class to class which were made in the course of the year were :—

		Per-centage to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School,	83	71·6
In Girls' School,	60	68·2
In Infants' School,	45	48·4
Totals,	188	63·3

The corresponding per-centages for 1866 were :—

	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	53·1
In Girls' School,	58·1
In Infants' School,	86·4

It appears hence that the rate of progress was far quicker in the boys' and girls' departments, and far slower in the infant department in 1867 than in 1866. The head mistress of the infant school was suffering from ill health during a considerable portion of the year, and to this circumstance may be attributed the comparative slowness of the progress made in her department.

III. *Ages of the Pupils.*—Of the 622 pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1867 :—

167 were under Seven years of age.
288 were Seven, but under Twelve years of age.
167 were Twelve years of age, or above.

The average age of the boys was 10·9 years, of the girls 11·5 years, and of the infants 5·6 years.

IV. *School-fees.*—Of the same number of pupils :—

170 were charged 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter.
199 „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „
253 „ 5*s.* „

The total amount received for fees in 1867 was £215 4*s.* 7*d.*, which exceeds by £2 15*s.* 1*d.* the amount received in 1866.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The relative proportion of the pupils entered at the lowest rate has been steadily increasing for some years past thus :—

In 1865	the proportion	was	16·	per cent.
In 1866	"	"	19·3	"
In 1867	"	"	27·3	"

The inference from this is that the poorer classes are taking advantage of these schools for the education of their children to a greater extent than heretofore.

V. *Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—The 622 pupils were thus classified according to religious denomination :—

		Per Centage.
Catholics,	112	18·
Established Church,	383	82·
Presbyterian,	63	
Dissenters,	64	

From this table it appears that of every 100 pupils frequenting the schools in 1867 eighty-two were Protestants, and eighteen Catholics. The relative proportion of the latter has been increasing steadily, though slightly, for some years past. Thus the centesimal proportion of the Catholic pupils was :—

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
14·3	15·5	16·1	18·

VI. *Annual Examination.*—The annual examination of the pupils was commenced by the District Inspector and myself on the 7th of July, and completed on the 13th.

The total number of pupils on the rolls at the time was 387, and of these 300 were in attendance during the examination, viz. :—

	On Rolls.	Present.
In Boys' School,	152	117
In Girls' School,	104	86
In Infants' School,	131	97

The 300 pupils examined were classified thus:—

76	were	reading in	First Book.
136	"	"	Second Book.
58	"	"	Third Book.
20	"	"	Fourth Book.
10	"	"	Fifth Book.

These classes were carefully examined by Dr. Potterton and myself in the several subjects included in their respective programmes; and I am happy to be able to report that on the whole the proficiency was very creditable.

The public examination as usual attracted an extremely large and respectable audience, and was very successful.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Cork.

No. 2.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my second annual report upon the Cork District Model School, which has been in operation since September, 1865.

I.—*Number of Pupils.*—It appears from returns furnished to me by the teachers of the different departments that the total number of individual pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1867 was 1,057, viz.:—

In Boys' School,	429
In Girls' School,	339
In Infants' School,	289

This total is less by eighty-nine than that returned for 1866. The reduction is principally due to the withdrawal of Catholic pupils, the number of these having declined from 234 in 1866, to 173 in 1867.

The following table shows the average number on the rolls, the average daily attendance, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former for the year 1867:—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	276	207	75·
In Girls' School,	222	148	66·7
In Infants' School,	205	142	69·2
Totals,	707	497	70·3
For 1866,	693	497	71·7

It appears from this table that the gross average daily attendance for 1867 was precisely the same as that for 1866.

II.—*Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The total number of pupils (1,057) who received instruction in these schools in 1867 were classified as follows, according to the highest proficiency attained by them:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
In First Class,	14	17	180	219	54.9
„ Second Class,	184	76	101	361	
„ Third Class,	136	122	–	258	45·1
„ Fourth Class,	41	105	–	146	
„ Fifth Class,	54	19	–	73	
Totals,	429	339	289	1,057	

It appears from this table that of every 100 pupils about fifty-five were in the junior classes, and forty-five in the senior. For 1866 the corresponding per-centages were fifty-seven in junior classes, and forty-three in senior classes.

The number of promotions from class to class, which were made in 1867, were as follows:—

		Per-centage to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School,	119	57·5
In Girls' School,	60	45·9
In Infants' School,	84	59·2
Total,	271	54·5

III.—*Ages of the Pupils.*—Of the 1,057 pupils who received instruction in these schools in 1867:—

199 were under Seven years of age.
485 were Seven, but under Twelve years.
373 were Twelve years of age, or above.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Hence it appears that 18·8 per cent. of the pupils were under seven years of age, 45·9 per cent. were under twelve years of age, and 35·3 were twelve years of age, or older. In 1866 the corresponding per-centages were:—

Under Seven years,	22·8
Seven and under Twelve years,	41·9
Twelve years, or above,	35·3

IV.—*School-fees.*—Of the same number of pupils (1,057)—

686 paid 5*s.* per quarter.
247 „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „
124 „ 1*s.* „

The total amount received in school-fees in the year was £516 18*s.* 7*d.* viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
In Boys' School,	211	6	0
In Girls' School,	156	12	5
In Infants' School,	149	0	2

The amount received in the boys' and the girls' department was somewhat less than that received in 1866; the amount received in the infant department was considerably larger. The gross total exceeded that of 1866 by £10 9*s.* 5*d.*

V.—*Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—Of the same number of pupils, the classification according to religious denomination was as follows:—

		Per-centage.
Catholics,	173	16·4
Established Church,	686	83·6
Presbyterians,	62	
Others,	134	

The relative proportions of the Catholic and Protestant pupils in 1866 were 20·4 and 79·6.

VI.—*Annual Examination.*—The annual examination of the pupils commenced on the 22nd of July, and occupied me for three weeks, and the District Inspector for a fortnight. The examination was completed on the 10th of August. We examined 192 pupils in the boys' school, 148 in the girls' school, and 88 in the infant school. The answering in the boys' school was very creditable. Several of the classes in the girls' school answered remarkably well, the others fairly. In the infant school the proficiency was quite satisfactory.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 3.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools. *Dunmanway.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my tenth annual report upon the Dunmanway District Model School.

1. The total number of individual pupils, whose names appeared upon the rolls in the year 1867, making allowance for those who were transferred in the course of the year from the infant school to the boys' and girls' departments, and whose names therefore were liable to be reckoned twice, was 464, viz., 227 boys and 237 girls. This total is less by 46 than the corresponding number for 1866. The falling off was principally confined to the infant department, and was occasioned, doubtless, by the extreme severity of the weather in the earlier parts of the year.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Dunmanway.

The average number on rolls and the average daily attendance for the year 1867 were :—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	106·6	74·3	69·4
In Girls' School,	119·2	87·3	73·2
In Infants' School,	81·8	62·9	76·9
Totals,	309·6	224·5	72·5
For 1866,	344·	257·	74·7

In 1867, as compared with the previous year, the average daily attendance had decreased by 3 in the boys' department, by 10 in the girls', and by 20 in the infants'. The attendance, too, was less regular in 1867 than in 1866. The year 1867 was remarkable, not only for great severity of weather and great scarcity of labour, but also for great political excitement and apprehensions ; and it might naturally have been anticipated that these causes would be found to have affected the attendance in a large number of our schools.

2. The literary classification of the 464 pupils whose names appeared on the rolls in 1867, and who actually received instruction in the school, was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.	Per-centage.
In First Class,	8	–	83	91	47·4
„ Second Class,	76	35	18	129	
„ Third Class,	59	70	–	129	52·6
„ Fourth Class,	36	43	–	79	
„ Fifth Class,	–	36	–	36	

In the infant department the total number of pupils who were reading in the Second Book was really 44 ; but as 26 of these were transferred in the course of the year to the other two departments, and are counted in the above table amongst the pupils of those departments, I have deducted them from the second class of infants in order that the totals may be strictly correct.

The progressive improvement in the classification of the pupils, to which I alluded in my report for 1866, is still maintained. Thus, of every 100 pupils who attended the school, there were—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
In Junior Classes,	67·5	58·7	48·8	47·4
In Senior Classes,	32·5	41·3	51·2	52·6

The number of promotions from class to class which took place in the course of the year 1867 was—

		Per Cent. to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School,	44	59·4
In Girls' School,	58	66·7
In Infants' School,	36	57·2
Totals,	138	61·6

These per-centages, compared with those of 1866, indicate an improvement in the girls' and in the infants' department, but not in the boys', in which the per-centage for 1866 was 59·7.

3. Of the 464 pupils, whose names were on the rolls in 1867—

101 were under Seven years of age.
169 were Seven, but under Twelve years of age.
194 were Twelve years of age, or above.

The average age of the boys was 11·6, that of the girls 13, and that of the infants 5·9. The corresponding averages for 1866 were 12·1 for boys, 12·4 for girls, and 6·2 for infants.

4. Of the same number of pupils, 4 were charged at the rate of 5*s.* per quarter, 100 at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 360 at 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter.

The total amount of school-fees received in the year was £82 1*s.* 9*d.* being less by £8 8*s.* 9*d.* than that received in 1866. The decrease was confined to the girls' and infants' schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

5. Of the same number of pupils, 24 belonged to the Established Church, 8 were Dissenters, and the rest Catholics. In 1866 there were 29 of the Established Church, and 10 Dissenters.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

6. The annual examination of the pupils of the model school occupied the District Inspector, Mr. Connellan, and myself from the 17th until the 25th of June inclusive.

There were on the rolls at the time 322 pupils, and of these 288 were present during the examination, viz. :—

Dunmanway.

	On Rolls.	Present.
In Boys' School,	114	96
In Girls' School,	114	110
In Infants' School,	94	82

Of the 288 pupils present at the examination :—

56 were reading First Book.
90 " " Second Book.
81 " " Third Book.
45 " " Fourth Book.
13 " " Fifth Book.

Each of these classes was examined in all the branches included in the prescribed course of instruction, and premiums were awarded as usual to the most deserving pupils. The proficiency of the infant school pupils was satisfactory, but in the other two departments the answering was, on the whole, not so satisfactory as in previous years. I do not attribute this to wilful neglect of duty or want of zeal on the part of the teachers, but to causes over which they could exercise no control. The attendance of the pupils was for a considerable part of the year unusually irregular, and a large proportion of them had been admitted within the year. Several of the teachers, too, including the head master and head mistress, were afflicted during the year with impaired health and domestic troubles, which for a time rendered them incapable of vigorous and continued exertion.

No public examination was held, the head master having become suddenly and alarmingly ill on the day previous to that fixed for it.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 4.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the BALLYMONEY MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector.

Ballymoney

Londonderry, 8th February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Ballymoney Minor Model School, for the year 1867 :—

The school buildings, playgrounds, and yards have been kept in excellent order and repair. Moreover, the neatness, cleanliness, and discipline enforced in every department of the establishment reflect credit on the principal teachers, who are responsible for the fulfilment of this duty. There is no class-room for the exclusive use of the female pupils. This want gives rise to much inconvenience, as it limits to an injurious extent the working space at the teacher's disposal. Hence at certain periods of the day the girls' school is somewhat overcrowded. For the same reason a like inconvenience is felt in the boys' school-room. An additional class-room is, therefore, much wanted ; a small outlay would cover the necessary expenditure for this useful purpose.

A change of teachers has taken place in the infants' school. Miss Lowndes, former principal teacher, was removed in the beginning of the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymoney

year. Her successor, Miss Heritage, has proved herself a zealous and successful teacher. One of the paid monitors in the boys' school has been recently promoted to the situation of pupil teacher, in consequence of the energy and intelligence with which he performed his duties. Some other changes occurred in the staff of paid monitors, but not of a nature that requires special notice in this report. The business of the boys' school is conducted by a principal and assistant teacher, two pupil teachers, and three paid monitors. The same compliment of teachers constitutes the teaching-power in the girls' school. The infants' school is conducted by a principal and three paid monitresses.

The annexed table gives a comparative view of the number of pupils on rolls and in attendance, and the amount of school-fees received during the years 1866-1867:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average number on rolls for the year,	1866,	84	69	58	211
	1867,	87	73	51	211
Average daily attendance for the year,	1866,	65	50	48	163
	1867,	67	55	42	164

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of school-fees received in 1866,	32	2	4	26	0	7	11	0	6	69	3	5
" " 1867,	39	9	6	32	1	4	16	7	10	87	18	8

I ascribe the slight decrease in the attendance at the infants' school to the extreme severity of the weather in January and February last. The increase in the amount of school-fees received last year comes to £18 15*s.* 3*d.*, which cannot be accounted for by any corresponding increase in the attendance. It admits, however, of an easy explanation. The number of pupils entered at the higher rates has been increased, as it was found that the children of parents in pretty fair circumstances were, in some instances entered at the lowest rate. This was unjust to the teachers, and was, besides, bad as a precedent. Under the modified arrangement 75, more than one-third of the gross number on the rolls, are still admitted at the lowest rate, and only 42, one-fifth of the whole, at the highest rate of 5*s.* per quarter. Those returns show that the increase of some £19 in the amount of fees received last year from pupils does not involve anything like undue pressure on those who can least afford to pay for the education of their children.

On the 10th, 14th, and 15th of October, the several classes were examined by me and Mr. Irvine, District Inspector, on all the branches of their prescribed course of study. We afterwards selected from each division the pupils of greatest merit, to whom we awarded certificates of merit, and premiums when the public examination was finished. The answering was so close that we found it necessary to increase the number of premiums. This shows that the course of instruction was thorough and general, and that no special advantages had been bestowed on any class or division of pupils.

Boys' School.—In the boys' school fully three-fourths of the total number under examination read correctly in third or higher class books, 63 could do sums in any of the simple rules, 51 worked difficult sums in compound division and lower money rules, and 31 had a good practical knowledge of proportion, fractions, and practice. I wish to remark that the questions proposed at the examination, although very testing, were answered with creditable accuracy and despatch. I have further to add that the proficiency of the great bulk of the pupils in oral spelling and writing from dictation, in geography and grammar, was extremely good. Some of the copy-books, however, were not written in that full, free and legible hand which constitutes what is called good writing. It would, I admit, be unreasonable to look for so much excellence from the pupils of the junior or middle division. But the copy-books to

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymoney

which I refer were written by boys who had been for some time in the fourth class. I am quite sure steps will be at once taken to have this defect speedily remedied by Mr. Warnock, the worthy principal of this school.

Girls' School.—The number of pupils in the higher division is unusually large; nevertheless after a very minute examination of the several classes I am in a position to record a favourable opinion of the school in nearly all its relations. The only exception to this general statement is the answering of the most advanced class, in physical geography. The subject, indeed, is one in which girls seldom take much interest, and to which they can devote very little time. Yet some knowledge of it can easily be acquired by means of the excellent diagrams at the teachers' disposal; a good terrestrial globe should also be provided. It is due to Mrs. Bradley, the principal teacher, to mention that her paid monitresses and a large proportion of her pupils have acquired remarkable skill in the various branches of plain and fancy needlework. Most of the specimens, the work of their own hands, which they exhibited at the public examination, were, I believe, models as regards neatness and general style of finish.

Infants' School.—The little ones in this department were not subjected by me to any searching examination, but their answering at the public examination, and the excellent way in which they sang several nice pieces, and went through their exercises, warrant me in stating that the infants' school will continue to prosper under Miss Heritage, recently appointed as the principal teacher of it.

The children on the rolls at the end of the year 1867 were classed as follows:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	29
„ II.,	15	29	20
„ III.,	48	30	–
„ IV.,	23	12	–
„ V.,	13	7	–
Totals,	99	78	49
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	15	45	20
Parsing and Syntax,	84	33	–
Derivations,	36	33	–
Composition,	–	33	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	15	23	29
From Text-Books:			
Local,	48	40	20
Mathematical and Physical,	36	22	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	18
Simple Rules,	15	29	31
Compound Rules,	9	15	–
Proportion,	–	6	–
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Practice, Interest, &c.,	75	28	–
Mental,	99	78	49
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	–	–	18
„ Paper,	99	78	31
From Dictation,	76	68	20
Branches for females:			
Sewing,	–	78	–
Knitting,	–	78	–
Netting,	–	10	–
Embroidery,	–	18	–
Cutting-out,	–	7	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	–	32	–
Mensuration,	36	–	–
Geometry,	26	–	–
Algebra,	36	–	–
Book-keeping,	42	5	–
Reasoning,	13	–	–
Agriculture,	26	–	–
Music,	–	78	49
Drawing,	99	78	–
Physical and applied science,	36	–	–

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Athy.

No. 5.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector, and WILLIAM R. MOLLOY, Esq., District Inspector.

January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report upon the Athy District Model School for the year 1867.

The house having undergone repair during 1866, the only additional work found necessary this year was the construction of a room to serve as Inspector's office. This has been recently completed by the Board of Works.

The grounds surrounding the school continue to be carefully and tastefully kept.

No change has taken place in the staff of principal or assistant teachers since last report. Three of the junior teachers left; one pupil teacher and one monitress removed to the training school in Dublin; the other pupil teacher resigned, being discontented with his position.

The principal teachers and their assistants have discharged their respective duties very assiduously during the year.

The conduct of the junior teachers, also, deserves commendation. It was, in all respects, more satisfactory than in the previous year. At the examination of the male and female teachers of the district the answering of the pupil teachers and monitresses of the model school (with one exception) was found to be satisfactory for their standing.

The total number of distinct pupils on the rolls for 1867 was 258, viz.:—128 boys, 80 girls, and 50 infants; the corresponding numbers for 1866 were 124 boys, 94 girls, and 70 infants; and for the year 1865 there were 101 boys, 85 girls, and 65 infants.

The following table gives the average numbers on rolls and in daily attendance; also the amounts of school-fees, and school requisites sold to the pupils, in each school for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1865.	Average number on rolls,	68·3	56·4	36
	Average daily attendance,	42·1	38·5	23·7
	Per-centage,	61·5	68·9	65
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	30 0 3	22 10 4	10 16 2
	School requisites sold,	8 4 9½	3 3 5	0 13 4½
1866.	Average number on rolls,	76·7	56	41·4
	Average daily attendance,	52·8	39·5	31
	Per-centage,	68·9	70·7	73·6
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	33 4 0	20 14 9	14 17 9
	School requisites sold,	9 8 3	5 11 6½	0 12 6
1867.	Average number on rolls,	81·6	57·3	31·2
	Average daily attendance,	52·6	40·8	23
	Per-centage,	64·5	71·1	73·9
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	34 10 10	19 7 9	9 19 1½
	School requisites sold,	12 2 8	6 11 2	0 15 5½

The diminution in the number of infants in attendance, as compared with the previous year, was caused by the severity of the weather in the early part of the year, and the prevalence of illness amongst the children.

The following tables give the literary classification of the pupils on the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

rolls at the end of the year, their religious denominations, and rates of payment :—

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Athy.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	2	5	17
„ II.,	17	10	11
„ III.,	29	25	1
„ IV.,	16	17	–
„ V.,	12	–	–
Totals,	76	57	29
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	25	15	12
Simple Parsing,	22	14	–
Parsing and Syntax,	28	28	–
Derivations,	28	28	–
Composition,	12	8	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	12	15	17
From Text Books:			
Local,	36	25	12
Mathematical and Physical,	28	17	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	2	3	17
Simple Rules,	17	15	12
Compound Rules,	18	17	–
Proportion,	4	10	–
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Practice, Interest, &c.,	35	12	–
Mental,	43	28	–
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	2	3	17
„ Paper,	74	54	12
From dictation,	65	54	12
Branches for Females:			
Sewing,	–	47	–
Knitting,	–	3	–
Embroidery,	–	3	–
Cutting out,	–	8	–
Fancy Work,	–	4	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	26	17	–
Mensuration,	26	–	–
Geometry,	15	–	–
Algebra,	11	–	–
Book-keeping,	26	–	–
Trigonometry,	1	–	–
Reasoning,	3	–	–
Agriculture,	12	–	–
Music,	62	57	29
Drawing,	75	57	2
Physical and Applied Science,	28	–	–

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	34	36	22	92
Roman Catholics,	16	9	–	25
Presbyterians,	15	7	5	27
Others,	11	5	2	18
Totals,	76	57	29	162

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
No. enrolled at 5*s.* per quarter,	27	8	3
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	21	12	8
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	28	37	18
Total,	76	57	29

The preliminary examination, held with a view to test the progress of the pupils during the previous twelve months, and to select the more deserving for premiums, extended over five days, and was very searching in its nature. In the boys' school the senior division answered 51 per cent. of the questions proposed, and in the junior division 37.

The particular attention of the teachers was directed to the shortcomings in the junior classes. Before the close of the year an improvement was observable.

In the girls' school the answering, generally speaking, was satisfactory. The senior division answered 56 per cent., and the junior division 43 per cent. of the questions proposed.

In both of these departments more attention was paid to written exercises during the year than formerly.

The general state of the infants' school was very fair.

The *public* examination took place in the boys' principal room on the 4th July, in presence of the Marquess and Marchioness of Kildare, and a most influential assemblage. Indeed, the number and respectability of those who kindly attended throughout the examination at some personal inconvenience, owing to the inadequate accommodation, testified to the high estimation in which this model school continues to be held.

The infants were examined before the public on the elements of arithmetic, an object lesson, and the geography of Ireland. Considering their

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Athy.

tender age, they acquitted themselves very well. They also went through gallery exercises, and songs suited to them, in a very pleasing manner.

The classes from the girls' school underwent examinations in reading, analysis of sentences, and physical and mathematical geography. They displayed much promptitude and intelligence in their replies, and afforded the utmost satisfaction to the audience.

The boys were examined in reading, derivations, geography, arithmetic, and mensuration; also in mechanics, pneumatics, and in subjects connected with agriculture, such as improvements of soils by draining, subsoiling, and rotation of crops. The answering, in general, was satisfactory.

These exercises were agreeably diversified by the pupils singing with much taste and feeling a number of well selected songs, under the direction of the teacher of vocal music, who deserves much credit for the state of his classes.

The lady visitors were highly pleased with the girls' needlework, a large quantity of which was exhibited. The specimens of drawings executed by the pupils of both departments were very much admired. The assistant master, who gives instruction in this branch, has achieved excellent results in a very short time.

The prizes were kindly presented to the infants and girls by the Marchioness of Kildare, and to the boys by the Marquess, who expressed his gratification at the satisfactory answering of the pupils, and the effective state of the model school.

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.
WM. R. MOLLOY, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Inchicore.

No. 6.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector of National Schools.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report upon the Inchicore Model School for the year 1867.

The house and premises are in good repair, and the school-rooms continue to be carefully attended to.

There has been no change in the staff of teachers; and I have every reason to be pleased with the diligence and success with which they have discharged their duties during the year.

TABLE I.—This table gives the names of the principal and assistant teachers and monitors in the schools at the close of the year.

Names of Teachers, Assistants, Pupil Teachers, and Paid Monitors.	Position in the School.	Age.	Religion.	Date of Appointment to this School.
BOYS' SCHOOL.				
Alex. M'Quilkin,	Principal,	66	Presbyterian,	10/54
Patrick Gleeson,	Assistant,	25	Roman Catholic,	8/66
GIRLS' SCHOOL.				
Mary A. Whitaker,	Principal,	38	Roman Catholic,	10/61
Frances French,	Assistant,	21	Established Church,	1/66
Agnes O'Meara,	Paid Monitor,	19	Roman Catholic,	2/64
INFANTS' SCHOOL.				
Frances O'Kane,	Principal,	33	Roman Catholic,	1/65
Mary Clarke,	Paid Monitor,	20	do.	8/65
Mary Burke,	do.	17	Established Church,	9/65
Eliza Joughins,	do.	15	do.	9/65

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Attendance.—There has been scarcely any difference between the numbers on the rolls, or the average attendance for this year and those for the year 1866.

TABLE II.—This table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st December.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic:			
Book I.,	7	4	61	Tables *only*,	–	–	36
„ II.,	17	31	7	Simple Rules,	33	40	32
„ III.,	27	16	–	Compound Rules,	1	11	–
„ IV.,	7	10	–	Proportion,	23	10	–
				Practice, Interest, &c.	1	–	–
Totals,	58	61	68	Mental,	25	10	–
				Writing:			
Scripture Lessons,	20	24	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	36
Sacred Poetry,	2	–	24	„ Paper,	58	61	32
				From Dictation,	36	26	21
Grammar:							
Parts of Speech *only*,	43	35	32	Branches for Females:			
Parsing and Syntax,	7	26	–	Sewing,	–	61	–
Derivations,	7	26	–				
				Extra Branches:			
Geography:				British Poets,	25	26	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	33	34	68	Music,	58	57	–
From Text-Books:				Drawing,	25	28	68
Local,	25	17	–	Physical and Applied Science,	23	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	–	10	–				

The following tables give the average numbers on rolls and in daily attendance; also the amount of school fees, and school requisites sold to the pupils at reduced rates, for the years 1866 and 1867:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1866.	Average number on rolls,	64·4	67·8	79
	Average daily attendance,	48·8	47·3	56·4
	Per-centage,	74·3	73·7	70
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	26 6 11	28 5 11	22 8 3
	School requisites sold,	6 5 10½	3 5 2	1 13 5
1867.	Average number on rolls,	64	59·6	76·4
	Average daily attendance,	48	43	56
	Per-centage,	74	71	69
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	31 10 3	26 0 10	23 14 6
	School requisites sold,	5 0 6	2 18 8	1 13 6

The following table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls at the end of the years 1866 and 1867, according to their religious denominations:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866.	Established Church,	15	24	27	66
	Roman Catholics,	35	39	46	120
	Presbyterians,	1	–	–	1
	Dissenters,	1	–	–	1
	Totals,	52	63	73	188
1867.	Established Church,	21	24	24	69
	Roman Catholics,	36	37	44	117
	Dissenters,	1	–	–	1
	Totals,	58	61	68	187

The average ages for the year were:—

Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
10·7	11·6	5·9

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

The total number of distinct pupils on the rolls for the years 1866 and 1867 were :—

	1866.	1867.
Boys,	112	105
Girls,	111	107
Infants,	155	142
Total,	378	354

Inchicore.

The number of promotions from class to class that took place in the course of the years 1866 and 1867 were :—

	1866.	1867.
In Boys' School,	47	56
In Girls' School,	37	19
In Infants' School,	27	33

There were ten boys and nine girls removed from the infant school to the adult schools in the course of the year.

Annual Examination.—The annual examination of the pupils was held in July, before the summer vacation. The classes in the different schools were carefully examined, and the answers tabulated as on former occasions.

In the boys' school the senior pupils were examined for the first time in mechanics and on the steam-engine. They had been instructed in these important subjects by the assistant; and, taking into account their ages, and the short time they had been receiving instruction, the answering was very fair.

In this school the pupils generally appeared better prepared last year than in 1866. The more grown boys had left the school, and the average age of the third class—the highest—was 12·9 years. The average answering of this class was over 50 per cent. of the questions asked. In the junior classes the answering was not less satisfactory.

In the girls' school we found everything in a very creditable state, and were equally pleased with the high proficiency of the different classes in the subjects set down in their respective programmes, and the attention paid to discipline and personal neatness. There were exhibited beautiful specimens of all kinds of work, which satisfied us that the female branches had received due attention.

In the infant school the little children were quite cheerful, and fully reconciled to the discipline enforced by the teachers. They sang their little songs and went through their different exercises with great spirit and animation. The more advanced exhibited a very satisfactory proficiency in spelling, reading, geography, writing, and arithmetic.

At the close of the examination, premiums to the amount of £8 were distributed amongst the most meritorious pupils in their schools.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

West Dublin.

No. 7.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the WEST DUBLIN MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector of National Schools.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report upon the West Dublin Model School for the year 1867 :—

House and Premises.—The house is in a good state of repair, and the rooms are kept with care and a due regard to cleanliness. The want of a suitable play-ground for the male school, to which I have more than once called attention in my reports, is still seriously felt. The teachers complain of the unhealthiness of the basement story under the school-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

rooms, in which, owing to the limited area of the yard, most of the pupils have to remain during the time of recreation.

Appendix B

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

On the working of the school during the year 1867 I am in a position to report very favourably; the attendance in each of the three departments has been higher than in the previous year, and the high per-centage which the numbers in daily attendance bear to the numbers on the rolls is very satisfactory. It is as high as 76 per cent., what could hardly be expected in so poor a district. This important fact, which is seldom met with in ordinary National schools, I attributs (1), to the efficiency of the teaching-staff; and (2), to the enforcement of school-fees.

Discipline.—On this very serious point we have had no grounds for complaint. Nothing occurred in any of the departments during the year calling for special notice.

Teachers.—There has been no change amongst the principal or assistant teachers except in a single instance. Mr. Hamilton Bell, assistant, resigned on the 1st September, to fill a similar situation in the central model school. It is due to him to state that during the period of his service here, about seven years, his general conduct and the efficiency with which he discharged the important duties intrusted to him were such as to recommend him for much higher promotion than what has offered. He has been succeeded by Mr. John J. Conway, from the Colerains Model School, where he had been assistant. Mr. Conway has given every satisfaction, and promises to rise to a high position in the servies of the Board. Both of these attended the last general examination of teachers, and were recommended for promotion to the first division of first class.

RETURN of Teachers, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors employed in the year 1867.

Names.	Position.	Religious Denomination.	Age.	Married or not Married.	When first appointed under the Board.	Classification.	Year when Trained.
MALE DEPARTMENT.							
John Murphy,	Prin.	R.C.	51	Married.	1836	1[1]	1839
Hamilton Bell,*	Asst.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
John Delap,†	Do.	Pres.	–	–	–	–	–
John Joseph Conway,	Do.	R.C.	24	Not.	1856	1[2]	1859
Patrick Horan,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1861	Not classed.	–
Michael Lynch,‡	P.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
Eugene Victory,‡	P.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
Michael Leech,	P.T.	R.C.	18	Not.	1866	Not classed.	–
James Meagher,§	S.M.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
Thomas Gavan,‖	S.M.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–
John Ceyle,	S.M.	R.C.	13	Not.	1867	Not classed.	–
Joseph Devoy,	S.M.	R.C.	13	–	1867	Do.	–
Daniel Cantwell,	S.M.	R.C.	12	–	1867	Do.	–
Francis Farrell,	S.M.	R.C.	12	–	1867	Do.	–
Patrick Halpin,	S.M.	R.C.	13	–	1867	Do.	–
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.							
Bridget Beatty,	Prin.	R.C.	30	Not.	1852	1[2]	1849
Mary Tickell,	Asst.	R.C.	28	–	1856	2[1]	1859
Marcella Rock,	Do.	R.C.	24	–	1860	2[2]	1860
Anne Brownrigg,	P.T.	R.C.	22	–	1859	Not classed.	–
Sarah A. Healy,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1860	Do.	–
Mary M'Nerney,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1860	Do.	–
Mary A. Allen,	S.M.	R.C.	21	–	1860	Do.	–
Monica Fulham,	S.M.	R.C.	20	–	1862	Do.	–
Catherine Brownrigg,	S.M.	R.C.	17	–	1867	Do.	–
Ellen Mathews,	S.M.	R.C.	14	–	1867	Do.	–
Margaret Hughes,	W.M.	R.C.	32	–	1857	Do.	–

* Appointed Assistant in Central Model, 1/9/67.
† Died 27th December, 1867.
‡ Resigned 31st December, 1867.
§ Resigned, 31/1/67.
‖ Resigned, 6/7/67.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

RETURN of Teachers, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors, employed in the year 1867—*continued.*

Names.	Position.	Religious Denomination.	Age.	Married or not Married.	When first appointed under the Board.	Classification.	Year when Trained.
INFANT DEPARTMENT.							
Eliza Hudson,	Prin.	E.C.	34	Married.	1848	1a	1848
Bridget Whitty,	Asst.	R.C.	23	Not.	1856	Not classed.	–
Margaret Brien,	P.T.	R.C.	23	–	1859	3i	1864
Sarah Kilmurry,	P.T.	R.C.	21	–	1859	Not classed.	–
Margaret Smyth,	P.T.	R.C.	22	–	1860	Do.	–
Eliza Davie,	P.T.	Pres.	23	–	1858	3i	1864
Mary Devoy,	S.M.	R.C.	21	–	1862	Not classed.	–
Eliza Smyth,	S.M.	R.C.	17	–	1867	Do.	–

TABLE I.—The following Table gives the Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls on 31st December, 1867.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I., Part I.,	10	–	98
" Part II.,	8	4	13
" II.,	121	46	34
" III.,	56	59	–
" IV.,	46	36	–
" V.,	–	7	–
Total,	241	152	145
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	195	109	47
Parsing and Syntax,	46	43	–
Derivations,	46	43	–
Composition,	46	43	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	139	50	145
From Text Books:			
Local,	56	59	–
Mathematical and Physical,	46	43	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	10	–	98
Simple Rules,	129	50	47
Arithmetic—*continued*:			
Compound Rules,	56	59	–
Proportion,	19	36	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	27	7	–
Mental,	102	152	–
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	10	4	111
" Paper,	231	148	34
From dictation,	102	102	–
Branches for Females:			
Sewing,	–	112	–
Knitting,	–	20	–
Embroidery,	–	10	–
Cutting out,	–	10	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	46	43	–
Mensuration,	46	–	–
Book-keeping,	46	–	–
Music,	46	152	145
Drawing,	102	152	47
Physical and Applied Science,	27	–	–

TABLE II.—The following Table gives the Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the years 1866-67, according to Rates of Payment.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866.	At 5s. per quarter,	–	1	–	1
	" 2s. 6d. "	103	54	48	205
	" 1s. 1d. "	131	90	92	313
	Totals,	234	145	140	519
1867.	At 5s. per quarter,	–	–	–	–
	" 2s. 6d. "	136	67	56	259
	" 1s. 1d. "	105	85	89	279
	Totals,	241	152	145	538

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE III.—The following Table gives the Classification of the Pupils on Rolls for the same years, according to Religious Denomination :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866,	Established Church,	10	7	1	18
	Roman Catholics,	224	138	139	501
	Presbyterians,	–	–	–	–
	Total,	234	145	140	519

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1067,	Established Church,	11	5	7	23
	Roman Catholics,	229	145	134	508
	Presbyterians,	–	2	4	6
	Others,	1	–	–	1
	Total,	241	152	145	538

TABLE IV.—The following Table shows the Average number on the Rolls and in Daily Attendance during the years 1866-67 :—

Year.	Department.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Average Daily Attendance to 100 Average on Rolls.
1866,	Boys',	231·5	101·5	78·5
	Girls',	151·1	113·5	75·1
	Infants',	140·4	109·9	70·2
	Total,	523·	404·9	77·4
1867,	Boys',	252·3	202·0	80·0
	Girls',	154·9	115·0	74·5
	Infants',	162·1	121·2	74·7
	Total,	569·3	438·2	77·

TABLE V.—This Table shows the amount of School-fees received during the years 1866-67, respectively.

Year.	Boys' School. £ s. d.	Girls' School. £ s. d.	Infants' School. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1866,	72 17 3	43 10 4	38 5 6	154 13 1
1867,	82 15 2	45 15 5	46 13 8	175 4 3

The total number of individual pupils whose names appeared on the rolls in 1866 and 1867 were :—

	1866.	1867.
In Boys' School,	358	403
In Girls' School,	253	268
In Infants' School,	266	307

The following is a return of the promotions from class to class which took place in each school in the course of the years 1866-67 :—

	1866.	1867.
In Boys' School,	84	133
In Girls' School,	91	93
In Infants' School,	74	78

Ages of the Pupils.—The average age of the pupils on the rolls in the boys' school was 10·7 years ; in the girls' school, 11·1 ; and in the infant school, 5·7.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

Annual Examination.—The annual examination of the pupils was commenced on the 9th and closed on the 16th December. In the girls' and infants' schools all the classes were examined by Mr. Shoehy, District Inspector, and myself. On the last day of the examination I found it necessary to employ the principal and assistant teachers to examine a few of the junior classes, in order to bring the business to a close on that day.

The answering in each of the schools was superior to that in any previous year, and gave satisfactory evidence of increased zeal and successful activity on the part of the principal and assistant teachers.

On Saturday, the 21st December, premiums to the amount of £15 were distributed, after which the schools were closed for vacation.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

To the Secretaries, &c., &c.

Omagh.

No. 8.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector.

7th February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report upon the Omagh Miner Model School for the year 1867.

The school and class rooms were painted, and the furniture varnished during the summer vacation, and now present a very neat appearance. The school buildings and grounds have been kept in excellent order and repair during the year, but some flower plots are required in the grounds, and steps will, I understand, be taken at the proper time to supply this want. The good order, neatness and discipline observed in all the departments of this institution deserve special notice. I add, with pleasure, that the conduct of all connected with these schools has been, in every respect, most praiseworthy. It is but right to state that the same may be said of the teachers and pupils in the other model schools under my superintendence.

The annexed table shows the average number of the pupils on rolls and in attendance for 1866 and 1867. I also give the amount of school-fees received, and the sums paid by the children for requisites these two years.

TABLE I.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
In 1866.—Average on rolls for the year,	82·2	87·	60·1	235·3
" Average present,	67·8	72·6	48·2	188·6
" Per cent.,	76·9	83·5	82·7	80·1
In 1867.—Average on rolls for the year,	99·2	87·5	72·6	259·3
" Average present,	77·1	68·6	55·1	200·8
" Per cent.,	78·5	78·3	75·9	77·4

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1866.—School Fees received,	52 12 11	49 11 0	28 10 1	131 2 0
" Requisites sold,	13 5 4½	8 11 3	1 6 4	23 2 11½
In 1867.—School Fees received,	62 17 6	50 17 5	36 14 6	150 9 5
" Requisites sold,	14 11 5	10 19 6	2 2 1½	27 13 0½

It appears there has been some slight increase in the attendance, and in the amount of school-fees received last year as compared with the year 1866. But the average proportion of the pupils on rolls who attended the girls' and infants' school was less than what I returned for 1866. This, I believe, was owing to the unusual severity of the weather in January and February, for most of the pupils reside at a distance from

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Omagh, and their parents do not, of course, send them to school during the prevalence of rain or snow-storms.

Miss Manning, assistant teacher in the girls' school, resigned at the end of the year. She has been succeeded by Miss Robinson, who received her education in the Coleraine Model School. It is due to Miss Manning to state that during the six years she acted as assistant in this model school she performed her duties in a way that gave the utmost satisfaction to myself and the District Inspector, Mr. Adair. Her gentle demeanour and kindness of manner will not, I trust, be soon forgotten by her former pupils, in whose welfare and improvement she took a deep interest. This is the only change of any moment that I have to notice in the teaching-staff of the Omagh Model School during the past year.

The annexed table shows the classification of the pupils on the rolls at the end of the year :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	50
„ II.,	37	19	31
„ III.,	35	42	–
„ IV.,	27	17	–
„ V.,	5	11	–
Totals,	104	89	81
Grammar:			
Parts of speech *only*,	37	19	31
Parsing and Syntax,	67	70	–
Derivations,	67	70	–
Composition,	32	38	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	23	19	81
From Text Books:			
Local,	14	15	–
Mathematical and Physical,	67	55	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	50
Simple rules,	23	19	31
Compound rules,	14	14	–
Arithmetic—*continued*.			
Proportion,	35	28	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	32	28	–
Mental,	104	70	–
Writing:			
On slates *only*,	–	–	50
„ paper,	104	89	31
From dictation,	104	89	31
Branches for females:			
Sewing, Knitting,	–	74	–
Netting,	–	3	–
Embroidery,	–	4	–
Cutting out,	–	8	–
Extra branches:			
British Poets,	67	70	–
Mensuration,	32	–	–
Geometry,	32	–	–
Algebra,	32	–	–
Book-keeping,	32	–	–
Trigonometry,	2	–	–
Music,	104	89	81
Drawing,	104	89	81
Physical and Applied Science,	32	–	–

The private examination was held at the schools on the 10th, 11th, and 12th July. As on all like occasions, the pupils of the several classes were closely tested in every branch of their course of study, by myself and Mr. Adair. We thus ascertained their individual and relative merits, and at the close of our examination we selected the most worthy pupils, to whom we awarded premiums in their order of merit. The limits within which I wish to confine this report do not allow me to enter into lengthened details of their answering. I must, however, in justice to their teachers, state that their general proficiency was remarkably high, and fully up to the standard which has been attained in large district model schools.

The public examination was held on the 15th July, and was very largely attended by the parents and relations of the pupils, and others interested in the advancement of education. The rooms, in fact, were crowded to inconvenience.

The junior divisions in the boys' school were examined by the assistant

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Omagh.

teachers in arithmetic, geography, and reading. The pupils of the higher classes were examined by Mr. Ferguson, the head master, in reading, geography, mathematics, and other branches. Their answering gave great satisfaction to the audience, and afforded strong evidence of the educational advantages which the school presents to the people of Omagh and surrounding neighbourhood. The passages which they wrote from dictation were selected by a gentleman who witnessed the examination. These exercises were written with ease and accuracy, and elicited general approbation.

The drawings executed by the pupils were hung up on the walls of the girls' school-room for the inspection of visitors. Many of these drawings were of a superior kind, and indicated considerable skill and taste on the part of those by whom they had been sketched and shaded. Bearing in mind the shortness of the time allowed for teaching this subject, the results already accomplished testify to the ability and industry of Mr. Dowling in his capacity as drawing master. The specimens of needle-work exhibited were numerous, varied, and very neatly finished, and I observed with pleasure that the most useful branches of plain work had received a large share of attention. I have, besides, the strongest assurance for stating that the proficiency of the classes in the girls' school in purely literary subjects, did not, in any respect, fall short of my expectations. I wish, however, to draw special notice to the excellent reading, writing, and general good answering in arithmetic, of all the pupils who were publicly examined by Mrs. Skeffington, the principal teacher, and her assistant, Miss Manning, who had, up to the date of her resignation, exclusive charge of the senior reading classes. Her labours in this department of school business were uniformly successful.

Infants' School.—The public examination was begun by Mrs. Taylor, principal teacher, who accompanied her pupils while singing a few appropriate pieces. She then examined them in elementary arithmetic, geography, and reading. A series of questions on some familiar objects, followed by singing, completed the examination of the infants, which is always witnessed with special interest by the parents and friends of those little ones. Their answering displayed much intelligence, and a good deal of useful information for such young children. Their teacher has, however, taken special care to confine her instruction within the limits which common sense dictates, in the case of infants, all of whom are under seven years of age.

The pupils in the physical science class, in charge of Mr. Frame, assistant master, have acquired some knowledge of the principles of heat and electricity, which they are required to illustrate by means of simple experiments and observations. But the time allowed for these subjects is so short that their outlines can only be touched upon; after all, they are of very secondary importance to those essential branches which must chiefly occupy the attention of a class of pupils who are obliged to leave school at an early age, in order to enter upon their future callings in life.

The classes that have been taught singing by Mr. Nolan, second assistant master, have made good progress for the time they have been under instruction. He began with the usual elementary exercises, and in due course his pupils learned to sing easy pieces of music. Much more than this has, however, been accomplished by them during the past year. They can now sing several pieces in harmony very correctly, and with remarkable sweetness and modulation of tone.

I feel it my duty to embody in this report the following copies of the entries made by the late Bishop of Derry in the Report Books of this school, on the occasion of his visit to it on the 10th June last:—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

"Boys' School—10th June, 1867.—Visited this school, and found it in the best possible order. The proficiency of the pupils does the greatest credit to all concerned, and I desire especially to express my opinion of the superior attainments of the master.

"Signed, WILLIAM DERRY."

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

"Girls' School—10th June, 1867.—Visited this school, and am much gratified with the proficiency of the pupils, and their excellent and superior order.

"Signed, WILLIAM DERRY."

Omagh.

"Infants' School. I have this day visited the infants' school, and have to express the pleasure I have experienced in the good order and cheerful occupations of these little ones.

"Signed, WM. DERRY."

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. FLEMING, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 9.—ANNUAL REPORT upon the LONDONDERRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1867, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector.

Londonderry.

Londonderry, 3rd February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report upon the Londonderry Model School for the year 1867.

The grounds and walks have been very neatly kept. They are, in this respect, quite in keeping with the school buildings, the condition of which reflects much credit on the principal teachers in charge of them. The number of flower plots should, I think, be increased, in order to improve the appearance of the grounds; a very small sum would cover the outlay needed for this purpose. The school and class rooms are all that can be reasonably desired as regards the great essentials—space, furniture, lighting, and ventilation. But owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the roof, the bedrooms are very uncomfortable, owing to the strong currents of air to which they are subject, especially during the winter months. The remedy for this is easy enough, viz., to provide a good ceiling in each room. At present a thin covering of paper or cloth is the only protection against the wind, which blows through the joinings in the slates, to the great discomfort of those who are obliged to sleep in those rooms. It is in place to mention that the head master's second bedroom is almost uninhabitable, in consequence of the noise produced by the water which flows through a large pipe placed inside this room to supply a large cistern. I regret to add, nothing has, as yet, been done to remedy or even abate these defects, which cause serious inconvenience to the head master and the resident assistant master.

The permanent teaching staff has undergone no change of any importance during the year. But I found it somewhat difficult to keep up the requisite number of pupil teachers in the boys' school. This arises in a great degree from the desire on the part of managers to appoint them as teachers of schools, and the success which marked their subsequent career is, perhaps, the best proof of their fitness for the offices which they have been chosen to fill. The vacancies thus created were, whenever practicable, filled by senior paid monitors, or intelligent pupils from the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Londonderry.

ordinary National schools. It sometimes happens, from various causes, that pupil teachers leave to take charge of schools long before they have completed their second year's course of training and special instruction. This, under existing arrangements, cannot be prevented, although it does harm, as teachers of this stamp are, for the most part, inadequately prepared for their duties, and hence their schools often elicit unfavourable reports from the Board's Inspectors. I may here remark that, in some cases, successful candidates for the situation of pupil teacher never meant to become teachers, their object being to qualify for some other post. It is hard to get satisfactory information on this head, but whenever I had strong grounds for thinking that any pupil teacher was actuated by such an unworthy motive, I got rid of him as soon as possible.

A short but correct record of the pupils' attendance will be found in the annexed table. As these schools have been for several years in operation, and their efficiency, as educational institutions, is so generally recognised and appreciated, no great fluctuation in the attendance of pupils is likely to take place. Accordingly, the average number of children on rolls and in attendance for the last twelve months varies but slightly from that given in my report on this school for 1866. For reasons, however, to which I shall advert, the attendance at the infants' school was, at one period of the year, unusually low.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1867	Average on rolls, . . .	184	114	95	393
	Average attendance, . .	161	96	86	343
	Per-centage of attendance to average number on rolls, .	87·4	84·2	90	87·2

Boys' School.—I have in former reports borne testimony to the fulness and thoroughness of the instruction given in this school. It is again my pleasing duty to state that the general answering of the several classes examined last December by Mr. Dugan, District Inspector, and myself, was in all respects most satisfactory. I was glad to find that the boys of the middle division, which comprises all the drafts in third class, were, for their time, quite as advanced as their older schoolmates. It may, perhaps, be remarked that the number in this division is very large, for it does not fall much short of half the gross number on rolls. A short statement explanatory of the subjects which constitute the course of study laid down for these boys, will show that they have acquired a fair knowledge of those branches which are the groundwork of a good elementary education. They can, with comparatively few exceptions, read correctly lessons taken at random from the Third Book; they can write a short passage fairly from dictation, and they are able to do hard sums in the compound rules, or reduction. Their proficiency in grammar and geography is equally good; many of them, indeed, can draw maps of the Continents, British Islands, &c., in a style that would do credit to persons of mature years. I believe they are, on the whole, little, if at all, inferior in literary attainments to the pupils that are usually found in fourth class in ordinary National schools. These observations do not, of course, apply to the two lowest drafts of the third division, the pupils of which were very recently promoted from the second class. As regards the most advanced division, I feel I am justified in stating that any boy in upper fourth or fifth class, if possessed of ordinary abilities and sufficiently industrious, can qualify in the Derry Model School for most of the situations now open to public competition. These results are truly creditable to the head master, Mr. Todd, and it is due to him to state, that he has, by his energy, industry, and skill, brought his school to a very high state of efficiency.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The following table shows the classification of the pupils on the rolls of the several departments of the Londonderry Model School :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	50
„ II.,	59	28	45
„ III.,	79	60	–
„ IV.,	34	13	–
„ V.,	12	13	–
Totals,	184	114	95
Grammar:			
Parts of speech *only*,	59	28	50
Parsing and Syntax,	125	86	–
Derivations,	125	86	–
Composition,	125	86	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	71
From text books:			
Local,	184	114	10
Mathematical and Physical,	125	86	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	50
Simple rules,	50	28	31
Compound rules,	48	53	–
Proportion,	40	7	–

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Practice, Interest, &c.,	46	26	–
Mental,	184	114	–
Writing:			
On slates *only*,	–	–	50
„ paper,	184	114	31
From dictation,	184	114	10
Branches for females:			
Sewing,	–	114	–
Knitting,	–	114	–
Netting,	–	50	–
Embroidery,	–	50	–
Extra branches:			
British Poets,	125	86	–
Mensuration,	46	–	–
Geometry,	46	–	–
Algebra,	46	–	–
Book-keeping,	46	–	–
Navigation,	4	–	–
Music,	184	114	81
Drawing,	184	114	81
Physical and applied Science,	46	–	–
Modern Languages,	9	9	–

Girls' School.—More than four-fifths, or fully 84 per cent. of the pupils in this school, read correctly in Third or higher class books. Many of them, indeed, read select pieces of poetry with expression and intelligence. The general answering in arithmetic was as follows :—All in fifth or fourth class worked sums in simple proportion, fractions, or practice, in a way that showed they had a thorough knowledge of these rules. The girls in third class could do sums in the compound rules with readiness and accuracy, or calculate the amount of a shop account. The proportion of pupils able to write neatly and correctly from dictation was high, even for a model school. The same may be said of their answering in grammar and geography. I have to add that the children in the junior division acquitted themselves remarkably well in all the elementary branches of their school course. The copy books of *all* the divisions were written in a free legible hand. I may here observe that Miss M'Cormac, the head mistress of the school, is remarkable for her success in teaching writing. The head-lines she sets for the guidance of her pupils are models of penmanship ; no wonder then that so many of her pupils write a good hand.

The numerous specimens of plain and fancy needlework executed by the pupils during school-hours elicited the hearty approval of the ladies, who examined them carefully and in detail. Bearing in mind the shortness of the time that can be given to needlework, the proficiency of the pupils in so useful a branch merits the highest commendation.

Infants' School.—Owing to the prevalence of whooping-cough in Derry during several months of the past year, the attendance for some time sensibly decreased. But I find that the average number on rolls and in attendance is at present higher in the infant department than at any previous period since the opening of the school, in January, 1862.

The progress which the infants have already made in subjects suited to

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Londonderry.

children of their tender age is very satisfactory. The large number of pupils who received the first rudiments of their education in this school, and who afterwards won premiums in the boys' or girls' school, speaks very favourably for the system of instruction to which their early success in the higher schools may be fairly attributed. It is gratifying to know that anything like an undue strain on the infants' minds is sedulously avoided, as fully three-fourths of the time they spend at school is passed in amusing games and healthy exercises. Nevertheless, they gradually learn to read correctly in the Second Book, to write on paper, and work short sums in the simple rules of arithmetic. They can also distinguish the parts of speech, and trace the outlines of the map of the world. Thus qualified, they are soon promoted to the third class, after they have been transferred to the boys' or girls' school.

The children of the junior and middle division are instructed by Mr. Dowling in drawing, in its elementary stages. The more advanced classes are taught to trace the outlines of figures and landscapes, to pencil in the required shadings, and to delineate objects from models. The neatness and accuracy which characterized most of the specimens exhibited at the public examination were very creditable indeed. I have further to observe that Mr. Dowling has been at great pains to train his pupils to freedom of style and boldness of outline, by copying from the most suitable specimens issued by the Department of Science and Art for the use of schools.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Galway.

No. 10.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Galway District Model School, by M. FitzGerald, Esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, March, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report for last year upon Galway District Model School.

The school buildings are of a superior character, and in excellent repair; and continue to be kept with that scrupulous cleanliness which has always characterized them. The grounds are spacious, and tastefully laid out, and are kept in fair order.

There were several changes in the teaching staff during the year. Mr. Bresland, first assistant in the boys' school, was appointed head master of Coleraine District Model School; and, soon afterwards, Mr. Conway, second assistant in the boys' school, was removed to Coleraine as assistant to Mr. Bresland. In consequence of the diminished attendance, only one assistant has been appointed to succeed the two thus withdrawn; an arrangement which, though perhaps unavoidable, has been, for the present at least, injurious to the school. In the female department, the workmistress died, and her place has not been filled up. I recommended, at the time, that instead of a workmistress an assistant teacher should be appointed to the girls' school, in which, strange to say, there has been no assistant for some time. This arrangement, while providing for the legitimate wants of the school, would have got rid of the anomaly of a special teacher for needlework in a female school—an appointment which should never be made except in very large schools—and the additional expense would have been trifling. It has not, how-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ever, been carried out. The head mistress has conducted the industrial department very efficiently since the death of the workmistress; but she cannot be expected to continue to do so, and, at the same time, to undertake the sole charge of the literary instruction, and the superintendence of the monitresses. I, therefore, beg most strongly to urge upon the Commissioners the propriety of appointing an assistant teacher in the girls' school.

The attendance shows a slight falling off as compared with the year 1866, though not so much when compared with the year 1865. The difference, however, is not great, and may possibly be attributed to ordinary causes; but it is right to mention that the hostility of the Roman Catholic clergy to this school has in no wise diminished—that every means is employed to force the Roman Catholic pupils to withdraw from it, and that to this cause alone we are to ascribe the great reduction in the attendance which has taken place of late years.

The following table exhibits the state of the attendance, &c., for the last three years:—

TABLE I.—Showing the State of Attendance, Amount of School-Fees received, and of Requisites sold, for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Department.	Total on Rolls.	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	School-Fees received.	Requisites sold at Reduced Price.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865.					
Boys,	155	95·0	71·0	50 17 7	12 14 6½
Girls,	82	49·0	37·5	20 10 5	4 1 2¾
Infants,	75	47·0	36·2	21 11 9	1 18 7¾
Totals,	312	191·0	144·7	100 19 9	18 14 5
1866.					
Boys,	126	05·4	65·8	45 9 4	11 15 1
Girls,	76	53·3	40·7	25 11 5	4 10 10¾
Infants,	79	55·8	41·7	26 8 10	2 7 1¼
Totals,	281	194·5	148·2	97 9 7	18 13 1
1067.					
Boys.	132	01·4	61·5	46 11 10	8 4 7
Girls,	65	50·4	38·5	25 4 4	3 11 9½
Infants,	80	52·5	39·8	24 15 6	1 10 9½
Totals,	277	184·3	139·8	96 11 8	13 7 2

The centesimal proportion of the average attendance to the average on rolls—viz., 75·8 per cent.—indicates a high degree of regularity in the attendance, especially when we take into account the distance of the model school from the town of Galway, and the frequent recurrence of wet weather in that locality.

TABLE II.—Showing the Religious Denominations of the 277 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	36	32	32	100
Roman Catholics,	79	16	13	100
Presbyterians,	9	12	22	43
Others,	8	5	13	26
Total,	132	65	80	277

Although the number of Roman Catholic pupils on the rolls by no means adequately represents the proportion of that denomination among

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

the inhabitants of Galway, yet, when we remember the unceasing hostility of their clergy, already referred to, and the number of primary schools, several of them under religious orders, in the town, we must believe that there still exists a strong attachment to the model school, when we find so many as 108 Roman Catholic children attending it within the year.

Galway.

TABLE III.—Showing the Rates of Payment by the 277 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter, . .	60	21	20	101
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	42	27	38	107
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	30	17	22	69
Total, . .	132	65	80	277

The annual public examination of the schools was held on the 20th December, 1867. For a week previously, Mr. Gordon, the District Inspector, and myself were engaged with the usual preliminary examination of the pupils. Our examination was necessarily minute, and the answering was recorded in detail, to serve as the basis for the award of the Commissioners' premiums. The answering in the male and female departments, though generally of a fair character, was not as good as we expected, nor as is usual in Galway Model School; but I am of opinion that this deficiency is fairly accounted for by the changes in the teaching staff already noticed. I do not think that the head master fully realized the fact that he had but one assistant to do the work for which he had hitherto had two; and I believe that the additional duty thrown upon the head mistress, by the death of the workmistress, prevented her from bestowing upon her classes that amount of personal attention which alone can secure satisfactory progress. I pointed out fully to both the deficiencies which I observed; and I trust there shall not again be occasion to excuse any shortcomings in the proficiency of the pupils.

The infant department, in which there is an abundant staff of teachers, was in a very satisfactory condition, both as to the training and instruction of the pupils; but I found several children in it beyond the regular infant school age. The practice of allowing such children to remain in any infant school—a practice of long standing here—is calculated to destroy its special character, and to act injuriously both on the elder children and on their younger companions. I, therefore, gave directions that all above the proper age should be gradually drafted to the male and female departments. This may operate in future to limit the amount of proficiency attainable in the infant department; but the true function of an infant school is rather to train than to teach, except in a very elementary fashion; and I have no doubt that this one, though, perhaps, less showy, will be more useful when it is strictly confined to the class of pupils for whom it is intended.

The public examination was very numerously attended, and went off most satisfactorily, a result for which we were largely indebted to Professor Melville, of the Queen's College, Galway, who, with his usual kindness, examined the boys in natural science.

Mr. Gordon, the District Inspector, takes a very warm interest in the progress of the school, and, under his able and experienced management, I have no doubt it will speedily regain its former high efficiency.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FITZGERALD, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 11.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Head-Inspector.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Bailieboro'.

Dublin, March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Board, the following report upon Bailieborough District Model School, for the year 1867:—

The school buildings are of a substantial character, but entirely too small for the large and increasing attendance. Suggestions for their enlargement, in an economical manner, have been more than once officially made, and I can only add my testimony as to the necessity, daily becoming more urgent, of providing adequate accommodation for the pupils of this flourishing establishment. It is also necessary that the playgrounds, which are much exposed to trespass, should be properly enclosed.

The school premises and grounds are kept in good order; but some inconvenience and annoyance are occasioned by the monthly fair of Bailieborough being held immediately in front of the grounds. Not only is the attendance of the pupils interfered with on these days, but the approaches to the school are left in a very dirty condition.

It is gratifying to find that, in every material aspect, there is a marked improvement in this school for the year 1867, as compared with the preceding year. For some reason, with which I am not acquainted, the attendance for 1866 fell considerably below what it had been in 1865. Not only has the ground thus lost been recovered during the past year, but the attendance is now higher than at any former period. The following table establishes this gratifying fact:—

TABLE I.—State of Attendance, Amount of School Fees received, and of Requisites Sold, for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Department.	Total on Rolls.	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	School-fees received.	Requisites sold at Reduced Price.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865.					
Boys,	147	88·2	65·6	37 12 0	5 7 9½
Girls,	124	83·3	60·3	30 19 10	5 6 8
Infants,	92	52·6	40·2	16 4 4	0 18 10
Totals,	363	224·1	166·1	84 16 2	11 13 3½
1866.					
Boys,	132	66·3	45·8	28 3 3	11 14 2
Girls,	124	72·9	44·5	23 15 10	
Infants,	91	47·9	32·4	11 0 4	
Totals,	347	187·1	122·7	62 19 5	11 14 2
1867.					
Boys,	144	90·6	70·5	40 10 10	12 11 10
Girls,	144	85·3	63·5	34 4 8	11 8 2
Infants,	98	55·3	43·9	16 16 0	2 7 4
Total,	386	231·2	177·9	91 11 6	26 7 4

The attendance has improved also in point of regularity, the average daily attendance being as high as 76·9 per cent. of the average on the rolls in 1867, against 65·6 in the preceding year.

The amount of requisites sold at reduced price also shows a considerable increase in 1867 over either of the preceding years, but this must be

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Bailieboro'.

attributed, in great part, to the introduction of the new reading books in 1867. I do not, however, find a corresponding increase in either of the other model schools under my superintendence.

The following tables show the religious denominations, and rates of payment, of the 386 pupils on the rolls in 1867 :—

TABLE II.—Showing the Religious Denominations of the 386 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, . .	36	34	35	105
Roman Catholics, . . .	68	75	46	189
Presbyterians, ...	40	35	17	92
Others, ...	–	–	–	–
Total, ...	144	144	98	386

We have in this school a remarkable instance of the success of mixed education, where it has free scope for development, and where no external adverse influence is brought to bear upon any denomination to prevent their attendance. Here the children of Established Church, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian parents mingle on terms of perfect equality, and grow up together in an atmosphere wholly untainted by sectarian animosity. Here they learn and practise day by day, lessons of true Christian charity and forbearance, which can scarcely fail to extend their healing influence to their future lives.

TABLE III.—Showing the Rates of Payment by the 386 Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
5*s.* per quarter, ...	24	21	5	50
2*s.* 6*d.* "	63	54	27	144
1*s.* 1*d.* "	57	69	66	192
Total, . .	144	144	98	386

The annual public examination was held on the 26th July, and was very well attended by the gentry and clergy of the town and neighbourhood, and by the parents and friends of the pupils. The boys' school-room, in which it was held, was crowded in every part ; and all present appeared to take the most lively interest in the proceedings. During the preceding week, Mr. Simpson, the District Inspector, and myself, were engaged in the preliminary examination of the pupils individually, for the purpose of awarding the premiums granted by the Commissioners. This preliminary examination was conducted with great care, every answer being recorded, and extended to every subject of the school course. The results were most satisfactory. In every department I found the pupils well prepared, and able to answer with intelligence and accuracy; and there was a degree of earnestness and anxiety for success manifested, both by teachers and pupils, which showed plainly that all had their hearts in their work. The school well deserves the high character which it bears, and the confidence bestowed on it by the people of Bailieborough, and its vicinity.

Mr. Simpson, who was placed in charge of the Bailieborough district but a short time before the examination, devotes to this school a large amount of attention ; and I have no doubt that, under his care, it will continue to flourish as heretofore.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FITZGERALD, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 12—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, my report on the Trim District Medel School, for the year 1867.

The school buildings, which are very advantageously situated, are of a superior character, and in good repair; they are not, however, kept as neatly as other model schools with which I am acquainted. The grounds are spacious, and kept in fair order.

There are some peculiarities about the Trim Model School deserving of notice. It is the only one with which I am acquainted, that has no competition, and the only one in which free pupils are admitted. Probably this latter circumstance is the result of the former—the fact of there being no other National school in the town of Trim, rendering it almost a matter of necessity to admit the children of the very poor without charge. I cannot help thinking, however, that it would have been well if the Commissioners had set the example, in a school under their exclusive management, of requiring some payment, however small, from each child in attendance; and had encouraged the formation of a local fund to supplement or pay the fees of those who were really unable to pay themselves. I cannot doubt that the "free" element has not been advantageous to the school; and it is open to question whether the benefits thereby conferred on the children of the poorest class in Trim have been such as to counterbalance the injury done. It is, however, now too late to consider these points.

No change took place during the year in the teaching-staff, except in the female school, the assistant in which, Miss Hogg, resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Dowling, who had been educated at Waterford model school, and subsequently trained. Of course there was the usual amount of changes among the pupil-teachers and monitresses.

The annual public examinations of the schools took place on the 5th of July. The attendance of the public was not large, and was confined chiefly to the parents and friends of the pupils.

During the preceding week, Mr. Conwell, the District Inspector, and I, assisted by Mr. Nicholls, then recently appointed an Inspector, examined all the classes minutely in all the subjects of their course, for the double purpose of measuring the educational worth and progress of the establishment, and of awarding premiums to the most deserving pupils. I regret that I cannot speak of the general proficiency in terms of praise; but I do not like, in this my first report, to express censure of a school which has long borne a high character for efficiency. I pointed out to the teachers the subjects in which I thought their pupils deficient, and I confidently expect that the next examination will reveal a more favourable state of things. It is right to say that I have reason to believe that the girls' school, though, in some respects, below what I could desire, especially in the junior classes, appeared to have improved a good deal since the preceding examination; and that the infant school, from which the boys are removed at an exceptionally early age, is not referred to in the foregoing remarks. In estimating the efficiency of an infant school, I set a higher value upon its general tone, and the methods of training adopted, than upon the literary proficiency of individual pupils; and, tried by this standard, I saw no reason to be dissatisfied with the infant department of Trim Model School.

The attendance during the year 1867 shows a slight increase over that

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Trim.

in 1866; indeed, in this respect, there has been but little fluctuation for some years past, as may be seen from the following table:—

TABLE I.—State of Attendance, Amount of School-fees, and Amount received for Requisites sold at reduced Prices, in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Department.	Total on Rolls.	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	School-Fees received.	Requisites sold at Half-price.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865.					
Boys,	217	144·7	109·6	53 13 11	9 9 3½
Girls,	181	120·0	70·0	25 10 0	3 9 7
Infants,	166	105·0	73·2	17 15 10	2 6 7½
Totals,	564	369·7	252·8	96 19 9	15 5 6
1866.					
Boys,	223	147·4	109·8	53 3 9	12 13 6
Girls,	154	112·7	62·2	26 16 0	3 18 10
Infants,	161	100·3	60·1	15 3 2	1 14 10
Totals,	538	360·4	232·1	95 2 11	18 7 2
1867.					
Boys,	222	149·2	115·5	49 16 2	11 8 4½
Girls,	177	111·7	60·4	22 16 9	3 13 6½
Infants,	170	95·3	61·4	16 12 6	1 16 6
Totals,	569	356·2	237·3	89 7 5	17 3 5

This table does not call for any special remark, beyond observing that it indicates greater irregularity of attendance than is usual in model schools. Thus we see that of 569 individual pupils, who appeared on the rolls at some period during the year 1867, the average number at one time on the rolls was 356, and the average daily attendance 237; the centesimal proportion of the average attendance to the *total* on rolls being 41·7 per cent., and to the *average* on rolls, 66·6 per cent. These per-centages, though considerably higher than in ordinary schools, are still a good deal below what I find in other model schools; and I attribute the difference entirely to the presence of the "free" element, already noticed in this school.

The following tables exhibit the 569 individual pupils on the rolls in 1867, classified according to their religious denominations, and also according to the rates of payment.

TABLE II.—Showing the Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls in 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	41	25	23	89
Roman Catholics,	178	152	147	477
Presbyterians,	–	–	–	–
Others,	3	–	–	3
Total,	222	177	170	569

TABLE III.—Showing the Rates of Payment by the Pupils on the Rolls in 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	34	14	2	50
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	49	29	20	98
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	102	92	101	295
Free,	37	42	47	126
Total,	222	177	170	569

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The disproportion between the different religious denominations among the children in attendance, or rather the great preponderance of Roman Catholic pupils, is not attributable to any exceptional circumstances; but reflects fairly the relative numbers of the different creeds among the parents in the class from which the pupils of the model school are recruited. If there be any deficiency, it is among the members of the Established Church, for whom a separate school is provided by the Rev. C. J. Bayly, Rector of Trim. It is right, however, to mention that this gentleman visits the model school for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the pupils of his own communion, and that he is the only clergyman of any denomination who does so.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Trim.*

I cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the unwearied attention bestowed on the school by Mr. Conwell, who has the more immediate charge of it; and expressing my obligation to him for his ready co-operation and assistance on every occasion.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FitzGerald, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 13.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Coleraine District Model School, by J. G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector, and William Bole, Esq., District Inspector. *Coleraine.*

Gentlemen,—We beg to furnish, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Coleraine District Model School for the year 1867:—

Various improvements have been effected in the house and premises. The floor of the hall has been tiled anew; part of the woodwork in some of the rooms, which had become decayed, has been renewed; the boys' playground has been gravelled, and the ball-court flagged, and several other alterations have been made. Some of the furniture of the domestic establishment, which had been worn to such an extent as to require renewal, has been replaced by new articles, and other portions have undergone repair. A free grant of maps and other school apparatus has much improved the appearance and effectiveness of the male school. We expect that other necessary improvements in the house and premises will be effected in the ensuing spring, and we hope that the establishment will soon be in such a state as to compare favourably in appearance and external arrangements with other similar institutions.

In last year's report on this school attention was drawn to the fact that the male department had been conducted in so unsatisfactory a manner that essential changes in the teaching-staff were rendered absolutely necessary. Accordingly almost the entire body of teachers in this department underwent change in the early part of the past year. Mr. Bresland, formerly assistant in the Galway Model School, was appointed head master in March. Coming here under such circumstances his post was a difficult one, requiring the exercise of prudence as well as strict attention to every particular of his duties, especially as he had soon to undertake the training of a new staff of pupil teachers quite inexperienced in their work. We feel pleasure in stating that Mr. Bresland has filled his position in all respects to our entire satisfaction, and we are confident that the school will attain a prosperous condition under his care. Mr. Phelan, formerly of the Sligo Model School, served in the beginning of the year for two months as assistant, when he was removed to the Derry Model School. His place

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Coleraine.

was filled by Mr. Conway, from the Galway Model School, who was also removed, after a period of four months, to the more important post of assistant in the West Dublin Model School. While here his duties were ably and successfully discharged, and his conduct was such as to merit the promotion he received. The office of assistant is now filled by Mr. Henry Cassidy, formerly teacher of the Enniskillen Male National School, who, during the short period that he has been in his present position, gives promise, by faithfulness and zeal, of proving a useful officer. Five of the pupil teachers entered the establishment in May. We have had no reason to complain of their conduct, and they have made respectable progress both in their course of study and in practical acquaintance with the art of teaching.

Such extensive changes, and particularly the causes which rendered change necessary, formed a severe ordeal for the male school to pass through, and, as might be expected, the other departments were also more or less affected thereby. However, we believe that the tide has now fairly turned, and that we may reasonably expect the school soon to attain a prosperous condition. The attendance has been steadily increasing, but the number of National schools in and about Coleraine, and especially the free education provided by the Hon. the Irish Society in their excellent National schools, situated in the centre of the town, and on the re-erection of which they are now expending several thousand pounds, render the increase less rapid than it would otherwise be.

The girls' school has maintained its position creditably during the year. The attendance for the twelve months is 7·6 higher than that of the year 1866. But little change has taken place in the teaching-staff of this department. Miss M'Atamney, formerly assistant in the Trim Model School, was appointed assistant in February, and Miss Robinson, who was appointed pupil teacher in May, was promoted shortly after to be assistant in the Omagh Model School. This school, as well as the male department, has much rivalry to contend with in the number of female schools for both rich and poor in Coleraine, and it speaks well for the attention paid by the teachers to their duties that the attendance has gone on increasing.

The infant school is still in charge of Miss M'Cormac. The attendance for the past year has been about the same as for the preceding one. The distance of the school from the town, to which reference was made in former reports, will always operate against the attendance in this department. It is our pleasing duty to state that the infant pupils are well taught, and that they uniformly succeed well when promoted to the other schools.

The annual examination was held in October. As usual, we spent several days in a close and searching examination of the pupils in all the subjects embraced in their course of instruction. On the whole, we had reason to be satisfied with the proficiency of the various classes. In the boys' school as much progress had been made as could reasonably have been expected—many of the pupils having been only a short time in attendance previous to the examination. In the female school the reading was correct and expressive, but capable of improvement as to clearness and distinctness of pronunciation. The writing was uniformly good, and dictation creditable. Very fair proficiency was shown in grammar, geography, and spelling-book, and the parsing of the higher classes was deserving of commendation. In arithmetic the results of examination were rather lower than we looked for, but increased attention is being paid to this branch, and the defect will soon be remedied. Needlework forms an important part of the school course, and is successfully and carefully taught.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Coleraine.

In the infants' school, as we have already stated, the classes afforded evidence of due care and attention having been bestowed on their training.

Drawing is taught in the male and female schools by Mr. Dowling, who visits for that purpose twice a week. His success is still, we regret to say, impeded by the want of a suitable stock of copies, but we hope that the grant applied for will not be much longer delayed.

Singing has been introduced in the boys' school by Mr. Cassidy, and in the girls' school has been taught by one of the monitresses, Miss M. A. Steen.

The annual public examination was held on the 29th October. The attendance of visitors was large and respectable, and was described in the local paper as one of the largest that had been witnessed on any similar occasion in this school. Both the numbers present and the attention paid to the examination were such as to show that a great interest is felt by the public in the success of the school. The examination passed off in a very satisfactory manner, and the audience were evidently gratified by the proceedings, which were agreeably varied by several pieces of music sung by the female pupils in a pleasing manner. The certificates of merit were handed to the successful pupils by Lady Bruce, who has kindly honoured the school by doing so on many previous occasions. We had received letters from Sir H. H. Bruce, bart., M.P., and Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P., expressing regret that owing to important engagements they were unable to be present.

We beg to furnish the following tables, showing in detail the state of the school as to attendance, religious denomination, rates of payment, and proficiency of pupils.

Average number on rolls for twelve months ended 31st December, 1867:—

Boys, . 53·2	Girls, . 70·4	Infants, . 42	Total, . 165·6

Average attendance for twelve months ended 31st December, 1867:—

Boys, . 37·4	Girls, . 57·6	Infants, . 31·1	Total, . 126·1

Pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867, classed according to religious denomination:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, ...	13	19	7	39
Roman Catholics, ...	3	12	9	24
Presbyterians, ...	33	37	16	86
Others, ...	3	4	10	17
Total, ...	52	72	42	166

Pupils on rolls at close of year 1867, classed according to rates of payment:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter, ...	24	35	11	70
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	19	23	26	68
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	9	14	5	28
Total, ...	52	72	42	166

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
School-fees received during year 1867,	£25 14 1	£47 0 10	£22 6 6
Total, . . .		£95 1 5	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Coleraine.

Literary classification of pupils on rolls at close of year 1867 :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	10	Proportion,	14	16	–
„ II.,	13	14	24	Practice, Interest, &c.,	25	22	–
„ III.,	14	36	8	Mental,	52	72	42
„ IV.,	18	14	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	7	8	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	18
Totals,	52	72	42	„ Paper,	52	72	24
				From Dictation,	52	72	20
Grammar:				Branches for Females:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	13	14	26	Sewing,	–	72	–
Parsing and Syntax,	39	57	–	Knitting,	–	72	–
Derivations,	25	38	–	Netting,	–	15	–
Composition,	14	38	–	Embroidery,	–	14	–
				Cutting-out,	–	8	–
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	42	British Poets,	25	72	–
From Text-Books:				Mensuration,	14	–	–
Local,	27	34	–	Geometry,	14	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	25	38	–	Algebra,	14	–	–
				Book-keeping,	25	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	7	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	10	Music,	52	72	42
Simple Rules,	5	14	24	Drawing,	52	72	42
Compound do.,	8	20	8	Physical Science,	25	–	–

These returns, compared with those of the previous year, speak favourably of the present state of the school.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.
William Bole, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Newtownstewart.

No. 14.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Newtownstewart Minor Model School, by J. G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector, and Samuel Adair, Esq., District Inspector.

January, 1868.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, the following report on the Newtownstewart Minor Model School for the year 1867.

The school buildings and furniture are in good repair, and the rooms and premises generally are kept clean and in good order; but we are sorry to say that the water supply—both for washing purposes and for the use of the pupils and teachers—has not been sufficient during the year. This defect is, however, likely to be soon remedied. The district clerk of works has, at our suggestion, taken steps to have a constant supply of water maintained on the premises, sufficient in quantity and of proper quality for all purposes.

The arrangements for religious and secular instruction continue the same as when the schools were first opened, and are found to work satisfactorily.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools

Newtownstewart.

No change has taken place in the teaching staff during the year. The results of our examinations of the pupils, pupil-teachers, and monitors have been satisfactory, and have convinced us that the teachers have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties.

During the year, two pupil-teachers left the establishment. Both went to the training school in Dublin. One monitress resigned her situation in order to go to a boarding school, to acquire a higher education than we offer in our schools. We have been able to supply the vacancies thus created by appointing young persons very well qualified, and suitable in all respects.

Besides the ordinary school course, the following extra subjects are taught, viz. :—Physical science, French and classics, by Mr. Mitchell, head master; French, by Mrs. Byrne, head mistress; drawing, by Mr. F. Dowling; and vocal music, by Miss Taylor, assistant in the girls' school. Very considerable proficiency in these subjects has been acquired by the more advanced of the pupils.

The average on rolls and the average attendance have been much the same for the past two years. The slight difference which the following table shows is in favour of the year 1867 :—

TABLE I.—In this table the years 1866 and 1867 are compared in the following respects :—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
In 1866.—Average on rolls for the year,	47·6	47·4	36·	131·
" Average attendance, . .	40·	39·8	31·8	111·6
" Per-centage of attendance to number on rolls, . .	84·	84·	88·	85·3
In 1867.—Average on rolls for the year,	49·2	47·3	49·	145·5
" Average attendance, . .	38·	36·8	38·9	113·7
" Per-centage of attendance to number on rolls, . .	77·2	77·6	79·4	78·1

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1866.—School-fees received, .	22 5 1	27 11 6	12 19 5	62 16 0
" 1867.— " " .	21 17 10	25 16 1	8 2 5	58 16 4
Requisites sold to pupils in 1867, .	5 6 1½	3 7 4½	1 3 5	9 16 11

It will be seen from the above figures that the amount of school-fees for 1867 is somewhat less than for the preceding year. The falling off is to be attributed to the larger number of pupils admitted at 2*s.* 6*d.* and at 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter in the girls' school and in the infant school.

TABLE II.—Admissions, &c., during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Number on rolls on 1st January, 1867, .	45	54	33	132
" admitted during the year, . .	40	27	28	95
" struck off " . .	34	23	20	77

TABLE III.—This table shows the Ages of the Pupils on the rolls on 31st December, 1867 :—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
3 years old, .	–	–	5	5	11 years old,	6	9	–	15
4 " .	–	–	11	11	12 " .	6	5	–	11
5 " .	–	–	12	12	13 " .	9	9	–	18
6 " .	–	–	11	11	14 " .	9	3	–	12
7 " .	5	4	2	11	15 and above,	5	3	–	8
8 " .	2	6	–	8					
9 " .	2	7	–	9	Total, .	51	58	41	150
10 " .	7	12	–	19					

TABLE IV.—Religious Denominations of the above 150 Pupils.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, ...	10	23	14	47
Roman Catholics, ...	–	1	2	3
Presbyterians, ...	41	34	22	97
Wesleyans, ...	–	–	3	3
Total, . . .	51	58	41	150

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newtownstewart.

TABLE V.—This table shows the Rates at which the above Pupils were admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter, ...	13	16	3	32
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	26	24	23	73
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	12	18	15	45
	51	58	41	150

TABLE VI.—The Literary Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year is shown in the tabulated form given underneath.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I., ...	–	–	32
„ II., ...	15	33	9
„ III., ...	29	18	–
„ IV., ...	3	3	–
„ V., ...	4	4	–
Totals, ...	51	50	41
Scripture Lessons, . .	36	–	–
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*, .	15	33	9
Parsing and Syntax, .	36	25	–
Derivations, . . .	36	25	–
Composition, . .	36	25	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*, .	–	–	32
From Text Books:			
Local, . . .	29	33	9
Mathematical and Physical, . . .	22	25	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*, . . .	–	–	32
Simple Rules, . .	15	21	9
Compound do., . .	12	12	–
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Proportion, ...	7	10	–
Practice, Interest, &c., .	17	15	–
Mental, ...	51	58	9
Writing:			
On Slates *only*, . .	–	–	28
„ Paper, . . .	51	58	13
From Dictation, . .	51	58	13
Branches for females:			
Sewing, ...	–	58	–
Knitting, ...	–	58	–
Netting, ...	–	58	–
Embroidery, . . .	–	58	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets, . .	22	25	–
Mensuration, . .	6	–	–
Geometry, . . .	22	–	–
Algebra, ...	4	–	–
Trigonometry, . .	1	–	–
Music, ...	51	58	41
Drawing, ...	51	58	41
Physical and applied science, ...	22	–	–

The annual public examination of the schools was held on the 18th of July. The attendance of the parents and other relatives of the pupils, and of the public generally, was very large indeed; and at the conclusion of the day's proceedings, all seemed highly pleased with what they had witnessed.

We need hardly say that, previously to the public examination, we submitted the pupils of the male and female departments to a very careful private examination, with the view of determining who were entitled to premiums and certificates of merit.

In conclusion, we beg to say we are well pleased with the manner in which the schools have been conducted during the past year.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. FLEMING, Head Inspector.
SAML. ADAIR, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c., Dublin.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 15.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the NEWRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Appendix R.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newry.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Newry District Model School, for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The school-rooms have been kept in excellent order during the past year. The several apartments, including those of the domestic establishment, present a neat and orderly appearance. No important repairs are necessary.

No change has taken place during the past year in the staff of teachers. The number of pupil teachers and of paid monitors is the same as in previous years. I have to report favourably of their progress in their own studies, and of their general good conduct. Special attention has been given to their technical training, with useful results. They have been instructed in the general principles of the science of teaching, and exhibit in the management of their classes a considerable amount of tact and judgment.

The following tables contain the requisite information on the following points :—

Attendance of pupils.
Literary classification and ages of pupils, and their rates of payment, at close of year 1867.
Their distribution, according to religious denomination.
Their proficiency, as shown in the proportion of the number of answers to the number of questions proposed at the last annual examination.
The amount of school-fees for the year.
The teaching-staff: their classification, religious denomination, &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	106	94	117	80	72
Girls' school,	81	91	95	98	94
Infants' school,	45	67	68	55	63
Total,	232	252	280	233	229

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867, and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance, and that on rolls for each year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for year 1866,	105·4	99·	64·2
Average number in attendance,	78·5	80·	42·2
Per-centage,	73·5	80·8	65·7
Average number on rolls for year 1867,	77·8	88·0	60·2
Average number in attendance,	60·0	70·	41·8
Per-centage,	77·1	78·8	69·4

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.	–	–	46	46	52·4
" II.	30	27	17	74	
" III.	23	32	–	55	47·6
" IV.	15	17	–	32	
" V.	4	18	–	22	
Total,	72	94	63	229	–

H

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newry.

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years,	–	–	47	47
Seven, but under Twelve,	47	49	16	112
Twelve years, and above,	25	45	–	70
Total,	72	94	63	229

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5s. per quarter,	25	40	8
" " 2s. 6d. "	26	34	29
" " 1s. 1d. "	21	20	26
Total,	72	94	63

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £121 15s. 4d.

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	21	32	24	77
Roman Catholics,	10	24	8	42
Presbyterians,	39	35	23	97
Others,	2	3	8	13
Total,	72	94	63	229

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching-staff in the three Departments.	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant-teachers,	–	1	1	–	2
Pupil-teachers,	–	2	2	–	4
Paid Monitors,	2	2	3	–	7
Total,	3	6	7	–	16

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 13th November, in the presence of a large and respectable audience. The usual preliminary examination, conducted by Mr. Porter, District Inspector, and myself, had occupied more than a week. The results of this examination, recorded with care, enabled us to select for distinction the most deserving of the pupils, as well as to form a judgment of their progress during the year, and of the diligence and skill which had been brought to bear on their instruction by the different teachers. These results were in general very satisfactory. On the public day of examination, classes from the different departments were presented to the audience, and examined by their respective teachers in the leading subjects of the school programme. The method of examining and the intelligent answers of the pupils appeared to give great satisfaction. The singing of a few songs, which were rendered with taste and effect, concluded the ordeal of examination, and the proceedings of the day were closed by distributing the premiums to the most deserving of the pupils.

The last table in this report exhibits the number of pupils examined, the number who obtained premiums, and the character of the answering, and affords a test of the effectiveness of the instruction given in this school.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Premiums.—This table shows the number and amount of premiums given in each department :— *Appendix B.*

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school,	18	3	0	6
Girls' school,	38	5	18	0
Infants' school,	6	1	1	6
Total,	62	10	0	0

Newry.

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (Infants excluded),	65	78
" who obtained premiums,	18	38
" whose answering was 90 per cent., and above,	–	–
" " " 80 " and under 90 per cent.	1	2
" " " 70 " " 80 "	–	6
" " " 60 " " 70 "	5	8
" " " 50 " " 60 "	12	22

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 16.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector. *Newtownards.*

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Newtownards District Model School, for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The school-rooms present a most satisfactory appearance, having been kept with remarkable neatness and order. The buildings are all in excellent repair. The only defect deserving of notice exists in respect of the drawing class room, which does not afford the required accommodation. The play-grounds are in good condition. The ornamental grounds are preserved with care, and add considerably to the pleasant aspect of the entire building.

The conduct of the pupil-teachers and the paid monitors has been quite satisfactory during the past year. In no instance was it found necessary to withhold the premiums set apart as rewards for diligence in study, and general good conduct.

The following tables exhibit the information usually sought for on various points, and convey an accurate notion of the progress and general state of the school during the past year. These tables refer to the following points :—

The character of the attendance of the pupils.
Literary classification and ages of pupils, and their rates of payment, at end of 1867.
Their distribution according to religious denomination.
Their proficiency, as shown in the proportion of the number of answers to the number of questions proposed.
The constitution of the teaching staff.
The amount of school-fees received during the year.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newtownards.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year for the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	198	202	172	182	148
Girls' "	127	116	101	103	100
Infants' "	92	103	86	90	88
Total,	417	421	359	375	336

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls, and in daily average attendance, for the years 1866 and 1867, and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls for each year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for year 1866,	182·6	110·4	100·7
" in attendance,	152·4	94·6	81·1
Per-centage,	83·4	85·6	80·4
Average number on rolls for year 1867,	169	103	93
" in attendance,	148	88	77
Per-centage,	87	86	83

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils, at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.,	–	–	61	61	46·2
" II.,	43	24	27	94	
" III.,	66	38	–	104	53·8
" IV.,	39	27	–	57	
" V.,	9	11	–	20	
Total,	148	100	88	336	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years of age,	–	–	51	51
Seven, but under Twelve,	92	54	37	183
Twelve and above,	56	46	–	102
Total,	140	100	88	336

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	43	29	14
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	53	40	30
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	52	31	44
Total,	148	100	88

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £185 13*s.* 8*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	18	9	9	36
Roman Catholics,	1	3	2	6
Presbyterians,	105	84	71	260
Others,	24	4	6	34
Total,	148	100	88	336

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	1	2	4	–	7
Pupil "	2	2	8	1	13
Paid Monitors,	1	1	7	1	10
Total,	5	6	20	2	33

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newtownards.

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 18th December. There was a large assemblage of the relatives of the pupils, and several of the families of the neighbouring gentry were also represented. The boys' school-room, spacious and well lighted, was decorated for the occasion, and presented a gay and very pleasing appearance. Classes belonging to each of the three departments were successively examined before the audience, and not infrequently called forth, by their quickness and intelligence, marks of the warmest approval. The proficiency of the boys in arithmetic and physical geography, and of the girls in reading and natural history, seemed to give special gratification to the visitors. The appearance of the children belonging to the infant school, as they were led to the gallery by Miss Collins, their excellent teacher, was pretty and most interesting; and their proficiency in reading, spelling, and in geography, gave universal satisfaction. At the conclusion of this varied and interesting examination, the premiums were distributed to the most deserving of the pupils. These premiums were determined on the results of a preliminary examination, which had continued through more than a week.

The following tables give more special information on other points connected with the examination.

Premiums.—This table shews the number and the amount of premiums given in each department.

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school, ...	70	8	2	6
Girls' „	39	5	4	0
Infants' „	15	1	13	6
Total, ...	124	15	0	0

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shews the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums:—

	Boys.	Girls.
No of pupils examined (infants excluded), ...	148	88
„ who obtained premiums, ...	70	39
„ whose answering was 90 per cent. and above, ...	–	–
„ „ „ 80 „ and under 90 per cent., .	4	2
„ „ „ 70 „ „ 80 „ .	19	10
„ „ „ 60 „ „ 70 „ .	41	24
„ „ „ 50 „ „ 60 „ .	6	3

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

A. O'Callaghan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Lurgan.

No. 17.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Lurgan Minor Model School, by Andrew O'Callaghan, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my annual report on the Lurgan Minor Model School, for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The state of repair is satisfactory. The play-grounds are spacious and cheerful, and are in good order—smooth and level. The school-rooms and class-rooms present a neat and orderly appearance, and are well supplied with diagrams, maps, black boards, and every reasonable aid to effective instruction.

Established on a healthy site close to the town of Lurgan, this school holds an important position, and exercises a salutary influence on the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Lurgan.

growing generation of this prosperous manufacturing district. The change effected at the close of the year, by which Lurgan has been made the official centre of a new district, has, I have reason to know, given great satisfaction to the inhabitants of every rank.

The conduct of the pupil-teachers and the paid monitors during the past year has been very satisfactory. It has not been found necessary to withhold, in any instance, the premiums allowed for diligence in study, and general good conduct.

The following tables contain the usual information, respecting the character of the pupils' attendance during the year 1867, their literary classification, their distribution according to religious denomination, the extent of the teaching staff, &c., &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	137	190	213	200	200
Girls' school,	69	130	109	87	91
Infants' school,	76	72	91	92	90
Total,	282	392	413	379	389

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance, and that on rolls for each year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for the year 1866,	211	97	93
Average number in attendance,	167	72	73
Per-centage	79·1	74·1	78·5
Average number on rolls for the year 1867,	201·5	88	87·2
Average number in attendance,	158·1	71	68
Per-centage,	78·4	80·6	78·6

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.,	–	–	82	82	50·9
" II.,	57	43	16	116	
" III.,	63	28	–	91	49·1
" IV.,	66	20	–	86	
" V.,	14	–	–	14	
Total,	200	91	98	389	—

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years,	–	–	92	92
Seven, but under Twelve,	127	61	6	194
Twelve years, and above,	73	30	–	103
Total,	200	91	98	389

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on the rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	58	22	19
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	93	34	42
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	49	35	37
Total,	200	91	98

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £197 17*s.* 6*d.*

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	113	42	58	213
Roman Catholics,	26	3	5	34
Presbyterians,	45	28	25	98
Others,	16	18	10	44
Total,	200	91	98	389

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	2	2	2	2	8
Pupil "	–	1	–	1	2
Paid Monitors,	3	1	2	–	6
Total,	6	5	5	3	19

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 10th of July last, in the presence of a large and respectable audience, including some of the families of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood. The boys' school-room was fitted up for the occasion; and ample accommodation was afforded to the classes under examination on a gallery erected at the end of the apartment. Classes belonging to the three departments were, in succession, brought forward, and examined in the leading subjects of the school programme. The boys recited some pieces in prose and in poetry with remarkable spirit and expression; and their ready and intelligent answers in arithmetic and in physical geography received marked applause. The style of reading of the girls was much admired, as it certainly deserved to be, being correct, animated, and expressive. I may observe that more than ordinary attention has been bestowed, in both these schools, on reading, and an intelligent understanding of the subject-matter. The cultivation of this most important branch has been attended with marked success, and with very beneficial results. The examination of the children of the infant school excited, as usual, very great interest. Their answering in spelling, reading, explanation of words, and in geography, was extremely good, and, coupled with their little songs and happy looks, afforded the highest gratification to the visiters.

The proceedings of the day concluded with the distribution of premiums to the most deserving of the pupils.

In addition to the premiums granted by the Commissioners, five medals (the annual grant to the school by Lord Lurgan) were presented by John Hancock, esq., to the most deserving of the pupils in the boys' and the girls' schools.

At the instance of Mr. Hancock (who is the untiring friend of popular education) some of the leading merchants of the town have agreed to present annually, for competition, three prizes of the respective values of £1, £2, and £3, for the three best performances in linen design-drawing. This proposal, connecting the educational resources of the school with the local manufacture, appears to me to be deserving of encouragement.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department :—

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school,	75	8	5	0
Girls' "	30	4	2	6
Infants' "	35	1	19	6
Total,	140	14	7	0

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymena.

No. 18.—ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1867, upon the BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Ballymena Model School, for the year 1867 :—

The state of the buildings, as regards repair and preservation, is quite satisfactory. In the year 1866, the walls of the school-rooms were coloured, and the woodwork was painted. The surface of the different play-grounds was made level and smooth. They were also guarded from the injurious effects of heavy rains by proper sewerage. No repairs, therefore, requiring special mention were required during the year 1867. The domestic apartments are neat, orderly, and well-ventilated. The head-master, Mr. Given, has always shown taste and care in keeping the ornamental grounds in admirable condition and neatness.

No change has taken place in the teaching-staff, except in the transfer of Miss Greaves to the Enniskillen Model School. It is only due to Miss Greaves to state that, by her zeal and success in teaching, and by her conciliatory manners, she had won the esteem and entire confidence of the parents of the pupils.

The pupil-teachers and the paid monitors have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner during the year. In no one instance was it found necessary to withhold the premiums set apart for award at the end of the year, for industry and general good conduct.

The following tables give information on the following points :—

The average attendance of pupils for last and previous years.
The classification (literary) of pupils on rolls for the year 1867.
The distribution of the same, according to religious denomination.
The teaching-staff.
The amount of school fees.
The results of the annual examination for the year 1867.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year during the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' School,	91	103	71	72	80
Girls' School,	84	67	59	58	54
Infants' School,	56	74	64	56	49
Total,	231	244	194	186	183

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls for each year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for year 1866,	73·5	57·3	57·3
Average number in attendance,	59·3	43·9	40·4
Per-centage,	80·6	76·6	70·5
Average number on rolls,	83·	63·	72·
Average number in attendance,	65·	50·	49·
Per-centage,	78·3	79·3	68·

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.	2	3	34	39	41·0
" II.	8	13	15	36	
" III.	23	19	–	42	59·0
" IV.	30	15	–	45	
" V.	17	4	–	21	
Total,	80	54	49	183	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years,	–	–	42	42
Seven but under Twelve,	47	27	7	81
Twelve and above,	33	27	–	60
Total,	80	54	49	183

Ballymena.

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls, 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	34	23	9
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	32	22	20
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	14	9	20
Total,	80	54	49

School-Fees.—The total amount of school fees received in 1867 was £111 5*s.* 8*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	6	13	7	26
Roman Catholics,	1	–	7	8
Presbyterians,	69	39	34	142
Others,	4	2	1	7
Total,	80	54	49	183

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations:—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	–	1	1	1	3
Pupil "	–	–	3	–	3
Paid Monitors,	2	–	5	–	7
Total,	3	2	10	1	16

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 21st August. The room was at an early hour crowded with the friends and parents of the pupils, and members of some of the most respectable families in the town and neighbourhood. The school-room presented a gay and animated appearance, having been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Classes from each of the three departments were examined in the more important subjects of the school programme, and acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the examination, premiums were distributed to the most deserving pupils. The selection of the recipients of this distinction was made after a searching preliminary examination of eight days' duration, conducted by Mr. Brown, District Inspector, and myself. The answering of the pupils was so fully and carefully recorded, that there was no difficulty on our part in forming an opinion of the actual proficiency of the pupils, and of the care that had been bestowed on their education by the teachers. The last table in this report, showing the number of pupils examined and the results, presents a means of testing the effectiveness of the teaching in this school.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department:—

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school,	32	4	5	6
Girls' school,	31	4	10	6
Infants' school,	15	0	15	0
Total,	78	9	11	0

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymena.

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums:

	Boys.	Girls.
No. of pupils examined (infants excluded),	64	48
" who obtained premiums,	32	31
" whose answering was 90 per cent. and above,	–	1
" " " 80 " and under 90,	3	4
" " " 70 " " 80,	11	10
" " " 60 " " 70,	16	12
" " " 50 " " 60,	2	4

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Carrickfergus.

No. 19.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the CARRICKFERGUS MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Carrickfergus Minor Model School for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—The school-rooms and other apartments have been kept in good repair. The only defect deserving of special notice exists in the girls' school-room. It is insufficiently lighted, and the class-room attached to it is too small. I brought this defect under the notice of Mr. Gray, clerk of works. That gentleman has drawn out a plan, according to which, by an alteration involving a moderate expenditure, the defect now pointed out can be completely removed. The play-grounds are smooth and well drained.

No change has taken place in the staff of teachers, except in the transfer of Miss Lester to the Newtownards Model School. Miss Lester conducted the girls' school with remarkable zeal and success, and well deserved this promotion to a larger school.

I have to report favourably of the industry and general good conduct of the paid monitors.

The following tables contain information on the following points:—

The character of the attendance of pupils.
Literary classification, ages, and rates of payment of pupils on rolls, at end of 1867.
Their distribution, according to religious denomination.
Their proficiency, as shown in the proportion of the number of answers to the number of questions proposed at the annual examination.
The amount of the school-fees for the year.
The constitution of the teaching staff.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	76	79	77	73	108
Girls' "	42	48	51	49	58
Infants' "	89	75	63	74	78
Total,	207	202	191	196	244

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the year 1867, and also the centesimal

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls,	98·7	54·4	77·9
" in attendance,	85·1	45·1	66·8
Per-centage,	86·2	82·9	85·7

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.,	–	–	41	41	56·6
" II.,	42	20	35	97	
" III.,	40	20	2	62	43·4
" IV.,	19	17	–	36	
" V.,	7	1	–	8	
Total,	108	58	78	244	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under Seven years,	1	–	55	56
Seven, but under Twelve years,	67	33	23	123
Twelve years and above,	40	25	–	65
Total,	108	58	78	244

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	36	21	17
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	46	23	44
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	26	14	17
Total,	108	58	78

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £127 11*s.* 3*d.*

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to their religious denominations:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	17	14	11	42
Roman Catholics,	2	2	2	6
Presbyterians,	76	34	55	165
Others,	13	8	10	31
Total,	108	58	78	244

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations:—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	1	1	2	1	5
Paid Monitors,	1	1	6	1	9
Total,	3	3	9	2	17

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 22nd November. The room was thronged to its utmost limits by a very respectable audience, who appeared to be deeply interested in the proceedings. The infant school-room, in which the examination was held, was very tastefully decorated, and presented a remarkably pleasant and animated appearance. Classes from the three departments were placed in succession on the gallery, and examined in the more important subjects of the school programme. The answering of the boys in geography, arithmetic, and geometry, was very good, and was rewarded by the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Carrick fergus.

marked approval of the audience. The girls also acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. I am glad to be enabled to state that there has been a marked improvement in the style of reading in both these departments. Much of the interest of the day was, as usual, centred in the infant children. They were arranged in perfect order on the gallery by their excellent teacher, Miss O'Connell, who examined them in spelling, reading, explanation, and geography. Their advanced proficiency in these subjects, and their animated recitation of a few pieces in prose and verse, excited general admiration. Mr. M'Ilroy, District Inspector, examined them, with the aid of a black board, on notation and numeration. The audience were amazed to see these little children setting down and numerating numbers of eight and ten places of figures. Several individuals of the audience tested the genuineness of this knowledge by proposing numbers of considerable difficulty; but these little children proved victorious in the contest. No incident of the day excited more curiosity and wonder. But the result is easily accomplished by a simple but ingenious process, which Mr. M'Ilroy explained to the teachers, and recommended them to adopt. The business of the day was terminated by the distribution of premiums amongst the most deserving of the pupils.

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department:—

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' school, ...	29	3	18	0
Girls' "	30	4	1	6
Infants' "	18	2	0	6
Total, ...	77	10	0	0

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (infants excluded), ...	93	57
" who obtained premiums, ...	29	30
" whose answering was 90 per cent. and above, . . .	–	2
" " " 80 " and under 90, . . .	–	3
" " " 70 " " 80, . . .	3	2
" " " 60 " " 70, . . .	7	11
" " " 50 " " 60, . . .	19	12

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

A. O'Callaghan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Monaghan. No. 20.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Monaghan Minor Model School, by Andrew O'Callaghan, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Monaghan Minor Model School for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—No repairs or addition, involving considerable outlay, were required in the past year. In the previous year the school-rooms had been painted, and several improvements effected in the building and grounds. No defect is deserving of special notice, except the want of sufficient light in the girls' school.

The teaching staff remains the same as in the previous year, except in

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the change made by the resignation of Mrs. Campbell, of the infant school. Miss Blackburn, who is well conversant, from her previous training and experience, with the methods specially adapted to infant training, has been appointed to the vacated post.

Very favourable reports have been made in regard of the paid monitors. At the conclusion of the year they were all found deserving of the premiums set apart as the rewards of diligence in study, and general good conduct.

The following tables refer to the usual points of interest, namely :—

The literary classification of the pupils, their ages, and rates of payment.
The character of their attendance.
Their classification as to religious denomination.
The character of their answering at the last annual examination.
The teaching staff, its constitution, &c., &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year for the last five years :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	89	98	110	96	81
Girls' school,	80	90	100	90	80
Infants' school,	40	44	54	51	37
Total,	209	232	264	237	198

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the year 1867 ; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average on rolls,	92·6	93·5	48·
Average attendance,	76·2	76·5	38·3
Per-centage,	82·2	81·8	79·7

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.,	–	6	21	27	42·4
„ II.,	21	20	16	57	
„ III.,	36	26	–	62	57·6
„ IV.,	16	10	–	34	
„ V.,	8	10	–	18	
Total,	81	80	37	190	

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under 7 years,	–	–	30	30
„ 7 but under 12 years,	38	50	7	95
„ 12 and above,	43	30	–	73
Total,	81	80	37	198

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils, according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	39	25	7
„ „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	17	35	14
„ „ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	25	20	16
	81	80	37

School-Fees.—The total amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £128 7*s.* 9*d.*

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Monaghan.

Religious Denomination of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denomination :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	34	35	19	88
Roman Catholic,	6	3	5	14
Presbyterian,	37	41	13	91
Others,	4	1	–	5
Total,	81	80	37	198

Teaching-Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	1	1	–	–	2
Pupil "	–	–	–	–	–
Paid monitors,	5	4	4	–	13
Total,	7	6	5	–	18

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 9th August, in the presence of a large audience, composed chiefly of the parents and relatives of the pupils. Some of the families of the neighbouring gentry were also represented. Every one present appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the day. The school-room was decorated for the occasion, and presented a very pleasing appearance. Classes from each of the three departments were, in succession, placed in the gallery, and examined in the more important subjects of the school programme. The pupils of the boys' school read several pieces, in prose and poetry, with taste and expression. Mr. M'Entee, the head-master, has given much attention to this important branch, and to an intelligent understanding of the subject-matter. His pupils acquitted themselves remarkably well, too, in geography, parsing, arithmetic, and geometry, and deservedly obtained the loud approval of the audience. The pupils of the girls' school also read, in tones distinct and audible, selections in prose and verse. Their reading was much admired, as it certainly deserved to be, being characterized by marked taste and correct expression. Their answering in other subjects was exceedingly creditable to their teachers. Specimens of writing and of drawing, by the pupils of both departments, were exhibited, and were, as they deserved to be, examined with interest, and highly praised. The proceedings of the day were closed by the distribution of premiums to as many of the pupils as had been ascertained in the preliminary examination to have attained to a satisfactory proficiency.

Premiums.—The following table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department :—

	Number.	Amount. £ s. d.
Boys' school,	41	4 14 0
Girls' school,	34	4 5 0
Infants' school,	10	1 1 0
Total,	85	10 0 0

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—The following table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (infants excluded),	79	82
" who obtained premiums,	41	34
" whose answering was 90 per cent. and above,	–	–
" " 80 " and under 90,	–	4
" " 70 " " 80,	5	7
" " 60 " " 70,	13	10
" " 50 " " 60,	13	13

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 21.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon the BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

Belfast, 14th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Belfast Model School for the year 1867.

Buildings, &c.—It was not found necessary to make any addition to the buildings during the past year; but the front of the building was cleaned up, the entrance-hall was painted, as well as the wood-work of the school-rooms, and the walls of the latter coloured. This work was much needed, as the appearance of the premises, internally and without, was disfigured and mean. As these buildings are situated in the midst of a dense manufacturing district and exposed to the deteriorating effects of the smoke of numerous factory-chimneys, it will, in future, be necessary to have cleaning and painting done once a year, in order that the buildings may preserve that appearance naturally looked for in every great public institution.

No important change has taken place in the staff of teachers during the past year. The three departments continue under the same principal teachers as in the previous year—namely, Mr. Moore, Miss Cleary, and Miss Heritage. Under those excellent teachers, whose attention and efforts never relax in the discharge of their very important duties, instruction, skilfully conveyed and thoroughly effective, reaches every pupil of these numerously attended schools. This satisfactory result is attained, in a large measure, by the care bestowed on the technical training of the pupil teachers and monitors. They receive daily instruction, not merely in the literary subjects prescribed in their course of study, but also in school organization and technical methods. In fact they are "taught how to teach." This important part of the training of young candidates is, in ordinary schools, almost entirely neglected; but in the Belfast Model School it has received, more especially during the past year, the time and the attention which its high importance demands. By its instrumentality, methodic and effective instruction is diffused over the entire school. The pupil teachers and monitors naturally adopt, in the teaching of the drafts committed to their charge, those special and approved methods, the scientific principles of which have already formed the subject of special lectures to themselves. This judicious discipline and early initiation of these young teachers into the science and practice of intellectual methods, render their well-directed efforts at once serviceable in the interests of the school, and secure in every draft effective instruction. When these young persons shall have completed their preparatory course of training in this institution, they will, in their appointment to the position of teachers in other schools, enter on their duties with confidence, and with the almost certain hope of being useful and successful. Thus this institution is fulfilling an essential and a most useful function in the service of the public, in the full and thorough training its resources enable it to give to young persons who intend to follow, as the business of their lives, the occupation of teaching in our primary schools. Many teachers have been trained here, and have carried with them into the rural schools an intelligence and an appreciation of the vital advantage of method, order, and discipline, which have enabled them to do much good, and exercise a salutary influence for life on their own pupils.

I feel happy in being enabled to state that the reports of the principal teachers, with respect to the diligence in study, and the efficiency in teaching, of the pupil teachers and monitors, as well as their general good conduct, have been very favourable for the past year.

The management and general superintendence of this large establishment

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

impose on the Inspector in charge of the district an amount of additional duties not generally or readily appreciated. In the mere examination of the pupils, numbering usually about eleven hundred, several days must necessarily be occupied; this duty must be performed four times during the year—namely, in each of the three terms, and at the annual general examination. But apart from this ordinary duty, there is an immense variety of matters connected with the general management which, in all their details and requirements, unavoidably occupy much of the time and attention of the Inspector. The large staff of teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors, involving in their direction much attention, and also official writing; the examination of candidates for these offices; the keeping of, and entries in, official records referring to these staffs and candidates; the scrutiny of the school records; the examination of the junior assistants, and the direction of their course of study; the preservation of the discipline of the establishment; the compassing of harmonious co-operation amongst the different departments; in fact the general superintendence, with the great and various official correspondence to which it gives rise, all render the office of Inspector in this district most onerous and exacting. Advantages, enjoyed by others, he must forego. It is impossible for him to withdraw himself from inspection duty on Saturdays, or on one day in the fortnight, and devote them to official writing at home. With respect to my esteemed colleague, Mr. Molloy, I have personal knowledge of the fact that no day passes without some business being done by him in this school. Every Saturday is wholly absorbed by it. It is unnecessary for me to refer to the completeness and the ability with which Mr. Molloy performs these duties. I may be allowed, however, to observe, that the influence of this institution and its success, are, in a large measure, due to this gentleman's sound judgment, experience, and untiring personal supervision.

The following tables give the requisite information respecting the attendance of pupils; their classification, with reference both to their literary standing and religious denomination; the amount of school-fees, &c., &c.

Attendance of Pupils.—The following table shows the number of pupils on rolls at the close of each year, for the last five years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Boys' school,	651	555	617	589	556
Girls' school,	461	383	414	395	391
Infants' school,	304	305	329	308	299
Total,	1,416	1,243	1,360	1,292	1,246

The following table shows the gross average number of pupils on rolls and in daily average attendance for the years 1866 and 1867; and also the centesimal proportion between the average number in attendance and that on rolls for each year:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for the year 1866,	584·3	389·6	293·8
Average number in attendance,	473·4	303·7	233·
Per-centage,	81·	77·9	79·3
Average number on rolls for the year 1867,	526	378	272
Average number in attendance,	438	291·5	229
Per-centage,	83·3	77·1	82·7

Literary Classification of Pupils.—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils at the close of the year 1867:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Book I.	–	–	113	113	49·3
" II.	226	89	186	501	
" III.	228	190	–	418	50·7
" IV.	65	90	–	155	
" V.	37	22	–	59	
Total,	556	391	299	1,246	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ages of Pupils.—The following table shows the ages of the pupils on rolls at the close of the year 1867 :—

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number under seven years,	–	–	218	218
Seven, but under twelve years,	369	241	81	691
Twelve and above,	187	150	–	337
Total,	556	391	299	1,246

Rates of Payment.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to the rates of school-fees paid by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Number on Rolls 31st December, 1867, at 5*s.* per quarter,	146	106	59
" " 2*s.* 6*d.* "	243	182	141
" " 1*s.* 1*d.* "	167	103	99
Total,	556	391	299

School-Fees. — The amount of school-fees received in 1867 was £623 16*s.* 6*d.*

Religious Denominations of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religious denominations :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	146	107	88	341
Roman Catholics,	73	44	46	163
Presbyterians,	294	211	141	646
Others,	43	29	24	96
Total,	556	391	299	1,246

Teaching Staff.—The following table shows how the teachers, pupil-teachers, and paid monitors are distributed amongst the religious denominations :—

Teaching Staff in the three Departments.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Total.
Principal Teachers,	1	1	1	–	3
Assistant "	4	5	10	2	21
Pupil "	5	6	8	1	20
Paid Monitors,	10	3	7	4	24
Total,	20	15	26	7	68

The public examination and distribution of premiums took place on the 20th December. The public examination has always attracted a large attendance in Belfast. On the present occasion there did not appear any abatement of the general interest, for the room was completely filled. The relatives and friends of the pupils formed, of course, the great majority; but there were also present a large number of the most distinguished citizens of Belfast, who have always looked to this institution with hope and sympathy, and proved themselves, in spirit and in act, the genuine friends of popular education.

The walls of the boys' school-room, in which the examination was held, were covered with maps, diagrams, and coloured illustrations of various subjects, and also with specimens of drawing and penmanship, and presented a pleasing and varied appearance. This appears to me the most practical and useful mode of decorating a school-room for a public occasion, as the visitors can learn, from a survey of the apartment, the ample means and appliances which have been supplied to this institution, to facilitate the instruction, and to expand the minds of the pupils. A large gallery was temporarily erected at one end of the room, on which several classes from the three departments were in succession arranged and examined in the leading subjects of their respective courses of study. Without describing particularly the different stages of the day's proceedings, it is sufficient for me to observe that the pupils acquitted themselves in a

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

manner highly creditable to themselves and to their teachers. It was a thoroughly genuine examination, not an interchange of question and answer, the result of special "cramming." Mr. Molloy, District Inspector, proved this to the full satisfaction of the audience, by engaging a large division of the boys' school in arithmetical exercises on slate, dictated by two or three gentlemen among the visitors. The quickness and accuracy with which these exercises were worked greatly surprised the audience, who were highly gratified by this part of the examination. They were examined in geometry by Mr. Brown, assistant teacher, and by Mr. Wren, teacher of physical science, in the leading principles of electricity, galvanism, and magnetism, and showed a large amount of information in both subjects. Their mode of demonstrating the propositions in geometry was clear and consecutive. Their knowledge in physical science is not restricted to mere statements of general truths, but is aided and secured by apposite experiments. On this occasion, apparatus and instruments for the purpose had been arranged on a table in front of the audience, who were much pleased with the expertness of the senior pupils in the manipulation of the instruments, and with the complete success of the very interesting experiments, which they made under Mr. Wren's direction. The pupils of the girls' school were examined in spelling, reading, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and in history. Their examination formed one of the most interesting portions of the proceedings of the day, and their clear and well-expressed answers proved that they were under the guidance of very highly qualified and earnest teachers. Miss Sloan gave an admirable and judicious examination in history. The reading of the girls is really excellent. Under Miss Clenry's direction, the pupils read several pieces in prose and in poetry, with a taste and an expression so unusual in schools, that the audience manifested their surprise and pleasure by bursts of applause at the conclusion of each piece.

The examination of the infant school was conducted by Miss Heritage, principal teacher, and Miss Martin and Miss Cunningham, assistant teachers. The answering of these little children in geography, and their intelligent explanation of the subject-matter of their reading-lessons, gave universal satisfaction. Their knowledge of spelling and of arithmetic was well tested. Several of the upper draft gave recitations in prose and in verse in a manner so dramatic as at once to amuse and greatly gratify the audience. They went through several interesting manual exercises, and sang their little songs to the delight of everyone. Their joyous faces and neat attire formed a most agreeable picture; and their eagerness, and their evident enjoyment of this public ordeal, made it plain to all present, that their instruction is really for them and their excellent teachers, "a delightful task." Although the examination lasted for over six hours, there was no sign of tedium or lassitude. This result is partly due to the well-arranged programme, by which, at due intervals, the pupils of the singing classes sang several airs with taste and correctness. I am glad of this opportunity for stating that much of the success of this part of the day's examination was due to the energy and professional power displayed by Mr. Goodwin, in his short visit to the school.

The proceedings of the day concluded, as usual, with the distribution of premiums to the most deserving of the pupils. These had been determined at a preliminary examination, continued through nearly three weeks, and conducted by Mr. Molloy and myself, with the assistance of Mr. M'Ilroy. In the last table will be seen the results of our examination, represented by per-centages. These exhibit an unusually high proficiency on the part of the pupils, and prove that the effectiveness of the teaching has reached its almost attainable point.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Premiums.—This table shows the number and the amount of premiums given in each department :— *Appendix B.*

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

	Number.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Boys' School,	113	20	0	0
Girls' „	68	14	10	0
Infants' „	42	5	10	0
Total,	223	40	0	0

Belfast.

Relative Proficiency of Pupils.—This table shows the relative proficiency of the pupils who obtained premiums :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of pupils examined (infants excluded),	441	324
„ who obtained premiums,	113	68
„ whose answering was 90 per cent. and above,	10	1
„ „ 80 „ and under 90 per cent.,	35	13
„ „ 70 „ „ 80 „	65	34
„ „ 60 „ „ 70 „	3	15
„ „ 50 „ „ 60 „	–	5

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

ANDREW O'CALLAGHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 22.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1867, on the CLONMEL, KILKENNY, WATERFORD, and ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS, and upon PARSONSTOWN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by JAMES PATTERSON, Esq., Head Inspector. *Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.*

8th February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—The model schools under my superintendence in the year 1867 were the same that I had charge of during the three previous years, viz., those at Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

The edifices continue to be kept generally in good order. In the male department of the Waterford School the principal school-room was greatly improved early in the year by being enlarged and more perfectly lighted. It now forms a handsome and commodious hall for the purposes of the public examinations, for which there was previously no room in the building large enough. It is gratifying to be able to state that, with the increased accommodation, there has been an increased attendance, the number of pupils in 1867 having exceeded the number in attendance since the opening of the school in 1855 except the year 1861. At Parsonstown the school was found to be overcrowded the previous year, so that additional room should be provided. There was delay in entering this work in the estimates, but the required alterations are now in progress.

Several of the teachers of these schools were in the course of the year promoted to better situations, and most of their places were filled by the appointment of trained and well-qualified successors. The exceptions are the places vacated by the master of the maritime department of the Waterford Model School and the assistant mistress in the Enniscorthy Model School, which have not been re-filled. The entire staff of teachers at the end of the year was the following :—

I.—IN CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

BOYS' SCHOOL, . . *Principal*, Terence Smyth, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Joseph Mayne, *Established Church.*

GIRLS' SCHOOL, . . *Principal*, Johanna Browne, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Jane E. Orr, *Presbyterian (Synod of Munster).*

INFANTS' SCHOOL, . *Principal*, Ellen Watters, *Established Church.*

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

II.—In Kilkenny District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, Lourence J. Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, James Hamilton, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Mrs. Mary Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Jane Thorne, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Annie Lounde, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mrs. Ellen Carroll, *Roman Catholic.*

III.—In Waterford District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, James Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant. Samuel Crawford, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Mrs. Ann Palmer, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mrs. Eliza Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Eliza Perkins, *Roman Catholic.*

IV.—In Enniscorthy District Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, Daniel Kelly, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, James Taggart, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Jane Hunt, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, Fanny M'Allister, *Roman Catholic.*

V.—In Parsonstown Minor Model School.

Boys' School, . . *Principal*, James M'Garry, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, William MacMams, *Established Church.*
Girls' School, . . *Principal*, Eliza Butler, *Established Church.*
Assistant, Mary H. O'Brien, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, . *Principal*, M. A. Hartigan, *Roman Catholic.*
Assistant, Annie G. Porter, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*

Mr. James Washington, also, gave special instruction in vocal music twice a week in the Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Waterford Model Schools, and Mr. Culwick in the Parsonstown Model School. Mr. E. A. Frazer gave special instruction in drawing at Clonmel, and Mr. S. M'Cloy at Waterford.

The pupil teachers and monitors were thus distributed :—

Religious Denomination.	Boys. 23 Pupil-teachers and 2 Monitors.						Girls. 3 Pupil-teachers and 28 Monitors.					
	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.
Established Church, . .	2	2	3	–	2	9	2	3	3	2	3	13
Roman Catholic, . .	3	5	3	1	3	15	3	5	2	1	3	14
Presbyterian, . . .	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	3
Wesleyan and other, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Total, . . .	6	7	6	1	5	25	7	8	7	3	6	31

The numbers of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, with their religious denominations, were these :—

Religious Denomination.	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.	Per cent.
Established Church, .	85	88	105	75	86	439	52
Roman Catholic, . .	42	47	82	5	65	241	29
Presbyterian, . .	25	9	20	2	8	64	8
Wesleyan and other, .	14	6	52	9	9	90	11
Total, . .	166	150	259	91	168	834	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

The average daily attendance at each school is shown in the following table :—

Model Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Clonmel,	63	41	25	129
Kilkenny,	57	35	36	128
Waterford,	81	66	59	206
Enniscorthy,	29	13	21	63
Parsonstown,	66	46	29	141
Total,	296	201	170	667

While the average attendance at the Waterford school for 1867 exceeded that for the previous year, the total in all the schools together fell somewhat short of what it had been in 1866, and exactly equalled the average attendance for 1865, which was 16 per cent. greater than that for 1864. It is not necessary to repeat what has been reported so often as to the reason that the attendance is not so great as what the schools could receive or the localities could furnish. The rates of payment made by the pupils are practical evidence that those parents whose social position and intelligence enable them to form an independent and correct opinion of the advantages or disadvantages resulting from education in the model schools, have been much less influenced by the appeals of their opponents than have those of the poorer class, whose ignorance and dependent position deprive them, in a measure, of the power of judging for themselves.

At the close of the year the numbers of pupils on the rolls, at the different rates, were these :—

Model Schools.	Number of Pupils paying			Total.
	5*s.* a quarter.	2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.	1*s.* 1*d.* a quarter.	
Clonmel,	45	63	58	166
Kilkenny,	52	43	55	150
Waterford,	74	103	82	259
Enniscorthy,	35	38	18	91
Parsonstown,	114	51	3	168
Total,	320	298	216	834

The rates of payment in these, as in the other model schools, were fixed in accordance with the comparative ability of the parents to pay; all the advantages afforded by the schools were offered equally to the children paying 1*s.* 1*d.* and to those paying the higher rates.

The separate religious instruction of the Protestant pupils in all these schools was carefully superintended, as in the previous years, by clergymen of the Protestant communions. Under their direction, the Protestant teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors, took share in this important part of the school business. The Roman Catholic teachers, pupil teachers, and monitors, in the absence of their pastors, who did not avail themselves of the facilities offered them, attended to the religious instruction of the children of their own denomination.

The discipline of the schools was well maintained throughout the year, and the teachers, constantly at their posts, were very zealous in the discharge of their proper duties, almost without exception. In some cases, one in particular, for which the teacher was refused a considerable

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy and Parsonstown.

gratuity he would otherwise have received from the Commissioners, I found head masters devoting to the instruction of special pupils in physical science or classics, time that ought to have been given by them to the instruction of the school at large in the ordinary and indispensable subjects. Effective steps having been taken to correct this tendency, the masters alluded to no longer satisfy themselves with merely superintending the work of their subordinates in the ordinary school-hours, but themselves give lessons to each class, and feel themselves directly responsible for the progress of the most advanced in all parts of the school programme.

The annual examinations of the schools were well attended by the public, and elicited many expressions of approval; but, in accordance with the order of the Board, the proceedings were confined strictly to the examination of the pupils and the distribution of premiums.

Here it is my melancholy duty to refer to the heavy loss sustained by the Parsonstown Model School, in the untimely death of a great and good man, deplored wherever science has its votaries, and by all who knew his devotion to the cause of intellectual enlightenment and social progress. One of the last public acts performed by the late Earl of Rosse, ere he left his home never to return, was to preside at our public examination, where, as was his wont, with words of wisest and kindest advice to the teachers and the scholars, he encouraged them to persevere; and, reiterating his confidence in the system, and his approbation of the work done in the school, he rewarded the most deserving of the pupils with premiums worthy of his noble generosity.

The appended table exhibits the classification of the pupils examined in the model schools, and their proficiency, as tested at the examinations held in private by the District Inspectors and me, before the distributions of premiums.

Special subjects, for which the Government Department of Science and Art remunerated the teachers, were drawing in the Clonmel and Waterford schools, and physical science in those at Kilkenny, Waterford, and Enniscorthy. The remuneration referred to was in the form of gratuities on account of all pupils who satisfactorily passed the examination instituted by the Science and Art Department, and was in addition to the payments by the Commissioners of National Education for the same service. The pupils of the physical science classes, including pupil-teachers and monitors, acquitted themselves so well that the Department awarded £79 to Mr. Ryan, of Kilkenny; £23 to Mr. Dowling, of Waterford; and £36 10*s.* to Mr. Kelly, of Enniscorthy. The sums awarded to the teachers of drawing were, £6 19*s.* to Mr. Frazer, of Clonmel; and £3 14*s.* to Mr. M'Cloy, of Waterford.

The pupil-teachers and monitors were, during the year, regularly taught by the principal and assistant teachers before and after school hours. At their examinations, the monitors generally acquitted themselves very respectably; the pupil teachers trained at Parsonstown, Enniscorthy, and Clonmel got high marks; those trained at Kilkenny good marks, but not so good as the others; and those trained at Waterford rather disappointed me. In the schools whose masters allowed the instruction of their special classes in physical science least to interfere with the discharge of their ordinary school duties, the pupil-teachers naturally acquitted themselves best in their examination.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTERSON, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX to Mr. PATTERSON'S Report on the Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown Model Schools, for the year 1867.

Classification and proficiency of the Pupils attending the Model Schools at

Subjects.	Clonmel. *Public Examination on 3rd May.* On rolls. Boys, 78; Girls, 55; Infants, 31				Kilkenny. *Public Examination on 4th July.* On rolls. Boys, 59; Girls, 42; Infants, 53				Waterford. *Public Examination on 5th July.* On rolls. Boys, 93; Girls, 88; Infants, 85				Enniscorthy. *Public Examination on 29th October.* On rolls. Boys, 38; Girls, 23; Infants, 33				Parsonstown. *Public Examination on 16th April.* On rolls. Boys, 89; Girls, 53; Infants, 35			
	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.	Presented for Examination.			Proficiency of Boys, Girls, Infants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	
Reading:				A				A				AB				A				A
Book I.,	–	–	10	A	–	–	18	A	–	–	54	A	1	–	10	A	–	–	21	A
" II.,	6	10	7	A	14	12	21	A	38	16	20	A	0	6	12	A	25	11	13	A
" III.,	22	15	–		18	11	–		26	21	–		8	9	–		29	21		
" IV.,	11	7	–		6	5	–		14	13	–		7	6	–		14	13		
" V.,	17	15	–		6	10	–		11	11	–		9	–	–		10	7		
British Poets (included in IV. and V. classes),																				
Total,	56	47	17		44	38	39		89	61	74		33	21	30		78	52	34	
Grammar:				A				B				B				AB				A
Parts of Speech *only*,	28	32	7	B	32	23	21	B	60	50	20	A	23	15	12	B	33	32	13	A
Parsing and Syntax,	28	15	–		12	15	–	A	11	11	–	A	9	6	–	A	45	20	–	A
Derivations,	28	15	–		12	15	–		11	11	–		16	6	–		24	20	–	
Composition,	17	15	–		12	15	–		11	11	–		9	6	–		24	20	–	
Geography:				A				AB				C				B				A
Lessons on Maps *only*,	18	16	7	A	24	17	21	B	26	37	50	AB	9	6	26	B	25	11	24	A
From Text-books:				A				A				A				A				A
Local,	21	22	–		8	11	–		25	24	–		15	9	–		29	21	–	
Mathematical and Physical,	17	9	–		12	10	–		–	–	–		8	6	–		24	20	–	
Arithmetic:				A				A				C				B				A
Tables *only*,	–	–	5	C	–	–	10	B	–	–	30	C	–	–	20	B	–	–	11	A
Simple Rules,	6	15	7	B	14	12	21	B	38	26	20	B	9	4	6	B	13	11	13	A
Compound do.,	11	17	–		10	5	–		16	12	–		8	4	–		12	6	–	
Proportion,	11	6	–		8	6	–		15	10	–		7	5	–		29	18	–	
Practice, Interest, &c.	28	9	–		12	15	–		20	11	–		9	8	–		24	13	–	
Mental Arithmetic,	28	9	–		12	15	–		25	11	–		9	0	–		24	12	–	
Writing:				A				A				B				A				A
On Slates *only*,	–	–	10	A	–	–	18	A	–	–	30	A	–	–	16	A	–	–	11	A
" Paper,	56	47	7	A	44	38	21	A	89	61	20	A	33	21	10	B	78	52	13	A
From Dictation,	56	47	7		44	38	21		60	61	–		32	21	–		78	52	13	
Branches for Females:				–				–				–				–				–
Sewing,	–	47	–	A	–	30	–	A	–	61	–	A	–	21	–	A	–	53	–	A
Knitting,	–	37	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	53	–	–
Netting,	–	15	–		–	15	–		–	24	–		–	–	–		–	–	–	
Embroidery,	–	7	–		–	1	–		–	10	–		–	1	–		–	–	–	
Cutting-out,	–	7	–		–	10	–		–	14	–		–	1	–		–	7	–	
Extra Branches:				B				B				B				B				A
Mensuration,	28	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Geometry,	26	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Algebra,	28	–	–		12	–	–		20	–	–		16	–	–		10	–	–	
Book-keeping,	–	–	–		12	–	–		20	–	–		26	–	–		10	–	–	
Trigonometry,	–	–	–		6	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–		6	–	–	
Reasoning,	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	B	–	–	–	C	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	B
Music,	40	47	17	AB	44	38	39	A	60	50	74	AB	30	21	28	B	36	40	34	A
Drawing,	56	47	–	AB	44	38	–	A	09	61	–	AB	30	21	–	B	36	40	–	AB
Physical Science,	17	–	–		30	–	–		25	–	–		16	–	–		14	–	–	

NOTE.—In the proficiency columns of this table the uppermost letter in each set of three refers to the boys, the second letter to the girls, and the lowest to the infants. A denotes very satisfactory proficiency, B fair proficiency, C middling or poor.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Sligo.

No. 23.—Annual Report, for the year 1867, upon the Sligo District Model School, by J. G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector, and Robert Robinson, Esq., District Inspector.

Londonderry, 29 January, 1868.

Gentlemen,—We beg to submit the following report upon the Sligo District Model School for the year 1867.

Building and Premises.—During the year the three schools have been repainted; and the playgrounds have been made slightly more level, but these grounds are now in the same unsafe condition as before. They are formed of the rubbish left behind after the building; and the rain, washing away the softer portions, continually exposes large blocks of stone, over which it is impossible for the children to run without risk, and, as a matter of fact, serious accidents are of very frequent occurrence.

The drainage and the water supply of the house have been in a very unsatisfactory state during 1867. This matter has been brought under the notice of the Board of Works.

Teaching Staff.—No change has taken place in the teaching staff of the infant or girls' department, with the exception of a change of monitor, in one case.

In the male department Mr. Meldon, first assistant, resigned; and Mr. Magowan, second assistant, left, to become principal teacher in an ordinary National school. Mr. Meldon, we believe, emigrated; he is succeeded by Mr. Collins, formerly pupil teacher in this school. The other vacancy was filled up by Mr. Sheils, from the special class, Dublin.

Two pupil teachers left during the year, one for the central training establishment, and the other for a clerkship in the Customs, Liverpool. Their places have been filled up, and the teaching staff is now complete in all departments.

Attendance of Pupils.—We are happy to state that the attendance of pupils for 1867, as compared with 1866, is considerably higher in all departments, but especially in the male and infant schools; and that it is not only higher, but more regular, will be seen from the tables appended.

Rates of Payment and Amount of School-fees.—The increase in the numbers at each rate of payment, consequent upon the increased attendance, has been pretty equally distributed amongst the three grades of payment, being 49 per cent. at 1*s.* 1*d.*, 21 per cent. at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 30 per cent. at 5*s.* In no case has any complaint been made as to the fee charged for each child.

The school-fees for 1867 were greater than those for 1866 by £23 8*s.* 5*d.*

Public Examination.—The annual public examination was held by us on Monday, the 29th of July. The attached report, extracted from the *Sligo Independent*, gives a very graphic and faithful account of the day's proceedings. We may add that it is the first report which has appeared in a local newspaper since the opening of the school; the editor himself having kindly attended to witness the examination.

The proceedings took place in the large and spacious boys' school-room which afforded ample accommodation to all present. In addition, the two large school-rooms, set apart for the use of the girls and infants, were filled throughout the day by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, many of them parents of some of the children attending the school. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and neatly ornamented with flowers and suitable devices. Special care was taken to prevent anything like inconvenience or crushing and to see that all were provided with seats.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the junior division of girls was ushered into

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the room under the guidance of Miss Gibbons, the head female teacher, who at once proceeded to examine them in reading. Making due allowance for the natural timidity of very young girls in presence of a large public audience, their reading was on the whole satisfactory as regards the three essential points: pronunciation, articulation, and accent. Their knowledge of geography was next severely tested by Miss Gibbons, who put many difficult questions to them, none of which remained unanswered. The boys of the junior division were then brought forward for examination in arithmetic and geography. They worked questions in the elementary and money rules with readiness and accuracy, and they exhibited a considerable knowledge of the outlines of the map of the world and the local geography of Ireland. On retiring they were succeeded by the infant classes under the superintendence of Mrs. Pink. Those little ones presented a pleasing and interesting sight. They were all neatly and tastefully dressed, and the manner in which they marched to and from the platform on which they were examined, and the uniformity and regularity which characterized all their movements and exercises, were truly creditable to their teacher. After they had sung, with wonderful precision, a piece suitable to their ideas and voices, they read correctly some lessons in the Second Book, in a clear, distinct voice. Mrs. Pink then questioned them on local geography and the leading properties of a few familiar objects. Their answering on these subjects was ready and intelligent and gave evidence of early and careful training in school. In conclusion they blended, in a very pleasing manner, their voices in singing a piece set to a very familiar air and accompanied with manual exercises representing different trades. This was warmly applauded by all present, after which the little ones got up and returned to their schoolroom, where they were supplied with fruit and cakes.

Some singing was next introduced, a class having been formed of some of the more grown boys and girls. The songs specified in the following programme were admirably rendered. It is in place to mention that the duet "I know a Bank," as sung by Miss Gibbons and Miss Whittaker, was loudly applauded. They sustained their parts well and showed an intimate knowledge and thorough appreciation of the music. Mrs. Pink presided at the harmonium and played some marches and accompaniments with taste and accuracy.

FIRST PART.

HYMN—"Providence,"	R. A. SMITH.
GLEE—"Hail! smiling Morn,"	SPOFFORTH.
SONG AND CHORUS—"Dreaming of Angels,"	BLAMPHIN.
CHORUS—"Libiamo,"	VERDI.
IRISH MELODY (harmonized)—"No, not more Welcome,"	BALFE.
CHORUS (*Faust*)—"Glory and Love,"	GOUNOD.

SECOND PART.

GLEE—"Hark! Apollo strikes the Lyre,"	BISHOP.
SONG AND CHORUS—"Golden Days of Childhood,"	FEEHAN.
WELSH MELODY (harmonized)—"Men of Harlech,"	FEEHAN.
DUET—"I know a bank,"	HORN.
QUARTETTE AND CHORUS—"Hail to the Chief,"	BISHOP.
GLEE—"The Chough and Crow,"	BISHOP.
NATIONAL ANTHEM.	

The senior boys class having been examined in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, the senior girls were subsequently examined in reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, and geography. The general answering of all these classes was remarkably good, and fully evidenced that not alone have they been attentive to their studies, but that their teachers have been zealous and painstaking in the performance of their duties. The entire school was next mustered, when the premiums and

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Sligo.

certificates were awarded to those pupils who had distinguished themselves for superior answering in all the branches of their prescribed course of study. The National Anthem was then sung, when the proceedings terminated. During the course of the day the visitors inspected the numerous and varied samples of needlework which were exhibited in the girls' school-room. We cannot presume to be judges of this branch of a girl's education; but if the expressions of praise and satisfaction which were bestowed on the different articles by the ladies who examined them, be any criterion, the pupils have paid considerable attention to this useful department. Some very excellent specimens of boys' writing, and pen-and-ink sketching and printing, were also displayed on the walls, as well as many elementary copies from the pens of early beginners, written in bold and legible characters.

We append tables in which will be found the usual statistics for the year.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.
R. Robinson, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Table I.—Showing the Classification of the Children on the Rolls.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	40
„ II.,	38	20	39
Book III.,	37	28	–
„ IV.,	16	17	–
„ V.,	11	13	–
Total,	102	78	79
Scripture Lessons,	–	–	–
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	–
Grammar:			
Parts of speech *only*,	40	20	–
Parsing and syntax,	62	58	–
Derivations,	40	30	–
Composition,	95	58	–
Geography:			
Lessons on maps *only*,	–	20	65
From Text Books:			
Local,	75	28	14
Mathematical and physical,	27	30	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	40
Simple rules,	16	20	39
Compound do.,	34	28	–
Proportion,	25	17	–
Arithmetic—*continued*:			
Practice, interest, &c.,	27	13	–
Mental,	102	78	–
Writing:			
On slates *only*,	–	–	28
„ paper,	102	78	51
From dictation,	95	78	28
Branches for females:			
Sewing,	–	78	–
Knitting,	–	78	–
Netting,	–	17	–
Embroidery,	–	13	–
Straw Platting,	–	–	–
Cutting-out,	–	–	–
Extra Branches:			
British Ports,	27	13	–
Mensuration,	27	–	–
Geometry,	27	–	–
Algebra,	27	–	–
Book-keeping,	27	–	–
Trigonometry,	–	–	–
Reasoning,	27	–	–
Agriculture,	27	–	–
Navigation,	–	–	–
Music,	102	78	79
Drawing,	102	58	79
Physical and applied science,	27	–	–
Modern Languages,	12	13	–

Table II.—Attendance of Pupils, 1866 and 1867.

		Boys' School.	Girls' School.	Infants' School.
1866.	Average number on the rolls,	78·4	71·4	59·2
	Average number in attendance,	61·7	59·	49·
	Per-centage attendance to number on rolls,	78·7	82·5	82·
1867.	Average number on the rolls,	87·2	75·4	72·
	Average number in attendance,	71·1	62·7	60 8
	Per-centage attendance to number on rolls,	81·5	82·2	84·4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE III.—Rates of Payment of Children on Rolls at close of the years 1866 and 1867.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Sligo.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866.	1s. 1d. per quarter, . .	11	10	16	37
	2s. 6d. „ . .	40	37	35	112
	5s. „ . .	20	18	6	44
	Total, . .	71	65	57	193
1867.	1s. 1d. per quarter, . .	16	10	29	55
	2s. 6d. „ . .	59	39	40	138
	5s. „ . .	27	29	10	66
	Total, . .	102	78	79	259

TABLE IV.—Amount of School-fees received in 1866 and 1867.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866, . .	42 13 11	39 4 1	26 12 2	100 10 2
1867, . .	49 7 9	47 0 7	35 10 3	131 18 7

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS OF HEAD INSPECTORS, ON SCHOOLS INSPECTED AND TEACHERS EXAMINED, DURING THE YEAR 1867.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools inspected and Teachers examined.

M. FitzGerald, esq.

The Commissioners, while publishing the General Reports of their Head Inspectors, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

No. 1.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, on SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, February, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners of National Education, the following report for the year 1867:—

Although I was appointed to the office of Head Inspector on the 12th February, yet, owing to various special engagements, partly of an official, partly of a personal nature, I was unable to enter on the regular or ordinary discharge of my new duties until a later period. I had first to complete several routine matters, and to close my official connexion with the Parsonstown district, of which I had been in charge for a period of six years. And, at a later period, pending the appointment of a District Inspector to succeed me, I was called upon to assist in the annual examination of the Parsonstown Model School, and to conduct the usual Easter examination of the teachers and first-class monitors of the district. I had also, at this time, to investigate charges of complicity with the Fenian movement, then at its height, brought against certain National teachers, which, though neither numerous nor serious, required careful attention, and involved a considerable amount of travelling, from the remoteness of the localities where some of the cases arose. These duties, together with the attendance at the Education Office indispensable on my

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools inspected and Teachers examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

promotion, and the removal of my family from Parsonstown, almost entirely absorbed my time till the beginning of May.

The following abstract shows the manner in which my time was occupied from the 12th of February to the close of the year, a period of 322 days :—

(*a.*)	Inspection of ordinary National Schools,	67 days.
(*b.*)	Examination of Teachers, &c.,	56 "
(*c.*)	Superintendence and examinations of District Model Schools,	26 "
(*d.*)	Special official writing,	25 "
(*e.*)	At Education Office,	14 "
(*f.*)	Investigations, &c.,	12 "
(*g.*)	Travelling long distances,	7 "
(*h.*)	Removing from Parsonstown,	5 "
(*i.*)	Examining Royal Hibernian Military School,	3 "
(*j.*)	Off duty,	11 "
(*k.*)	Saturdays, ordinary official writing, &c.,	46 "
(*l.*)	Sundays and holidays,	50 "
	Total,	322

Immediately after my appointment as Head Inspector I was placed in temporary charge of the districts forming the North Dublin circuit, which had previously been in charge of Mr. Hunter, now Chief of Inspection. This arrangement, which was originally intended to last only till the 1st of May, was afterwards continued to the end of the year. As I have already stated, I was not able to enter on the routine discharge of the duties involved in the superintendence of these districts till the beginning of May, so that I had but eight months to do the work which is usually found more than sufficient for twelve. At this time, also, a slight change was made in my group of districts. The Ennis district was restored to the Waterford circuit, of which it had originally formed part; and the Ballinasloe district transferred, in exchange, to my circuit. From the 1st of May to the end of the year the districts under my care were as follows:—

District.	Official Centre.	Area in square miles.	No. of Schools.
23,	Cavan,	406	131
24,	Bailieborough,	443	130
25,	Drogheda,	449	119
29,	Trim,	516	107
30,	Dublin, North,	144	98
	Ballinamore,	404	127
32,	Tuam,	856	111
33,	Mullingar,	620	120
34,	Galway,	861	96
35,	Ballinasloe,	748	99
	Total,	5,449	1,138

The Bailieborough, Trim, and Galway districts contain model schools, reports upon which are transmitted separately.

In the discharge of my duty as Head Inspector, from the 12th of February to the end of the year, I travelled 5,605 miles, at a cost for locomotion of £66 11s. 9*d.*, being a small fraction over 2¾*d.* per mile; and, during the same period, I was obliged to spend 156 nights, or, on an average, every second night away from my home. This is a condition inseparable from the office of Head Inspector which should not be lost sight of when estimating the services we are called upon to render. Under the most favourable circumstances it is no light sacrifice to give up home comforts and domestic enjoyment for a full half of the year; but, when to this is added the discomfort of the wretched inns in many localities which our duties oblige us to visit, the full extent of the privation can be estimated by those only who are compelled to submit to it.

Including thirteen schools in the Ennis district, and two in Dublin,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

south—specially visited—I inspected, during the period above specified, 213 schools. Of these 101 were fully inspected, and 112 visited incidentally. I also completed, within the year, the examination of the teachers, male and female, in the ten districts forming my own group; and examined, both privately and publicly, the three model schools under my superintendence, besides, as already stated, assisting at the examination of Parsonstown Model School, and holding the Easter examination of the teachers and first-class monitors of Parsonstown district.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools inspected and Teachers examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

The schools which I inspected were scattered pretty evenly over the several districts of my circuit, except North Dublin, and Tuam; in the former of which they exceeded, and, in the latter, fell below the average. But, except in North Dublin, I did not see a sufficient number of schools in any district, to justify me in drawing a trustworthy general conclusion as to the state of education therein. In every district I found good and bad schools; on the whole, more good than bad, and more fair or middling than either. I am disposed to think that one district, or one part of the country, differs from another, not so much in the goodness or badness of its schools—though, of course, there are differences in this respect—as in the attention bestowed upon certain branches of the school course, to the neglect or exclusion of others. Thus, one district will, perhaps, be remarkable for good reading, another for good writing, another for proficiency in arithmetic, or *vice versâ;* in many districts, grammar receives undue attention; in some, geography is comparatively neglected. A glance at the time table will generally reveal the subjects on which most attention is bestowed; and I have had occasion during the year to bring some remarkable instances of this under the notice of the Commissioners in my ordinary reports on the schools. The probable causes of this are twofold—special attention to any particular branch may generally be traced either to the demands of the parents of the pupils or to the peculiar taste of the teacher, and, not unfrequently, to that of the Inspector of the district.

In districts where schools are numerous, and competition between them keen, the parents are likely to have their way. Where the opposite conditions prevail, the teacher can generally dictate his own terms. In either case, the influence of the Inspector is sure to be felt. Now, there has been for many years a programme of instruction for all National schools, issued authoritatively by the Commissioners, and which is required to be suspended in every school-room; and if the observance of this programme were firmly insisted upon, undue attention to any branch, or undue neglect of it, would be impossible. Why then is it not insisted on? Is it because it is unnecessary or useless? I think not. There is, perhaps, no distinguishing feature of our schools which has more contributed to their success than this programme. By means of it, uniformity of instruction was established all over the country; and, in primary education, uniformity is of the greatest value. Where the programme is carefully observed, a child from a given class in an average National school in Londonderry or Tyrone might be removed to an average school in Kerry or Cork, where he might resume his course in the same class, with no other consciousness of the change than would be caused by the difference of accent around him. This uniformity is of great importance to the working classes, many of whom are migratory—some within wider, some within narrower limits. They must send their children to the nearest school; and if these children are to make any progress worthy of the name, it is essential that the schools to which they thus go in succession should be conducted on identical principles. For the purpose of efficient inspection of the schools, and especially for purposes of comparison between different parts of the country, it is of even greater importance

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools inspected and Teachers examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

that the system of instruction should be, as far as possible, uniform. Where this is the case, the Inspector knows exactly what he has a right to demand from each teacher whose school he visits. There can be no conflict of opinion as to the necessity of teaching a certain subject, or as to the amount of it which should be taught in each class, between the Inspector on the one hand, and the manager or teacher on the other; in fact, one great element of uncertainty—one very troublesome unknown quantity—is eliminated from the problem the Inspector has to solve; and he applies himself to the examination of the school with a clear and definite perception of the nature and extent of the information which the pupils ought to possess. But, most of all, is the uniformity insured by the programme of importance to the teacher himself? It maps out clearly and precisely the task he has to perform; it furnishes him with an irresistible reply to the unreasonable demands of parents to have this or that branch specially taught or specially neglected; and it supplies to him an impenetrable shield against the injustice or caprice of either manager or Inspector. The programme is the court of ultimate appeal, to which all must submit, and in which judgment must be given in his favour if he faithfully comply with its requirements. I think, then, it would be of great importance to check the tendency which I have observed in different places to deviate from this programme. I am of opinion that the deviations from it, which as yet are neither numerous nor important, may be traced to the changes made in the programme itself within the last few years. There have been three or four such changes—some apparently capricious, some rendered necessary by the changes in the lesson books—and the result is that there are now three or four programmes in use in our schools. The last new programme, based on the new reading books, or rather adapted to them, though issued over a year ago, is to be found in comparatively few schools; and since it is next to impossible to bring the former programmes into harmony with those books, the result is that this official standard is in danger of being lost sight of altogether. To prevent the injury thus likely to be done, I would suggest that a simple, well-considered programme should be definitively settled, and issued simultaneously to all the schools in the country, with injunctions to the teachers to adhere strictly to its provisions in their teaching and in the classification of their pupils. I would at the same time require that all former programmes should be removed from the schools; and I would specially direct the Inspectors of all ranks to examine in strict accordance with the programme, and to report on the schools with special reference to it as a standard. This is, in fact, what they are required to do at present; and my suggestion involves no more than a new and explicit promulgation of the existing rule on the subject; but I think such a promulgation necessary to restore the uniformity which, from circumstances that have come under my notice, we seem to be in danger of losing.

In connexion with this subject, it is worthy of consideration whether it might not be judicious to limit the subjects of instruction in the junior classes to the absolutely essential branches—the simplest instruments of knowledge. I have long been of opinion that the advantage of teaching grammar and geography to the first and second classes is very questionable. No doubt the instruction in these branches is of the most elementary kind; and we have abundant proof that it can be imparted without the slightest detriment, if not with positive advantage, to progress in the more important branches of reading, spelling, &c., which, all must admit, should form the staple teaching of those classes. But it is only by skilful and judicious teachers that these advantages can be realized—and, unfortunately, a large proportion of our teachers are neither skilful nor

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools inspected and Teachers examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

judicious—and, in the hands of such men, the instruction in grammar and geography, especially grammar, becomes a positive nuisance. Without any broad or intelligent grasp of the subject themselves, with a notion of its importance inversely proportioned to their knowledge of it, and under the impression, perhaps, that the Commissioners hold it in equally high estimation, they seek to anticipate and exceed the requirements of the programme, by drilling the parts of speech into children who can as yet with difficulty read, or even pronounce, the words which they are expected to classify. It is needless to say that such teaching is bald and mechanical in the extreme; in fact, how the children manage to recognise and identify the parts of speech in a sentence is to me a mystery; for not in one case out of a hundred have they any conception of their nature. I frequently employ a simple test to gauge their comprehension of the subject. When a second class have succeeded tolerably well in pointing out the required parts of speech, I hold out the book which I have in my hand, and ask them what it is? The invariable response, generally shouted in chorus, is, "A noun, sir." I bid them think again; ask them what a noun is, which they can generally tell, and again directing their attention to the book, ask them what it is? Still the same reply, though not so confidently as before. At last they are reduced to puzzled silence. Seldom or never do I find a boy able to answer correctly; and it is only after an explanation, as clear and forcible as I can make it, that they at length perceive that the *thing* in my hand is "*a book*," and that it is its *name*, and not the thing itself, that is "*a noun*." In fact, it is only by asking a boy his name, and showing him that, though his name is a noun, it would be absurd to say he was one himself, that I can make the distinction clear to them.

Now, I may fairly ask, of what use is "grammar" so taught to the second class? And it is so taught daily in a large number of our schools—not in one school only, or in one district only, but, I may venture to say, in most of the schools under low-classed teachers, and probationers—male and female—and such schools are, I believe, a majority of the whole. So, also, with geography, which, though not an abstract subject like grammar, is taught in a manner equally bald and mechanical. Children are drilled to point out on the maps places which few educated persons perhaps ever heard of, and which, certainly, no educated man would think it worth his while to remember; but, for any knowledge the children have of these places, for any idea which the names suggest to their minds, they might just as well be employed learning to point out the words on the time-table, or the General Lesson—indeed the latter would be a more useful occupation, as it would help them on in learning to read. The geography lesson, which is always paraded before visiters, and which appears to the uninitiated to indicate such wonderful skill on the part of the teacher, and such proficiency on that of the pupil, is, in many cases, a mere trick; but it is a trick acquired at the cost of a great deal of valuable time, and to the certain detriment of more important branches of study. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I speak only of the junior classes, and, principally, of schools under low-classed teachers, and probationers. I value grammar and geography as highly as any one can, as branches of primary education; and it is because I value them that I would wish to see them taught at the proper stage of the school course, and in the proper manner, not as puzzles or tricks to little children who can scarcely read.

There must be some object in having grammar and geography taught to very young, or, perhaps, I should say, to very ignorant children; to children not yet able to read with any degree of ease a simple narrative in prose; to children beginning to learn to write, and whose arithmetical course is confined to the simple rules. These subjects must be taught

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools inspected and Teachers examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

either for their own sake or for the sake of the children; either that they may be learned, or that, by their help, the minds of the pupils may be exercised and expanded: and, as I have already said, we have abundant proof, in the infant departments of our model schools, and in the junior classes of our best ordinary schools, that the elements of grammar and geography can be taught with success to young children; and that the mental faculties of the children are benefited by the instruction, at least in geography. But such cases are exceptions; the general rule is as I have described; and no one will pretend to say that such instruction in grammar and geography as is given to the junior classes in the majority of our schools is of the slightest use, either as a means of teaching these subjects or of expanding the mental faculties of the pupils. I believe that the very reverse is the fact; that the meagre, disjointed, frequently erroneous, manner in which the elements are taught serves to impede rather than to assist future progress in these studies, and that the intellects of the children are dwarfed and stunted rather than expanded by the dull mechanical routine to which they are subjected. Nor must we forget, in considering this matter, that the instruction of the junior classes in these branches, especially in geography, is frequently confided to the monitor; more frequently still—for low-classed teachers and probationers seldom have paid monitors—to one of the scholars taken, perhaps, from the class next above that of his temporary pupils. I suspect very few know how large a portion of the time of the junior classes is wasted in this manner, nor how much their progress in more material branches is interfered with, especially if, as sometimes happens, the Inspector looks for a high degree of proficiency in these subjects. This waste is now becoming a matter of serious importance; the pupils are beginning to leave school at a much earlier age than formerly; the demand for juvenile labour is everywhere on the increase; and it needs no prophet to foretel that just as this demand increases, the limit of the school age will gradually be contracted. It is therefore becoming daily more urgent that as much as possible shall be taught the pupils in the earlier part of their school course; that this shall be in the branches most essential; and that it shall be taught in the best manner. If the pupil will stay long enough at school to learn what I may call the extra branches, well and good—he should have the opportunity of learning them; if not, we should endeavour that when he does leave us he shall take with him some useful knowledge of the indispensable branches. If a boy is finally to leave school at ten or eleven years of age, whether is it better that he should be able to read and write fairly, to work ordinary sums, and to write correctly from dictation, and that he should know nothing of grammar or geography, or that he should possess a lower degree of proficiency in the former branches, and have a mechanical smattering of the latter? In other words, whether would it be better for the individual and the nation that a pupil should finally leave school with a fair knowledge of all the subjects laid down in the programme for *second* class, or with a proportionally good knowledge of reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, as these subjects are required from the *third* class, but excluding grammar and geography? I confess I cannot hesitate to declare unconditionally for the latter alternative. Now, I believe that if we excluded grammar and geography from our school course in the junior classes we might reasonably expect that the same time and labour which now suffice to carry a boy to the head of the second class would be sufficient to bring him to the end of the limited third class programme which I have sketched, and that we might be content to see such a boy leave school, finally satisfied that he would never forget what he had learned—a feeling which we can scarcely indulge in when a boy leaves school in the second class. This would surely be something gained

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

—something more than equivalent for any supposed debasement of our *curriculum* by the exclusion of grammar and geography.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

I have, however, no desire to exclude them. I merely wish to postpone their study, and I will venture to assert that, under the system which I advocate, they would be more thoroughly and more efficiently taught than at present; that, by postponing instruction in grammar and geography till the pupils had thoroughly mastered the arts of reading and writing, and attained proportionate proficiency in the other essential branches of arithmetic and dictation, they would learn more grammar and geography, and learn it, too, more usefully and thoroughly in six months than they learn now in nearly as many years.

I do not think it necessary to enter into any argument in support of this position. I state it as my own opinion, formed deliberately after due consideration—not adopted hastily, but matured during several years—and I give it as such for what it is worth. But I must add—and I earnestly request the attention of the Commissioners to this statement—that it is also the opinion of all the best and most successful teachers with whom I have spoken on the subject. One and all, they deplore the time wasted in teaching grammar and geography to the junior classes, not only as so much time lost, but as positively detrimental to the progress of the children in the more important branches; and they are unanimous in thinking, that if the study of these subjects were postponed till the pupils could read the Third Book well, the rapidity of their progress would more than compensate for the delay; and that, in a very short time, they would know more grammar and geography, and know it better, than if they had been nominally learning these branches from the commencement of their school course, as at present.

The English practice, as settled by the Revised Code, is a strong precedent for the change I recommend. Not that I would wish to see this precedent completely followed out. I am of opinion that the framers of the Revised Code went, in this respect, too fast and too far. There is overwhelming testimony, that whatever may be the merits of that system, and it has many merits, the *education* afforded under it is not what it was, nor what education, in the true sense of the term, ought to be. I believe it would have been well if provision had been made, in the higher standards, for the study of grammar and geography; and I trust that, when the Irish teachers are paid by results, there will be an effective recognition of these subjects in the senior classes. But, as no boy can be said to know anything till he is able to read with tolerable fluency and intelligence, I would remove from the earlier part of his course every impediment to the acquisition of this essential art; and since a large proportion of our pupils, daily increasing in number, will inevitably leave school without completing their course, I would take care that what they do learn, while at school, should be that most likely to prove useful to them in afterlife, and that they should learn it in the best manner possible, within the limited period they remain under our care. I would concentrate the attention of the pupils, during the earlier years, upon the indispensable subjects—those subjects, too, which are best learned by incessant repetition; if they leave school at the age of ten or eleven, as the majority will probably do, I have the satisfaction of knowing that they have learned those subjects as well as was possible in the time, and that none of this precious time has been wasted; if they remain at school beyond that age, or after they have mastered the indispensable subjects, then, and not till then, would I permit them to enter upon the study of the other branches. This is the plan we adopt with geometry, algebra, book-keeping, &c., and with good results where these subjects are taught. No one, I presume, would wish to see our second-class pupils learning the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

definitions of Euclid, or the algebraic symbols, though, no doubt, they could be taught them; and yet, if we reflect for a moment, we shall see that this would not be one whit more absurd than perplexing them, as we do at present, with the definitions of grammar, and the arbitrary representations of a map.

During the year, 308 teachers—158 males and 150 females—presented themselves for examination. Of the 158 males, 81 were classed teachers seeking promotion, and 77 were probationary teachers summoned peremptorily to have their fitness for the office of public instructor formally and thoroughly tested. All of these, except three or four probationers subsequently appointed, attended the written examination held in Easter week; but only 97 re-appeared at the oral examination. Many causes combined to effect this reduction of number—of course the principal was exclusion from the oral examination for insufficient answering at the written; or for something unsatisfactory in the state of their schools, but this was not the only cause. In some cases, teachers who had answered well at the written examination, left the Board's service in the interval before the oral; and others were prevented from attending by illness, or some other unforeseen obstacle. Among the probationary teachers, a few who had been but recently appointed, and whose written exercises, though insufficient to warrant their re-call to the oral examination, afforded promise of future success, were retained on trial for another year, and admonished to prepare carefully for the next examination; and five, whose written exercises were utterly and hopelessly bad, were dismissed at once, without further trial, from a position for which they were so manifestly unfitted.

Of the 97 male teachers who were recalled to the examination, 52 succeeded in obtaining promotion; 37 failed, and were left stationary; and 8 were dismissed as incompetent. These latter added to the 5 dismissed after the written examination, making the rather large total of 13 would-be teachers, dismissed as wholly incompetent for the office. This is a fact of more importance than appears at first sight: it shows that managers appoint to the responsible office of public instructor persons altogether unfit; and my belief is that this is done, in nearly every case, not as a matter of choice or favour, but simply because better candidates are not to be found. I shall have occasion to refer to this point again.

In the case of the female teachers, the written and oral examinations are held on consecutive days, and all who attend the former are, as a general rule, orally examined also. Hence, of 150 female teachers examined by written questions, only two were absent from the subsequent oral examination, their absence being due to special causes. Of the entire 150 female teachers, only 50 were classed teachers seeking promotion—a much smaller proportion than among the male teachers—while no less than 100 were probationers seeking classification. However, if the number seeking promotion among the female teachers was less than the males the number who obtained promotion was greater—no fewer than eighty-four being successful; while fifty-five were left stationary, and nine were dismissed. Again, a large number of dismissals, for incompetency, and in this case, undoubtedly, the result of injudicious selection, as there is no lack of competent candidates for the office of female teacher in the country.

A new feature in the examination of the female teachers, this year, was that marks were awarded for proficiency in industrial subjects—plain sewing, knitting, and fancy work. The sewing and knitting were done in the presence of the examining Inspectors, and many specimens of these, and also of the fancy work, which the teachers brought with them, were of marked excellence; the majority were fairly executed, but there were

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

many teachers who exhibited very serious deficiency in plain needlework, and not a few who could not knit. On the whole, the examination in needlework, &c., so far as it came under my observation, satisfied me that the great majority of our female teachers possess a competent knowledge of this most useful department of their business; and I have no doubt that, when the necessity of due preparation in it becomes known, we shall find all more or less expert. After a year or two it might be possible to insist that all young women aspiring to the office of teacher should possess a certain minimum of skill in plain sewing and knitting, without which they should be absolutely ineligible for appointment.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

M. Fitz-Gerald, esq.

I cannot conclude this report without again adverting to the necessity which exists that some effectual steps should be taken towards improving the condition of our teachers. I have frequently, in my annual reports as District Inspector, dwelt upon this topic; and the more extended opportunities of observation which I now enjoy confirm me in the opinion which I have more than once expressed, that the present rate of remuneration of the teachers of National schools is shamefully insufficient. I do not speak now of the few highly-classed teachers, who have salaries in some degree proportioned to their deserts—though even these, I believe, might have carried their wares to a more profitable market—neither do I plead for those who, from incapacity, or idleness, remain in the lowest grade of the service. I allude to the average, ordinary teacher; to the man holding certificates from first of third to third of first class, inclusive, who are all fairly qualified for their position, and who devote themselves to their work with assiduity and success. Such men are the very backbone of the National system of education; and, in proportion as they are stimulated and encouraged will the system grow in usefulness, and flourish. Are they thus stimulated and encouraged at present? Are they even sufficiently paid for their services? Do they get the fair day's wage for the fair day's work? I do not think I shall be far wrong if I estimate the average income of our male teachers, *from all sources*—Boards' grant, endowment, and school-fees—at a little under £35 per annum, or about 13*s.* 4*d.* a week! Surely this is not sufficient remuneration for men who bring to their work the qualifications required of our teachers, and who are charged with the task of educating the people? Not only is the amount inadequate, but it is lower, I believe, than the average wages paid in any other calling, except that of agricultural labourers. Domestic servants, shepherds, railway servants, mechanics, policemen, workers in factories, all are more highly paid than the teachers, some much more highly; and yet none will say that the office of teacher is less important than those I have enumerated, or that the qualifications required for it are of a lower type. I need not stop to inquire why this is so. Doubtless many causes have contributed to bring about this result, some of which might have been prevented, while others were, perhaps, unavoidable; but the fact remains, and it is a state of things which must be dealt with promptly and effectually. Not only is there great and growing discontent among our older teachers, not the less deep because they are irretrievably committed to the system, and cannot now seek a livelihood in any other quarter, but the younger members of the staff are everywhere on the look-out for other employment; and, what is, perhaps, the worst feature of all, eligible candidates for the office are not forthcoming in anything like the numbers required to supply vacancies. I could give many instances of this. I knew, at this moment, of two assistant masters in model schools who are trying to leave the Board's service; and numbers of the pupil teachers and paid monitors who complete their course, every year, seek employment anywhere rather than under the Board. Every year, the probationers coming up for examination are of an inferior class to those who sought the office of teacher a short time

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

M. FitzGerald, esq.

since; and the Inspectors are too often compelled to sanction the appointment of unsuitable persons, from the sheer impossibility of procuring properly qualified candidates. There is but one remedy for this. Let the situation of teacher be made more comfortable; let it be raised to its proper place in the social scale, by attaching to it a salary proportioned to its importance, to the qualifications required for it, and to the services which the teachers are expected to render. There are several ways in which this might be done—by increasing the Board's salary, by assisting on larger local contributions, by a rate in aid, by introducing a well-considered and liberal system of payment by results—a system under which a portion of the teacher's salary would depend on his personal acquirements, as shown by his classification, and a portion on the state of his school. Two years ago I advocated such a system, and sketched a plan by which it could be fairly and easily carried out. I do not purpose entering again upon this subject; but I refer to it, because I believe that any proposition for the improvement of the teachers' emoluments is likely to take the shape of payment by results. The personal salary paid by the State is at present out of all proportion to the local payments; there seems but little prospect of the latter's being improved; and if, as I believe, the State salary must be raised, it is not difficult to foresee that the State will insist on having value for its money.

Nor must we forget that the teachers, as a body, have strong claims upon the public; with but very few exceptions—inseparable from any large organization, and which but serve to bring out more clearly the universality of the rule—the teachers are a hard-working, respectable, loyal body of men. They are sorely tried. Raised intellectually above their fellows, they are placed, by their limited incomes, socially beneath them. They would be more or less than human if they were contented; and when we remember these things, we cannot fail to admire, and, I trust, to reward the patience, the good sense, and the loyalty with which they have resisted the wily arts of the emissaries of sedition who have been so busy amongst our people for the last few years. I commend their cause to the active support of the Commissioners, well assured that they already possess their sympathy; and, I trust that, from whatever source the funds come, or however their allocation be apportioned, another year shall not be allowed to pass without a substantial improvement being made in the teachers' position.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. FitzGerald, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

No. 2.—General Report for the year 1867, upon Schools inspected and Teachers examined, by Timothy Sheahan, Esq., A.M., T.C.D.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my general report for the year 1867.

The range of duties during this year was the same as in the previous one. There may have been more special cases to inquire into, and report upon; but, then, there were not so many demands on my time to attend to duties in the South Dublin District, that belonged to the province of a District Inspector.

I may be here permitted to call attention to the inconvenience that invariably attends the withdrawal of an Inspector for any length of time from a district, and suggest that immediate measures be adopted to provide permanently against such occurrences. The District Inspector is

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheehan, esq., A.M.

every day liable to be called on by the Office to furnish information regarding the appointment of teachers and monitors, claims for good service salaries, superannuation allowances, and other special matters that may from time to time turn up. Should the district be vacant, which often occurs, and there be no acting Inspector free to take charge of it, no information can be obtained on any of these points, unless a neighbouring Inspector be called on, who may have more than sufficient work to attend to in his own district. It would, in my opinion, be well if a certain number of supernumerary Inspectors were appointed, to be employed on occasions of this kind, and fill up vacancies as they may occur; they might, also, be usefully employed at the correction of the teachers' and monitors' written exercises, and leave the District Inspectors full time for their more important duties, the examination of schools.

In the course of this year, I examined thoroughly, and sent forward full reports upon 140 ordinary National schools, and visited 126 schools incidentally, on each of which I made a short report. Though those visits are termed incidental, they occupied me, in many cases, above an hour, and the average time spent at them was above half an hour.

The following table gives the numbers of the schools fully inspected, and those incidentally visited in each of the ten districts in my circuit.

No. and Name of District.	Area in square miles.	Schools fully Inspected.	Schools incidentally visited.	Total.
21. Swineford, ...	682	13	13	26
22. Boyle, ...	445	15	11	26
26. Westport, ...	937	7	5	12
27. Roscommon, ...	621	21	14	35
28. Longford, ...	488	12	2	14
37. Celbridge, ...	716	9	6	15
38. Dublin, South, ...	85	5	20	25
40. Bray, ...	650	32	26	58
41. Portarlington, ...	915	14	14	28
44. Athy, ...	550	12	15	27
Total, ...		140	126	226

I visited this year the following workhouse schools:—Loughlinstown, Mountmellick, Tullamore, Roscommon, and Boyle, and very closely examined the different classes in the male and female departments of each. I had not for some years before visited workhouse schools, and the impression on my mind in regard to their general efficiency was by no means of a favourable character. I was the more pleased on this account with the very satisfactory results of my examination of these schools generally, and was gratified at finding a very deep interest taken by the guardians, the officers, and the inspectors who visit them, in the welfare and progress of the poor children who are entirely committed to their charge.

I visited 18 out of the 35 convent schools in my circuit. I fully examined six of them, and in the others spent so much time as enabled me to form a very fair opinion of their condition, and the manner in which they were worked. I had also an opportunity of ascertaining the provision made for the instruction of the monitresses, who new form a very important element in convent schools.

The school attached to the Convent of Mercy in Baggot-street, Dublin, is the largest in my circuit, and the most important, both as an ordinary school, and, to a certain extent, as a training establishment. Besides a large class of paid monitors, there is kept up a class of boarders, who live in the institution, and who are instructed, not only in the ordinary subjects, but, also, in drawing, music, and French.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

Few of these, who spend a year here, and give satisfaction to the nuns, fail to get appointments as school-mistresses or governesses, or enter life under auspices equally favourable.

The most important feature I witnessed in this, and I may add in the other convent schools that I visited, with perhaps two exceptions, was a deep anxiety, on the part of the nuns, to acquire a thorough knowledge of method and school management, in which they had already made extensive progress.

It may be taken for granted that they possess an amount of intelligence, on nearly every subject, beyond what is required in our first class schools; but, from want of skill as teachers, their labours, though severe and zealously performed, were not formerly attended with the same successful results that were to be found in schools under teachers of inferior literary acquirements. The latter being trained, and possessing the practical knowledge required for carrying out our system, are able to effect a safe and gradual development of the pupils' faculties, and thus draw them on to a very high degree of efficiency, amounting to a sound and general education, when the length and character of the attendance permit.

I had an opportunity of witnessing this important improvement in the convent schools during my examination of the classes, and found corresponding results in the successful answering of the monitresses at the last annual examination. On this occasion the monitresses from the convent schools in my circuit obtained by their answering more gratuities than they had in any former year, and there were not more than two schools in which the monitresses had not been duly prepared.

I have given, as usual, in a special return, the character of each of the schools visited, under the heads, "good," "fair," "indifferent," "bad;" and the cases where defects were noticed in reference to (I.) instruction of classes; (II.) state of premises and fitting up, taking them collectively for each district.

There has been little done for the improvement of school-rooms since my last report, nor is it likely that anything of importance will be done until some arrangement is come to whereby Roman Catholic managers can avail themselves of the grants for building and repairing schools which Government has placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. Managers are decidedly becoming more active, and, from their private means and resources, are getting up, in different parts, small school-houses to meet immediate wants; but much remains to be done, and this can be done effectively only by making the public grants available for the intended purposes.

Examination of Teachers.—The written examination of the male teachers was held as usual in Easter week. It was attended by 173 in all; and of these, 68, or 40 per cent., were probationers. Out of this number, 116, including 52 probationers, were recalled for oral examination.

There were 144 female teachers summoned for examination, and of these, 70, or near 50 per cent., were probationers. It is painful to be obliged to get into the service, year after year, so many new and in most instances unskilled teachers, not so much for schools newly established as to fill up vacancies created by the removals or resignations of others. This frequent change of teachers is a great evil, and I fear there will be no check to it until some measures are taken to induce efficient persons to settle down in poor neighbourhoods. This can be effected only by supplementing their salaries from funds raised by a local rate for the purpose, or some more general taxation, should the public grants not be available.

The following tables show the rank and number of the male and female teachers examined, and their classification after the examinations:—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE I.—This Table shows the Number and Rank of the Male Teachers who attended at the Written Examination in 1867, arranged according to their respective Districts :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division. II.	3rd Class. Division. I.	2nd Class. Division. II.	2nd Class. Division. I.	1st Class. Division. III.	1st Class. Division. II.	Total.
21. Swineford,	4	5	2	–	1	–	1	13
22. Boyle,	8	3	8	1	3	–	1	24
26. Westport,	8	7	3	–	–	–	1	19
27. Roscommon,	9	3	4	2	–	–	–	18
28. Longford,	11	6	6	3	–	1	–	27
37. Celbridge,	6	1	–	2	1	–	–	10
38. Dublin, South,	4	1	3	1	1	1	–	11
40. Bray,	6	3	1	–	–	1	1	12
41. Portarlington,	8	4	5	1	–	1	–	19
44. Athy,	4	5	6	2	3	–	–	20
Total,	68	38	38	12	9	4	4	173

TABLE II.—This Table gives the Rank and Number of the Teachers selected from the preceding Table for Oral Examination :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division. II.	3rd Class. Division. I.	2nd Class. Division. II.	2nd Class. Division. I.	1st Class. Division. III.	1st Class. Division. II.	Total.
21. Swineford,	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
22. Boyle,	6	3	4	–	3	–	1	17
26. Westport,	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	12
27. Roscommon,	9	3	2	1	–	–	–	15
28. Longford,	10	6	2	3	1	–	–	22
37. Celbridge,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
38. Dublin, South,	2	1	4	–	1	*2	–	10
40. Bray,	4	1	*2	–	–	1	1	9
41. Portarlington,	6	1	3	1	–	1	–	12
44. Athy,	2	2	3	1	2	–	–	10
Total,	52	25	20	6	7	4	2	116

TABLE III.—This Table shows the Classification of the Male Teachers after the Oral Examination :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division. II.	3rd Class. Division. I.	2nd Class. Division. II.	2nd Class. Division. I.	1st Class. Division. III.	1st Class. Division. II.	1st Class. Division. I.	Total.
21. Swineford,	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	5
22. Boyle,	–	4	5	3	1	3	–	1	17
26. Westport,	2	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	12
27. Roscommon,	2	3	7	2	1	–	–	–	15
28. Longford,	–	7	9	2	2	2	–	–	22
37. Celbridge,	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	4
38. Dublin, South,	–	–	3	–	4	1	–	2	10
40. Bray,	–	1	4	–	2	–	1	1	9
41. Portarlington,	1	2	4	2	2	–	1	–	12
44. Athy,	–	1	3	1	3	2	–	–	10
Total,	5	26	46	10	15	6	2	4	116

* One teacher from District 44 examined in District 38, and one from District 23 examined in District 40.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

TABLE IV.—This Table gives the Number and Rank of the Female Teachers examined in the ten Districts :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division. II.	3rd Class. Division. I.	2nd Class. Division. II.	2nd Class. Division. I.	1st Class. Division. III.	1st Class. Division. II.	Total.
21. Swineford,	8	3	3	–	1	–	–	15
22. Boyle,	4	1	4	3	1	1	–	14
26. Westport,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
27. Roscommon,	10	4	10	–	–	–	–	24
28. Longford,	12	4	1	3	1	–	–	21
37. Celbridge,	10	3	1	1	1	–	–	16
38. Dublin, South,	12	5	3	2	2	–	–	24
40. Bray,	4	1	1	1	1	–	–	8
41. Portarlington,	3	1	3	1	1	–	–	9
44. Athy,	4	2	2	–	1	1	–	10
Total,	70	24	28	11	9	2	–	144

TABLE V.—This Table shows the Classification of the Female Teachers after the Oral Examinations :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division. II.	3rd Class. Division. I.	2nd Class. Division. II.	2nd Class. Division. I.	1st Class. Division. III.	1st Class. Division. II.	1st Class. Division. I.	Dismissed.	Total.
21. Swineford,	–	2	10	1	–	1	–	–	1	15
22. Boyle,	–	–	5	4	3	1	1	–	–	14
26. Westport,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
27. Roscommon,	1	2	12	2	7	–	–	–	–	24
28. Longford,	–	8	8	2	2	1	–	–	–	21
37. Celbridge,	1	4	6	3	1	1	–	–	–	16
38. Dublin, South,	4	6	7	2	3	2	–	–	–	24
40. Bray,	–	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	8
41. Portarlington,	–	1	1	4	2	1	–	–	–	9
44. Athy,	–	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	10
Total,	6	29	57	21	20	9	1	–	1	144

The results of these examinations were on the whole satisfactory. Of the 52 male probationers that presented themselves at the oral examination, 47 were classed, and more than 60 per cent. of these were recommended for the first division of the third class. Of the candidates for promotion examined, 20 were in the first division of third class, 13 were in the second class, and 6 in the first class. After the examination, there were 46 in the first division of third class, 25 in the second class, and 14 in the first class.

There were examined 70 female probationers, and of these only 6 remained unclassed; and more than 50 per cent. of those promoted were placed in the first division of third class, and several were raised to the second class. Of the candidates for promotion, 28 were in the first division of third class, 20 were in the second class, and 2 in the first class. After the examinations there were 57 in the first division of third class, 41 in the second class, and 10 in the first class, and 1 was dismissed.

On comparing the results of these examinations with the results of those held in 1866, I find a very great improvement in the general answering, sufficient to show that we have had better subjects entering the service as probationers, and that the candidates for promotion have been taking more pains to qualify for the rank to which they aspire.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

In my report for the year 1866 I felt it my duty to call attention to the very low incomes of the teachers, especially those below the rank of second class. In the first division of third class male teachers receive from the Commissioners £24 and female teachers £20 annually. In the second division of this same class male teachers are paid £18 and female teachers £16. The school-fees paid third class teachers in Connaught do not average £2 a year, and in Leinster they do not exceed £5. The private endowments are very few, and there is no other source from which anything can be expected except the good service salary, after eight years, to which those in the first division of third class, and above, are alone entitled, and gratuities for instructing monitors, and preparing teachers. It must be very hard, with means so limited, for even the unmarried teachers to meet the expense of lodging, food, and clothing, in keeping with the *status*, they are expected to uphold. The present may not be an inopportune moment to call attention to this important point, and strongly urge the necessity of having something done to render the situation of a National teacher somewhat more attractive on the ground of emolument. At present many young persons become National teachers to enable them to attain some higher position, either at home or in a foreign land.

There is one other matter on which I have to offer a few observations. It is the necessity of providing some fund for the relief of those widows and orphans of those teachers who die leaving no means for their support. Cases of this kind are of frequent occurrence, as few teachers can afford to insure something at their death for those who survive them. It appears to me that the fines which are occasionally inflicted on teachers might be appropriated to purposes of this kind.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

James Patterson, esq.

No. 3.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by JAMES PATTERSON, Esq., Head Inspector.

10th March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present to you, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, my general report on schools inspected and teachers examined in the year 1867.

For the first term (four months) of that year the districts under my superintendence were the same as during the three previous years; from the 1st of May I had charge of district 45, official centre, Ennis—in lieu of district 35, official centre, Ballinasloe—which was then placed under Mr. FitzGerald, Head Inspector.

In the course of the year I visited in—

			Schools.
District 35,	Official Centre,	Ballinasloe,	10
" 36,	"	Parsonstown,	10
" 39,	"	Carlow,	25
" 42,	"	Gort,	30
" 43,	"	Thurles,	26
" 45,	"	Ennis,	72
" 46,	"	Tipperary,	36
" 47,	"	Kilkenny,	24
" 49,	"	Waterford,	31
" 50,	"	Enniscorthy,	19
" 53,	"	Clonmel,	23
	Total,		306

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

Of these 306 schools, 132 were fully inspected, every pupil being examined in the various parts of the class programme; the classes in the other 174 were only partially examined, or sometimes not at all. My visits to those schools being "incidental" on my way to or from others in which it was more necessary that a thorough inspection should be made.

In many cases, the object of my visits to the schools which I fully inspected was to ascertain the teachers' claims for promotion to higher class, accompanied by higher pay, for the supplemental salary for good service, or for other reward from the Commissioners. I am happy to say I was generally able to second the District Inspectors' recommendations of these cases; and, on the whole, had good reason to be satisfied with the evidence of conscientious and successful discharge of duty by the teachers.

Many additional schools were visited at random, and were inspected, in order to enable me to form a general estimate of the efficiency of the work done, on the whole, in each district. While some of these were in every respect creditable to the managers and the teachers, some, on the other hand, indicated much apathy in the management, and little skill in the teaching. But, however moderate the teachers sometimes were in ability to instruct, seldom had I reason to charge them with want of earnestness in their work, and still seldomer with moral unfitness for it. My experience of them, indeed, warrants the assertion that, with rare exceptions, the masters and mistresses of the National schools are persons of unexceptionable character. Were the standard of mental acquirements for probationers raised (which, however, would be futile unless the immediate inducements to accept office were, at the same time, enhanced in value), many persons whose abilities are so slender that they never advance beyond the lowest class, would be effectually excluded from the service, and the recruits would be young men and women of greater promise, capable of advancing themselves, and improving their schools, much to the public benefit.

The notes taken by myself during the year, and those of the District Inspectors associated with me, show that on the whole, the state of the schools in regard to effective teaching, is steadily progressing. If all the teachers had the advantage of good parts and good training, this progress would be much more rapid. Still it is well that it is being made at all, and is likely to continue. In 1866, I found the general proficiency—

—	Excellent	Good	Fair	Middling	Poor
	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts
In Reading,	36, 42, 46, 47	39, 43, 49, 50, 53	35	–	–
In Penmanship,	46	36, 42, 50, 53	35, 39, 43, 47, 49	–	–
In Arithmetic,	–	42, 46	36, 43, 53	35, 39, 47, 49, 50	–
In Writing from Dictation,	–	46	36, 39, 42, 43, 50	35, 47, 49, 53	–
In Grammar,	–	36, 42, 43, 46	39	35, 47	49, 50, 53
In Geography,	–	36, 46, 47	42	39, 43, 49, 50, 53	35

In 1867, it was—

—	Excellent	Good	Fair	Middling	Poor
	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts
In Reading,	39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49	36, 45, 50, 53	35	–	–
In Penmanship,	42, 46	36, 43, 45, 49, 53	35, 39, 47, 50	–	–
In Arithmetic,	42	36, 39, 43, 46, 47	45, 53	35, 49, 50	–
In Writing from Dictation,	–	42, 43, 46, 49	36	35, 39, 45, 47, 53	50
In Grammar,	36, 43, 45	39, 42, 46, 47	49	35, 50, 53	–
In Geography,	–	42	39, 46, 47	35, 36, 43, 45	49, 50, 53

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

The falling off in geography, I think, attributable, in a great measure, to the wearing out of the maps, which are not now periodically replaced as free stock, as they used to be. The improvement in reading I ascribe to the employment in increased number of assistant teachers, under whom the children have more practice in reading aloud than they formerly had, and who take great pains to advance the junior pupils from the primer class, in which there is no scope for proficiency. These assistants can often give valuable aid in teaching mechanical writing; and progress in that branch has been further secured by the use of the copy-books published by Mr. Vere Foster. But the slender literary attainments that keep assistants generally in the inferior division of the lowest class, if they even rise above the rank of probationer, prevent their being of much use in teaching arithmetic, grammar, or even writing from dictation.

From the District Inspectors' annual reports I extract their opinion of the material condition of the school-houses, &c. I do not include district 35, as it formed a portion of my group only in the first term of the year.

State of	Excellent	Good	Middling	Indifferent
	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts
Buildings, . .	42, 43, 46, 53	36, 39, 47, 49, 50	45	
Furniture, . .	42, 43, 46, 53	36, 47, 49	39, 45, 50	–
Playground, . .	42,	36, 43, 49, 53	39, 45, 46, 50	47
Out-offices, . .	–	42, 47, 53	36,39,43,46,49,50	45

There is a marked improvement in the neatness and cleanliness that characterize the school-rooms and the children. Teachers for the most part set a good example in their own persons of these qualities. In schools where female teachers are employed, needlework is generally taught with satisfactory results—the girls learning to mend their own garments and to make some of them. But in the districts to which this report refers there is little work for sale done in the schools.

In all schools taught by masters of the first or second class, and attended by boys of 13 years of age, or upwards, the elements of geometry, mensuration, and algebra are taught. In several that I examined in 1867 the progress made by the pupils was highly creditable.

The following tables show the number of Teachers examined, with the results recommended.

Number of Teachers examined.

District.	Already classed thus, and now candidates for promotion.						Unclassed: Summoned peremptorily for classification or dismissal.			Total.
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Retained on trial from previous examination.	Reappointed on trial after dismissal in previous year.	New Teachers not previously examined.	
	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.				
I. *a.*—Male.										
36. Parsonstown, . .	–	1	–	5	3	2	–	–	4	15
39. Carlow, . .	–	–	–	–	3	5	1	–	6	15
42. Gort, . .	3	–	1	–	1	4	2	1	5	17
43. Thurles, . .	–	–	–	1	–	9	4	–	11	25
45. Ennis, . .	–	2	2	3	3	8	1	–	13	32
46. Tipperary, . .	–	1	4	7	5	5	3	–	15	40
47. Kilkenny, . .	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	12	17
49. Waterford, . .	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	5	12
50. Enniscorthy, . .	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	3	8
53. Clonmel, . .	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	5	8
Total, . .	3	4	8	19	18	43	13	2	79	189

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

Numbers of Teachers examined—*continued.*

District.	Already classed thus, and now candidates for promotion.						Unclassed: Summoned peremptorily for classification or dismissal.			Total.
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.					
	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Retained on trial from previous examination.	Reappointed on trial after dismissal in previous year.	New Teachers not previously examined.	
I. *b.*—Female.										
36. Parsonstown,	–	–	–	2	–	1	5	–	3	11
39. Carlow,	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	3	8
42. Gort,	–	–	1	2	1	1	3	–	5	13
43. Thurles,	2	–	1	2	2	5	5	–	7	24
45. Ennis,	–	1	1	2	6	4	6	–	7	27
46. Tipperary,	–	1	–	4	8	8	5	–	19	45
47. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	5	2	2	–	7	16
49. Waterford,	–	–	–	1	3	7	3	–	5	19
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	3	8
53. Clonmel,	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	3	8
Total,	2	2	3	15	27	34	34	–	62	179

Results recommended for Teachers:—

District.	To be promoted			To be left stationary		To be depressed.	Probationers to be dismissed.	Total.
	3 Steps.	2 Steps.	1 Step.	As classed Teachers.	As probationers till next examination.			
II. *a.*—Male.								
36. Parsonstown,	–	2	8	3	2	–	–	15
39. Carlow,	–	–	6	5	2	–	2	15
42. Gort,	–	1	7	4	4	–	1	17
43. Thurles,	–	3	7	6	4	–	5	25
45. Ennis,	–	5	15	8	1	–	3	32
46. Tipperary,	–	6	11	17	5	–	1	40
47. Kilkenny,	–	2	6	8	1	–	5	17
49. Waterford,	–	3	3	4	2	–	–	12
50. Enniscorthy,	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	8
53. Clonmel,	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	8
Total,	–	26	88	53	23	–	19	189
II. *b.*—Female.								
36. Parsonstown,	1	1	6	1	2	–	–	11
39. Carlow,	–	1	5	–	2	–	–	8
42. Gort,	–	2	8	1	2	–	–	13
43. Thurles,	–	4	11	4	4	–	1	24
45. Ennis,	–	1	10	7	8	1	–	27
46. Tipperary,	–	16	19	5	4	–	1	45
47. Kilkenny,	–	5	5	4	–	–	2	16
49. Waterford,	–	3	9	3	3	–	1	19
50. Enniscorthy,	–	–	5	–	2	–	1	8
53. Clonmel,	–	1	5	–	–	–	2	8
Total,	1	34	83	25	27	1	8	179

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

By these tables it appears that in 1867 one-half of the male teachers examined and two-thirds of the female teachers acquitted themselves so well as to merit *promotion* (or, in the case of probationers, *classification*); and one-fifth of the male probationers and one-twelfth of the female so badly as to necessitate the recommendation of their dismissal; while of the 94 male and 96 female probationers, 23 males and 27 females failed to obtain a class, but were recommended to be kept on further trial till next examination. Supposing these numbers to be proportionate to the numbers similarly retained in other districts there are no fewer than 500 persons so illiterate as to be unable to pass the examination for the lowest class of National teacher, occupying places that ought to be filled by persons competent to teach, in addition to many others appointed since, whose fitness cannot be tested till next examination. The remedy I would suggest for this would be to pay a higher salary to teachers of the lowest class, and no salary to teachers before they are classed. Candidates for the office of teacher would then find it more to their interest to make fitting preparation for the post, and incompetent persons would no longer encumber the ranks and impede education to the same extent as they do at present.

Of the preparation of pupil teachers and monitresses in the model schools for the place of school-master or school-mistress, I have spoken in my report on the model schools under my care. The monitors, male and female, in training in ordinary National schools, including numerous convent schools, for similar appointments, were, as usual, examined this year by the District Inspectors with the following results:—

Results of the Examinations of Senior Paid Monitors.

Number of Monitors	In District										
	36.	39.	42.	43.	45.	46.	47.	49.	50.	53.	Total.
a. Whose answering was so good that their teachers were recommended for the full gratuity attainable, ...	16	35	33	46	34	54	31	10	3	4	266
b. Whose teachers were recommended for less than the full gratuity, ...	–	–	4	–	5	–	8	1	5	7	30
c. Whose teachers were not recommended for any gratuity,	3	14	10	4	8	12	7	8	4	4	74
d. Whose answering was so bad as to call for admonition or reprimand, ...	2	1	–	9	10	1	4	7	7	5	46
e. Whose answering was so bad as to call for their dismissal, .	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	1	1	2	11
Total, ...	21	50	49	59	57	69	53	27	20	22	427

I am not able to compare these results with those for the year 1866, as the monitors' papers for that year were not submitted to me. They are, however, much better than those for the year 1865, which again were superior to those for 1864. This steady progress is very gratifying, and it is not confined to the monitors, but extends to the general body of the pupils. In the case of the monitors it is accelerated by the desire entertained by a large number of them to obtain admission, as pupil teachers, to the district model schools for the sake of the superior training offered in those institutions. The earnestness with which they study for the pupil teachers' entrance examination prepares them to answer satisfactorily at their examination as monitors. The teachers also deserve credit for the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

greater diligence and attention to system they show year after year in instructing their monitors. Industry and system are becoming more and more habits of the teachers of our schools, and the consequence is that the schools are, on the whole, steadily advancing in efficiency and usefulness. The progress, to be sure, would be more rapid were all the means of improvement offered by the State more fully taken advantage of. Still it is going on in spite of every obstacle, and may be expected to continue so long as the present conditions remain unaltered for the worse.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTERSON, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

A. O'Callaghan, esq.

No. 4.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by A. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

3rd March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following general report upon schools inspected and teachers examined by me during the year 1867.

This circuit comprises ten districts, which embrace the whole of the counties of Down and Armagh, and the greater portions of the counties of Antrim and Monaghan, with parts of Louth and Fermanagh.

I. The following table exhibits the extent of each of these districts, and their educational resources, as regards the number of National schools in operation in them :—

No. and Name of District.	Area in square miles.	No. of Day Schools, including P.L.U. Schools.	Evening Schools.	Model Schools.
4. Ballymena,	341	123	4	1
5. Antrim,	306	116	4	–
8. Belfast, North,	193	101	27	1
9. Belfast, South,	155	78	15	1
10. Newtownards,	247	103	3	1
15. Dungannon,	596	133	2	–
16. Armagh,	421	88	–	–
17. Downpatrick,	394	124	6	–
18. Monaghan,	335	112	11	1
19. Newry,	337	99	7	1
Sub-District, Lurgan, part of 8 and 9,	–	72	15	1
" Banbridge, part of 16 and 17,	–	76	19	–
Totals,	3,365	1,225	113	7

II. The following statement shows, in a compendious form, the nature of the various duties which I discharged, and the manner in which they were distributed over the year :—

(*a*) Inspection of ordinary National schools,	78 days
(*b*) Examinations of model schools,	73 "
(*c*) Do. teachers male and female,	64 "
(*d*) Official writing and other duties,	59 "
Engaged on duty,	274 "
(*c*) Off duty,	35 "
(*d*) Sundays and holidays,	56 "
Total,	365

With respect to the number of days (64) appearing in this statement as having been devoted to the examinations of teachers, I have to observe

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

A. O'Callaghan, esq.

that this period was occupied not solely with the examinations of the year 1867, but was partly given to those of the previous year. The failing health of my predecessor, Dr. Patten, made it impossible for him to engage in this duty for the year 1866. When I had the honour of being appointed to succeed him, in November, 1866, I was obliged to postpone this duty to the following year, as the annual examinations of the seven model schools, included in this circuit, demanded my immediate attention. Having mentioned the name of Dr. Patten, it is impossible for me to abstain from reference to the important services rendered by him to popular education, during his long and distinguished official career. It will, I am sure, be gratifying to him to learn that these services are gratefully recognised and fully appreciated by the friends of education in every part of Ireland in which he has been so zealously and usefully engaged; and that he bears with him to his retirement the sympathy and regards of all who know him—of those more especially, perhaps, who had been, for many years, officially associated with him, and enjoyed the advantage of his clear judgment and well-stored experience.

The Teaching Staff.—The following exhibits the number of those who are wholly or partly engaged in teaching:—

	Males.	Females.
Number of literary teachers in day schools,	864	658
" teachers of needlework,	–	41
" paid monitors,	199	251
Total,	1,063	950

It is to be observed, that the number of teachers of needlework (41) includes those only who take no part in the literary instruction. Needlework is taught in all the female and mixed schools, and generally by one of the junior literary assistants.

The following table shows the classification of the above teachers:—

	Males.	Females.
Number of teachers belonging to first-class,	98	56
" " second-class,	236	138
" " third-class,	394	279
" unclassed,	136	185
Total,	864	658

The paid monitors are thus distributed in the three monitorial grades:—

10 belong to first-class,
366 " second-class (senior),
46 " third-class (or junior).

Examinations of Teachers.—I examined 202 male and 249 female teachers as candidates for promotion for the year 1867.

Classification of male candidates for promotion before examination:—

5 in first-class,
22 in second-class,
65 in third-class,
110 probationers, } =202

Number of male teachers recommended for promotion, after examination:—

4 either in or to first class,
12 " second-class,
64 " third class, } =80

Classification of female candidates for promotion before examination:—

7 in first class,
17 in second-class,
40 in third-class,
185 probationers, } =249

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

A. O'Callaghan, esq.

Number of female teachers recommended for promotion after examination :—

11	either in or to	first-class,	=169
20	"	second-class,	
138	"	third-class,	

In the case of 10 male and 7 female teachers, the course recommended was their dismissal, as they were found to be wholly incompetent as teachers.

Inspection of Schools.—I observed, in a previous part of this report, that the examinations of the teachers for the years 1866 and 1867 had to be compressed almost entirely, for reasons already given, into the latter year. This occupation of my time necessarily withdrew a considerable portion of the year from the inspection of schools. I was unable, under these circumstances, to inspect more than 175 schools, of which 85 were fully inspected. The remainder were incidental visits, the average duration of each being somewhat less than half an hour. By means of these visits, although so brief, I was enabled to obtain a tolerably accurate measure of the real character of each school. It is my practice, on these occasions, to examine into the following particulars :—

(*a*) The observance of the regulations set forth in the Time Table.
(*b*) The state of the school accounts.
(*c*) The proficiency of the pupils in some one branch of the school-course.
(*d*) The state of the pupils' copy-books.

The last affords almost certain evidence with regard to the general character of the teacher. If he is careless, and takes no interest in his work, the copy books betray him at once, by the errors and blunders in style and in spelling being left wholly unnoticed and uncorrected. The zealous and intelligent teacher on the contrary, is pretty sure to cross such mistakes with a pen. Every year's experience confirms my view of the reliability of this mode of gauging a teacher's character in a short visit. The importance of these incidental visits cannot be easily overrated, when, more especially, they extend on an average, to a time sufficiently long to enable the Inspector to examine into some of the points referring to order, organization, and the proficiency of pupils, which I have now indicated.

I shall now, with studied brevity, state my opinion of the proficiency of the pupils of the 85 schools which I fully examined in the leading subjects of the school-programme :—

Reading.—This highly important branch is taught with marked success. I was much surprised with the excellence of the style of reading in some instances. In several of the schools, the pupils acquire not merely a facility, but even an expressive and spirited style not to be expected amongst the children of the poor. The teachers themselves—particularly in and around Belfast—are not content to read in that coarse mediocrity of style, too common in most parts of the country, but aim at acquiring correctness of accentuation and expressiveness of style. This aim was specially observable in the female teachers who attended the examinations for the year 1867. Their style of reading was really excellent—it was correct, graceful, and expressive. The male teachers do not reach this high standard, but many of them read with spirit and correct accentuation.

Arithmetic.—Results fairly satisfactory. The pupils acquire quickness and accuracy in the common operations. In too many schools, however, a neglect or ignorance of compendious method is to be met with. This defect I brought under the notice of the teachers whom I examined in the year 1867. I took occasion, too, to test their own knowledge on these points, and found that too many of them used cumbrous and circuitous methods. I proposed some question, whose solution is readily

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

obtained by the rules of mental arithmetic and there were more failures than I had expected. Many of the teachers who thus failed were well acquainted with, and able to solve, rather difficult questions in the most advanced rules of arithmetic.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Grammar.—The knowledge of the pupils in this subject is, to a great extent, mechanical—their intelligence having been but poorly exercised in the lessons given in it.

Geography.—I observe a disposition on the part of teachers to neglect this branch as well as the preceding. Certainly, the knowledge of the maps of the world, Europe and Ireland, to be found in many of the schools, is much below what it ought to be. This result is the more disappointing, when it is considered that, in the arrangements of the time tables there is ample time allowed, generally every day, for this instruction. But the fact is, that the teachers, for the most part, underrate its importance as an intellectual stimulus; and, as a consequence, their mode of teaching the subject is dry, monotonous, and most uninteresting.

A. O'Callaghan, esq.

Writing from Dictation.—In all the schools which I inspected this most improving exercise formed a part of the regular business of each day. In thirty-six schools out of eighty-five the results may be regarded as quite satisfactory, and in twenty-seven as medium, while in the remainder they were unsatisfactory.

Penmanship.—This branch is restricted, in the great majority of the schools, to plain writing—the ornamental styles being scarcely known, and never practised in the ordinary schools. But it gives me much pleasure to state that no part of the school course has been cultivated with so marked a success as the ordinary business style of writing. This improvement has been general, and, in many schools, rapid in a marked degree. This gratifying result is, beyond all doubt, due to the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's excellent series of copy-books. Their style is quite correct, without that delicate finish and symmetry which has, no doubt, often damped the ardour of the imitator of those superfine specimens of penmanship which are to be found in other series of copy-books. In the girls' schools the angular style of writing is fast disappearing. In many of them I have met with some well-finished specimens of the round or oval style.

Needlework.—Results very satisfactory. The female teachers in this part of Ireland exhibit a high proficiency in this branch. The variety and the finish of the work presented for inspection by the female teachers who attended the examinations of the year 1867 of these districts agreeably surprised me. I took care to inform them that the numerical value —100—assigned to the highest proficiency in this branch is greater than that of any other subject of their programme of examination. The introduction of this additional requirement for promotion will stimulate the female teachers to increased efforts, and exercise a beneficial influence on their pupils, and their respective localities.

Method of Teaching.—The teachers are progressing—slowly, however —in the skill and intelligence required to secure, in a given time, satisfactory results. But since a knowledge on their part of the subjects treated of in the manuals of method and organization, now on the Board's list of books, will henceforward be tested at the annual examinations, and will influence, in its proportion, the results necessary for their promotion, it is certain that the teachers will not, for the future, utterly neglect, as heretofore, this important—most important—part of their professional preparation. It is skilful and intelligent teachers—not deeply-read scholars—that are required to be the heads of the schools for the education of the poorer portion of the community. In the classification sheets, the maximum value assigned to "Method and School Organization" is 50.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

A. O'Callaghan, esq.

In my judgment, this is too low a numerical value for a subject which tests the teacher's technical knowledge. I would suggest 80, or even 100, as more suitable, and as more likely to improve, not merely the professional knowledge, but also the practice of the teachers.

It gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to offer the most favourable testimony to the general conduct of the teachers of this group of districts. Surrounded by political circumstances of an extraordinary character, there was no section of the community that exhibited higher qualities of good citizenship. In so large a body, no instances have occurred of complicity or sympathy with lawlessness. Of them it may, with strict truth, be said that they are a most exemplary body of men—modest and industrious—and that the structure of society has no surer or sounder supporters.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. O'Callaghan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

John E. Sheridan, esq.

No. 5.—General Report, for the year 1867, upon Schools inspected and Teachers examined, by John E. Sheridan, Esq., Head Inspector.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my general report for the year 1867.

I. In my last general report it was stated that on the 31st December, 1866 my circuit of school districts, which comprised the entire of the counties of Cork and Kerry, the greater part of the counties of Limerick and Waterford, and a small portion of the counties of Clare and Tipperary (being equal to something more than one-sixth of the entire area of Ireland), contained 1,013 National schools *in actual operation;* and that the entire teaching staff (exclusive of nuns and monks, and the teachers, pupil teachers, and monitresses employed in the Cork, Limerick, and Dunmanway model schools) comprised 2,293 individuals, viz. :—

1,434 Literary Teachers.
202 Teachers of Needlework.
657 Paid Monitors.

I have now to report that at the close of the year 1867 the total number of schools in actual operation, and available for the instruction of the poorer class of children, had increased to 1,029, viz.:—

945 ordinary day schools,
42 Convent or Monastery schools,
33 Poor-law Union or Gaol schools,
9 Model school departments;

that the number of evening schools had also increased from twelve in 1866, to fifteen in 1867; and that the teaching staff (excluding, as before, nuns, monks, and those employed in the model schools) had increased to 2,312 individuals, being an addition of forty-nine to the staff as it existed in 1866.

The number of schools towards the erection and fitting up of which grants of money have been voted by the Commissioners, amounted at the close of the year 1867 to *fifty-six*, being a considerable increase to the number on the district books in the preceding year.

The 945 ordinary day schools in operation at the close of 1867, are classified thus:—

348 are Boys' schools,
312 „ Girls' „
285 „ Mixed „

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

John E. Sheridan, esq.

By "mixed schools" I mean schools attended by children of both sexes. Again, of the same number of schools :—

121	were under	first class teachers.	
301	„	second class	„
472	„	third class	„
51	„	probationary	„

The corresponding numbers in 1866 were—

118	under	first class teachers.	
289	„	second class	„
467	„	third class	„
55	„	probationary	„

II. In the course of the year 1867, I made 374 visits to 336 different schools—viz., 329 ordinary National schools, six convent schools, and one poor law union school. Of these schools, 184 were fully inspected and examined, the remainder having been visited incidentally, and only partially examined.

These 184 schools are scattered over the entire surface of my very extensive circuit, and may be taken as furnishing very fair samples of the general run of schools to be found in the south of Ireland. In only twenty-nine of these schools did I find the proficiency of the classes so unsatisfactory as to merit official notice, and in only twenty-six did I find the apparatus (maps, &c.) deficient—that is, so deficient as necessarily to impair, to a greater or less extent, the quality of the instruction imparted in the schools. But I am concerned to say that in fully sixty schools, or nearly one-third of the entire number, I found the sale-stock of lesson books and copy books, &c., which it is the duty of the teachers to maintain, extremely scanty. As regards the apparatus, most of that now in use in the schools was supplied some years ago as free grants by the Commissioners, and by Mr. Vere Foster. This apparatus is now beginning to be very much the worse for wear, and for damp, particularly the maps, the most useful of which have in several schools become faded and torn, and hardly fit to be employed in the instruction of the classes; and as these free grants have been discontinued, and as the managers are seldom disposed, and the teachers can seldom afford, to purchase maps at their own expense, I have no doubt that the state of our schools, generally, in respect of apparatus will become less and less satisfactory from year to year, and that at last the Commissioners will find themselves compelled, in the interests of the schools, to resume, at least in a modified shape, their old system of free grants of apparatus.

In the great majority of schools the duty of keeping up a stock of lesson books, copy books, and other requisites for sale to the pupils, has to be discharged by the teachers alone, and in a great many instances, as it appears, is discharged unsatisfactorily. This is an evil, no doubt, but it is one the importance of which is very liable to be exaggerated by persons not practically conversant with National schools. It would be very erroneous, for instance, to conclude that in the sixty schools in which I found the sale-stock inadequate, the pupils generally, or even any considerable portion of them, were without the means of prosecuting their studies profitably. The sale-stock may be scanty in a school, or there may be none at all, and yet every pupil in that school, or nearly all, may be possessed of the books and other requisites which he requires. I feel convinced, nevertheless, that in every district a large proportion of the schools will be found inadequately supplied, until increased facilities for purchasing school requisites shall have been provided by the Commissioners. Under the present arrangement, according to which all requisites must be obtained from the central department in Dublin, it very frequently happens that when a teacher's sale-stock of First Books, or

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

John E. Sheridan, esq.

copy books, or slates, runs out before the rest of his stock has been disposed of, the deficiency cannot be supplied for a considerable time; whereas, if the Commissioners had an agent in every large town for the sale of such requisites as are in constant demand in National schools, a teacher who required a dozen copy books, or half a dozen Third Books, or any small quantity of requisites, could purchase them at once without much trouble. Such an arrangement would be a great relief to teachers; would confer a signal benefit upon the schools; would save the Commissioners the expense (which must be very considerable) of forwarding parcels to the provinces; and would relieve the central department of a vast amount of laborious duty, which cannot always be discharged with the expected punctuality.

III. The teaching staff of the ten districts under my superintendence comprised at the close of the year, as I have already stated, 2,342 individuals, exclusive of nuns and monks, and the teachers, pupil-teachers, and monitors employed in the three district model schools.

This total includes—

1,426 literary teachers,
191 teachers of needlework,
725 paid monitors.

Of the literary teachers, 126 (or 8·8 per cent. of the entire number) were first class teachers; 328 (or 23 per cent.) were second class teachers; 783 (or 54·9 per cent.) were third class teachers; and 189 (or 13·3 per cent.) were probationary teachers.

The *relative* proportions of the first and second class teachers do not differ materially from those given in my report for 1866; but the percentage of third class teachers has increased from 52·8 in 1866 to 54·9 in 1867, while that of probationers has diminished from 16·4 in the former year to 13·3 in the latter.

Absolutely the number of first class teachers has increased from 120 to 126; that of second class teachers from 322 to 328; that of third class teachers from 757 to 783, while the number of probationers has diminished from 235 to 189.

Of the teachers generally I will say that the experience of last year, which was an eventful one, and one which supplied a trying test of their character, has only confirmed the opinion I expressed at the close of my report for 1866, that "the teachers, as a body, are as moral, pious, *loyal*, and well-conducted as any class of men and women in the community."

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

No. 6.—GENERAL REPORT, for the year 1867, upon SCHOOLS INSPECTED and TEACHERS EXAMINED, by J. G. FLEMING, Esq., Head Inspector.

Londonderry, 25th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following general report on schools inspected and teachers examined by me during the year 1867.

As on former occasions, I shall begin by giving a short account of the nature of the business I had to undertake, and I shall also specify the number of days which I devoted to the several branches of my official duties during the past year.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

	Days.
Inspection of schools,	95
Examination and classification of teachers,	35
General superintendance of model schools,	54
Miscellaneous duties and holding official inquiries,	33
Writing general report,	10
Unwell or on leave of absence,	22
Occupied in travelling long distances,	6
Saturdays devoted to official correspondence,	52
Sundays and holidays,	58

In all 365 days, during which I travelled 4,929 miles on the public service, at a cost of £68 19*s.* 10*d.*, or very nearly at the rate of 3¼*d.* a mile.

The Enniskillen Model School, which was opened to the public on the 2nd September last, makes a total of seven of these institutions under my superintendence. I do not mean to make a special report on this establishment, seeing that it has been in operation for so short a time, but I think it is in place to mention that the results which have been already realized through its working may be looked upon as satisfactory. The number of children on rolls falls little short of 200, and I have the strongest assurance for stating that a considerable increase in the attendance will take place when the winter months shall have passed away. This remark has special application to the girls' school, and infants' school. As far as my experience extends I am in a position to state that, with the exception of the Belfast Model School, and the Dublin training schools, the Enniskillen Model School is second to no other institution of the kind in Ireland, as regards the number, size, and appointments of its school and class rooms, and the extent of its playgrounds. The numerous preliminary duties connected with its organization trenched a good deal on the time which I had set apart for the inspection of ordinary National schools. I may here observe that the examination of pupils, monitors, and pupil-teachers in the model schools under my superintendence, and other necessary duties in connexion with these establishments, occupied me 54 days, irrespective of 25 lengthened visits to them, at distant intervals throughout the year. All this seriously lessened the time at my disposal for the business of inspection, but I had no choice in the matter, as I could not, consistently with a due regard to the interest of these important establishments, have bestowed less time on them.

As in past years, official inquiries occupied a portion of my time. They were not, generally speaking, of a serious character, but as most of them were held in the county Mayo, and at places more than 120 miles from my official centre, Londonderry, the amount of travelling, chiefly on cars, which they involved was very great. In illustration of this I may mention that I got instructions from the Secretaries, on the 9th November last, to hold an inquiry at Belmullet, county Mayo. I was then at Gwesdore, county Donegal, on special duty, and had instructions from the office to report as to the fitness of the Greatnaglogh National School for educational purposes. When I had carried out my orders with reference to these cases, I was obliged to start at once for Enniskillen, and hold there the usual yearly examination of male and female teachers. The performance of these duties compelled me to travel about 300 miles on uncovered cars. This is, no doubt, an extreme case, still, owing to the extent of many of the districts under my superintendence, and the want of railway communication within them, I have often made journeys of 100 miles and upwards on cars, in the performance of public business.

I inspected, partially or fully, 212 National schools on the 95 days which I devoted to this important duty. Eighty-one of those which I fully inspected were mixed schools, in which boys and girls were taught in the same apartment; 12 were attended by boys only; and in 13, under mistresses, the attendance consisted exclusively of girls. With some

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

few exceptions, these mixed schools were conducted by masters, but, whenever the number of girls in attendance was large enough, they were assisted by female teachers, who instructed the more grown girls in plain needlework, and the junior division in reading, spelling, and elementary arithmetic. Whenever the population is thin and scattered this arrangement often works well, indeed, but for it, hundreds of girls who attend the ordinary National schools in rural, isolated districts would never have learned to cut out and make a shirt, gown, &c., or even mend a torn garment. It is, of course, much better that girls should be educated by really qualified female teachers. But, in numerous instances, this is not practicable, because the attendance is not sufficient to support two schools; and, I am sorry to add, that for this reason salary has, in some cases, been withdrawn from workmistresses in mixed schools. As a general rule, schools of this kind, when under the exclusive charge of female teachers, do but little for the advancement of education. They should be discouraged as much as possible; and, unless under special circumstances, managers who wish to keep their schools in connexion with the Board, should not be allowed to substitute female for male teachers. But, the appointment of cripples and deformed persons to the situation of teacher is a much greater abuse, which, although by no means so general as it formerly was, still prevails to a great extent. I have always opposed this practice as far as I could, because I believe it brings the office of teacher into contempt with the very class of persons from whose minds it is essential that prejudices hurtful to the spread of education should be rooted out. Moreover, appointments of this kind do harm to the interests of education, because the persons to whom I now refer are, as a rule, illiterate and ignorant of the improved methods of teaching that have received the sanction of the most experienced educationists. Nevertheless, managers sometimes insist on appointing cripples, and even dwarfs, as teachers of National schools, in spite of the objections raised by the Board's Inspectors, on the ground that the Commissioners' rules do not exclude such persons from the office of teacher. This is true, and, accordingly, I have noticed the point in this report, as the Commissioners may thereby be led to consider whether they will henceforth allow cripples or deformed persons to fill the situation of National teacher.

Sixty-four of the principal teachers in the schools which I fully inspected during 1867, had been trained in the Central Training Institution, Dublin. Hence, their classification was comparatively high, as may be seen from the following summary:—

17	of these teachers were in	some division of	first class.
37	"	"	second class.
10	"	first division of	third class.

Of the untrained teachers, only nine hold any division of second class, seventeen some division of third class, and ten were probationers. I may here remark that those young persons who acted for any length of time as pupil-teachers in the district model schools have, when placed in charge of ordinary National schools, proved themselves thoroughly qualified for the duties of their office. The following table exhibits, at a glance, the character of the attendance in the schools to which special reference is made in this report, both as regards the average number of children on rolls during the year, and the numbers actually present on the days of my inspection.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on rolls for the twelve months preceding the date of my inspection,	4,368	3,701	8,069
Number present on the days of my inspection,	2,364	1,964	4,348
Percentage of pupils in attendance on the days of my inspection,	54·3	50·3	53·7

These returns nearly correspond with those of a similar character, which I gave in my last report, in which I stated that in the 107 schools, which

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

I inspected during 1866, I found 4,421 children in attendance, viz., 2,482 boys, and 1,939 girls. It appears that the total number of pupils present in the schools on the days of my inspection during the past year slightly exceeds half the number entered on rolls. This, be it observed, is the average for the group of districts under my superintendence, but it varies considerably in different localities. For instance, in many places in the north-west of Ireland, it is the practice in mountainous tracts, which, by the way, are very numerous and extensive, to plant potatoes and sow oats in small patches of clay or peat soil, which are scattered at random throughout the wilderness. But, as the owners of these reclaimed wastes very seldom fence their grounds, their children are obliged to watch the growing crops, to keep them from being injured by the cattle which are allowed to roam at will. Hence, in cases of this kind, the attendance at the schools is lower in summer than at any other period of the year. But the reverse of this happens in districts where the soil is good and the fields are well enclosed. Schools so situated usually command a large attendance after the potatoes have been planted, until the beginning of harvest, when the vacation should be taken, as most of the children must then stop at home to help in gathering the crops. But in numerous instances schools are closed for what is called midsummer vacation when they would have been well attended had they been kept open. Moreover, great looseness exists in reference to this matter in the wording of some of the time tables: under the heading, "Vacations," the only entries that occur are, Easter, midsummer or harvest, and Christmas, but no definite period is specified as regards their duration. The Board's Inspectors have often called attention to this irregularity; but, as they have no power to change the time-table sanctioned by the manager, it is still pretty general. Something like uniformity as to the time for taking vacation should be established, since, under existing arrangements, the Board's Inspectors find, at certain periods of the year, some schools closed, and others in operation, in the same parish, or even in the same townland. This, of course, interferes with the effective performance of their duties, as, for the reason now stated, it sometimes happens that they cannot fully inspect two schools on the same day.

The school-houses and premises are, on the whole, very suitable for educational purposes, indeed many of them are all that can be reasonably desired as regards space, furniture, and general arrangements. On going into details, however, I find that ten of the school-houses which I visited last year were in such bad repair, so poorly provided with furniture, and so utterly inadequate to afford sufficient accommodation to the children in attendance, that five of them have been removed from the list of National schools, four of them are only temporarily sanctioned, and in the remaining case, a spacious, comfortable school-house has already been provided. I feel it my duty to remark, that in some instances unsuitable buildings are converted into school-houses, not from necessity, for the parents or friends of the children who are educated at them are able and willing to erect substantial school buildings, and thus get rid of the wretched hovels, which cast a slur on the cause of education. I am happy to state, cases of this kind are comparatively rare, and year after year witnesses a decrease in their number. Still, however, many of the school-houses in the group of districts under my supervision are quite too small to meet the wants of the community; they are, besides, badly lighted and badly ventilated, owing to the small number and small size of the windows with which they are provided. Any outlay to improve them would be a sheer waste of money. New school-houses are wanted to replace them. Unfortunately the local parties, upon whom the task of beginning such useful work devolves, decline, for various reasons, to undertake it. This remark forcibly applies to a considerable number of school-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

houses in the Sligo and Ballina districts, where excellent building sites are available, and where willing hands are ready to help in carrying on the necessary work. Nevertheless, I have often entered school-rooms so overcrowded, and so badly ventilated, that the health of pupils and teachers must suffer from the noxious air they inhale during so many hours of the day. Besides, owing to the want of adequate space, it is quite impossible to enforce order or discipline in school-houses of this kind. The withdrawal of grants from them would, in the end, prove advantageous to the true interests of education. I may here remark that in some cases teachers have, with some help from their friends, built school-houses, and, on due application to the Commissioners, have obtained the usual grants. This is an objectionable practice, as it deprives the managers of such schools of the power of dismissing the teachers, should they prove unworthy or inefficient.

The labours of the organizing teachers have done much to spread correct information among managers and teachers as to the length, position, and number of desks necessary to conduct a National school after the most approved method. Nevertheless, a good deal of misconception exists on the point, and it is by no means uncommon to find the two-thirds or even the three-fourths of the school-room covered with desks and forms which cramp the movements of the classes, and in other respects give rise to much inconvenience. I have always suggested the removal of these worse than useless desks and forms, but managers of schools are often unwilling to discontinue or even modify arrangements which, they think, work well enough, and which have been in operation for many years. In non-vested schools this cannot be helped, but in the schools vested in the Commissioners, and built according to plans and specifications furnished by the Board of Works, the number and length of the desks are sometimes largely in excess of the requirements of the pupils, while the unoccupied spaces left for teaching the drafts and classes are proportionately small and stinted. It would, I believe, be a great boon to the public were the Commissioners to select, with the assistance of an experienced architect and their own Inspectors, suitable, and, as far as practicable, cheap plans for building and furnishing school-houses to accommodate 50, 70, and 100 pupils. With thrifty management, and help from farmers and others in providing stones and lime, it is surprising how much can be done for a few pounds. I know that plain but commodious school-houses have, by such means, been built and supplied with the necessary furniture for £60, and even less. It is in place to mention that the new school-house at Dunfanaghy, county Donegal, is an excellent specimen of what a school fit to accommodate 70 children, should be.

I found, as already stated, 4,348 children present in the 106 schools which I inspected last year. Of this number 825 read correctly lessons, taken at random, in the Third Book; they also acquitted themselves creditably in oral spelling, and in giving the explanation of words and short phrases. The number of children who wrote fairly a sentence from dictation was much larger than that which I returned in my report on the schools which I inspected in 1866. About one-half of the children whom I found in attendance had been taught to write on paper, and about two-thirds of this number had got some instruction in writing and spelling from dictation. On actual examination the results were as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	649	502	1,151
Able to read any of the higher class books with ease,	523	302	825
Able to write fairly,	449	281	730
Able to write with ease an excellent hand,	107	72	179
Able to write from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	449	281	730
Able to write from dictation a short passage with great ease and correctness,	140	66	206

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

A very large number of children acquitted themselves remarkably well in elementary arithmetic, by which I mean notation, numeration, simple division, and lower rules. Indeed their proficiency in this part of their school course was far above what I met with among children of the same class in former years. But this remark does not apply to the higher rules, in which the general answering of the classes was much the same as in the preceding year, 1866. Strange to say, pupils well advanced in arithmetic, and who can work sums in fractions, proportion, or practice, seldom succeed in finding the amount of a long sum in compound addition, on the first trial. Of course this is owing to the neglect of the frequent repetition of so useful an exercise, for in all subjects requiring mechanical skill or intellectual exertion the successful teacher must provide for a frequent repetition of the process. The admirable hints and sound information, in reference to this and kindred subjects, which are to be found in the manuals written by the Messrs. Robinson and Joyce, leave teachers without any excuse for imperfect and slovenly work in the management of their schools.

Dealing with the results of last year's inspections, I find that the pupils examined by me may be thus divided :—

54·5 per cent. in first or lowest class.
26·5 per cent. in second class.
19·0 per cent. in third or fourth class.

I may here observe that as I was engaged with my annual report, and other special duties, in January and February last, I inspected very few schools during these months. But it is at this period of the year that the number of pupils in the advanced classes reaches its maximum. Hence, the foregoing return can only be regarded as an approximation to the truth, as I am quite sure had I devoted a considerable portion of my time to the business of inspection in the beginning of the year, I would have found at least 25 per cent. of the children in attendance in third or fourth class.

The exercises from dictation to which I have referred in this report, consisted of two or three short sentences, making in all some forty words, many of them of three or four syllables. The penmanship of these exercises was not taken into account, the only consideration being the correctness of the spelling. Whenever I detected more than three mistakes in spelling I cancelled the exercise ; but if it contained only two or three errors I classed it under the heading "able to write from dictation a short passage with tolerable accuracy." Exercises of a still higher stamp were classed under the heading "able to write from dictation with ease and accuracy." These, it must be admitted, are high standards, and I feel it my duty to make special reference to them in order to account for the small number of pupils whom I have returned as able to write fairly or extremely well from dictation. Teachers, I am aware, devote considerable attention to this subject, as they are thoroughly anxious to improve their classes in so practical and useful a branch of instruction. In many schools it is taught after the most approved method. But the practice of keeping a list of the words misspelled by the majority of the class as a special task or home lesson, for the end of the week, is seldom carried out, although much good would obviously result from frequent repetitions of this kind.

I think it right to mention that the number of children examined by me last year, and able to read correctly lessons, taken at random, from the Third Book, was higher than in the preceding years, 1865 and 1866. This I attribute, in some degree, to the illustrations and pleasing lessons which the revised Third Book contains. They really interest the pupils' minds, and, accordingly, the reading lessons are not regarded as mere

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

tasks, often grudgingly learned and soon forgotten. The gradual increase of new schools and the enlargement and repair of many others already in operation has greatly increased the facilities for getting instruction. A large, if not a corresponding increase in the number of those able to read, write, and do sums in elementary arithmetic has, I believe, taken place. I can also state that, at present, the poorest man, even in the most isolated localities, can nearly always secure a good, or, at all events, a fair elementary education for his children, with very little trouble and still less cost. That this result has been gained through the working of the National system of education is a fact which I feel bound to notice in a report purporting to give some account of the spread of education in the school districts under my superintendence. The proportion of children who attend the National schools is unquestionably much below what might be anticipated from the Census returns; but the causes which lead to this are so thoroughly understood, and have been so often discussed, that it is quite unnecessary for me to dwell upon them in this report. It would, however, be wrong to attribute the absence of so many children from school to the apathy of parents on the subject of education. I have over and over again visited wild highland glens, where the poor struggling farmers, nay, even the ordinary day labourers, showed the utmost wish to have their children instructed, and when the out-door work for the year is at an end, the schools are crowded with pupils.

Examination of Teachers.—Of 187 male teachers who attended the written examination held in April last, a large proportion, slightly more than one-half, had not been classed; forty-five held some division of third class, and thirty-eight some division of second class. The number of candidates who strove for promotion to first class was small—in all twenty-two, very few of whom got a step. The following tables show at a glance the rank and number of the male and female teachers present at the examinations during the year 1867.

MALE TEACHERS.

	Present at Examination.	Promoted.	Stationary.	Dismissed.
Probationers, . . .	97	49	34	14
2nd division of III. Class, .	15	9	6	–
1st " III. Class, .	30	10	20	–
2nd " II. Class, .	17	6	11	–
1st " II. Class, .	21	10	11	–
3rd " I. Class, .	7	3	4	–
2nd " I. Class, .	2	1	1	–
Total, . . .	189	88	87	14

FEMALE TEACHERS.

	Present at Examination.	Promoted.	Stationary.	Dismissed.
Probationers, . . .	61	27	23	11
2nd division of III. Class, .	6	3	3	–
1st " III. Class, .	14	10	4	–
2nd " II. Class, .	6	4	2	–
1st " II. Class, .	–	–	–	–
3rd " I. Class, .	2	1	1	–
2nd " I. Class, .	1	–	1	–
Total, . . .	90	45	34	11

It appears from these returns that fourteen male and eleven female teachers answered so badly that they will in all likelihood be dismissed by the Commissioners. They cannot, I fear, be otherwise dealt with, as they are very ignorant; and, although they had full time for preparation, they failed in almost every branch of their prescribed course of study. The appointment of such persons to the office of teacher does great harm, for once in charge of schools, managers, and even the Board's Inspectors,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

are unwilling to dismiss them without giving them a trial for six or twelve months. I believe many of them worked hard to get a class; but, from the want of a good early education, or from downright stupidity, they could not qualify for the lowest division of third class. Moreover their schools did no good as long as they had charge of them. On the other hand, many teachers in the first division of third class are very successful in their schools, and show remarkable aptitude for imparting instruction. But teachers who cannot take any class higher than the second division of third, are, with few exceptions, worthless as educationists. It might, indeed, be matter for consideration whether they should be continued in the public service. Dealing with them as a class, their dismissal from situations for which they are so badly qualified, would, in the long run, serve the interests of education.

Only one-half of the probationers who presented themselves for examination succeeded in getting a class. Many of these, however, who failed shewed such evidence of reading, intelligence, and desire for improvement, that, with moderate industry, they will be sure to take a class at next examination. The answering of the best among the third class teachers was, in very few cases, good enough to warrant their promotion to any division of second class. This was owing to their scanty knowledge of political economy, reasoning, geometry, and kindred subjects; but they acquitted themselves pretty well in arithmetic and other elementary branches. Taking all the probationers and all the classed teachers into account, it appears that of a total of 279 teachers examined, less than one-half gained a step. The truth is, many teachers cannot spare sufficient time for private study. If burthened with a family, they naturally try to add to their small incomes by means of tuitions, surveying, farming, or any other suitable business that will bring them immediate remuneration. Again, many of the younger teachers are often cut off from all opportunities of getting special instruction in the subjects which form the groundwork of their examination. They are well aware of the necessity of a thorough preparation for this examination, and I believe that, generally speaking, they read hard to bring themselves up to the required standard. But their loose, imperfect answering leads to the belief that their reading has been desultory and unmethodical. In such cases, the results obtained are not at all commensurate with the time and toil which they have exacted.

It becomes my pleasing duty, at the end of this report, to state that, with few exceptions, the female teachers who attended the examinations held last year in my group of districts, executed, in presence of the Inspectors, specimens of plain needlework, knitting, and embroidery, with neatness and speed. The pieces of work which they completed at their own homes or schools were still more creditable. The highest mark was, on competent authority, assigned to many of them for skill in plain and fancy needlework. This, of course, helped to secure their promotion; and as it is generally known that the ability to cut out and make a garment, or darn and patch neatly, will henceforth materially influence the classification of teachers, I believe few of them will fail to reach the necessary proficiency in a subject which can be acquired with a little industry and skill.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from the Annual Reports of the District Inspectors for the Year 1867.

No. 1.—Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—Yes, fairly; I must however observe, that there are several parts of the district which are not adequately supplied with National schools.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—So far as I can at present form an opinion, the distribution of the National schools throughout the district appears to accord pretty fairly with that of the population.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—The schools are well distributed over the entire district, and bring the means of education within the reach of all. In two or three localities they are rather too numerous.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The distribution of the schools accords fairly with that of the population.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Fairly.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—The distribution of the National schools accords in general very fairly with that of the population. A few might, I think, be dispensed with without much loss to the community; still there are localities which very much require good National schools, and which I hope to see at no distant date in the enjoyment of their advantages.

District 8, Belfast, North, Mr. M'Ilroy.—A few additional schools are required in Belfast. In the rural districts the distribution of the National schools fairly accords with the distribution of the population.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—Yes.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The schools are well distributed as regards population; two or three additional schools are still required in the district.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—In most places it does very well. Two new schools are required in the parish of Killymard, and one, or perhaps two, in the parish of Inniskeel. There is a large extent of country between Laghey and Pettigoe, in which there is no school; but I do not believe that the population is dense enough to support one.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—Yes; the schools are very fairly placed with regard to the population.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Yes, except in a few places.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The distribution of the National schools of this district corresponds very well with the distribution of the population. There are very few localities, indeed, in which it would be desirable to establish additional schools.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Pretty fairly so; a few localities, but only a few, require additional National schools. These will be in part supplied during the ensuing year.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—So far as my brief residence in this district enables me to judge, there is a pretty fair supply of National schools in proportion to the population. There are, I think, one or two parishes where one or two National schools could be judiciously placed, and where I hope soon to see them.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The distribution of the schools accords, on the whole, with that of the population. With the exception of a portion of the barony of Lecale lying between Ardglass and Strangford, there is no part of the district which is not supplied with National schools; in one or two localities they are too numerous.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—There are very few localities in the district not within easy reach of a National school; and during the present year an effort will be made to supply the want in two of these places.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—The distribution of the schools accords fairly with that of the population. There are comparatively few dwellings, except in some of the mountainous parts, over two miles distant from a National school.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—The distribution of the National schools does not sufficiently accord with the distribution of the population. In two localities, Ballysakeery and Lackan, the number of schools is at present excessive; but steps will probably be taken in the coming year to reduce this number. On the other hand, there are at least twelve good situations for National schools not yet occupied by such institutions. Of these twelve, one is presented in the official centre. The population of Ballina is about 6,000, and the National schools situated therein accommodate less than 550 pupils, and the country for four miles around, though well peopled for Connaught, contains only three small school-houses, which are of the lowest class. I consider that by far the greatest defect in the distribution of schools here would be remedied by the establishment, in that part of Ballina which is situated in the county Sligo, of a good vested school.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Very fairly generally. And as new schools are constantly springing up to meet the requirements of each locality, I feel no doubt that in a very short time the district will be abundantly supplied with schools.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—There are still a few localities in which National schools are required, but generally the supply is sufficient, and their distribution accords fairly with that of the population.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—The only defect noticeable in this respect is that, owing to a decrease in the population, schools are now in some parts of the district too numerous.

District 24, Ballieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—Very fairly.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—Yes, save in Drogheda, and for a few miles along the coast to the south of Drogheda. There are five places, with a mixed school in each, where a separate female school, or an infants' department, is required.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—The distribution of the National schools corresponds fairly, *on the whole*, with that of the population. Where this is not the case there are in general other schools provided for the education of the poor. There are very few spots without schools of some kind.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools are evenly distributed through the district; there is one school on an average to an area of five square miles. The schools are situated in those localities in which the population is comparatively dense, and in which they are most needed.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Yes, it does generally. In very few cases are the schools too near each other for a good attendance. Scarcely any place requires a new school.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—The distribution of the National schools throughout the district accords very fairly with the distribution of the population.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—Of the ninety-eight schools in my district at the close of the year, forty-nine, or one-half, are in the city and suburbs of Dublin—seven on the south side of the Liffey, and forty-two on the north; and of the other forty-nine, twenty-seven are in small towns and villages to the north of Dublin, and the remaining twenty-two (except one on Lambay Island) are in the country parts surrounding them. In the city and suburbs the National system admits of considerable expansion; but in the other parts of the district, the National schools are fairly proportioned to the population. The want of National schools in Dublin is supplied by the numerous schools for Roman Catholics under religious orders, and by the parochial schools for Protestants under the management of clergymen of the Established Church. Perhaps I should here mention that the central model and the practising schools of the Board are in my district, but are not under my superintendence, nor indeed under that of any other Inspector.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—In general it does, but in some places the schools have, I think, been unnecessarily and injudiciously multiplied. As an instance—in the town of Swanlinbar, containing a population of 436, there are five National schools, the aggregate average attendance of which amounts to only 128, or 25·6 to each school. Two or three National schools would meet all the educational requirements of the place, more especially as the surrounding rural districts are amply provided with National schools. Other instances, though of a less striking kind, might be adduced. In the entire district I know but one or two places where National schools are required, and towards their establishment application for aid has already been made to the Commissioners.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—In its outlying portions the district may be said to be tolerably provided with schools; though even there, from twelve to sixteen additional ones would command a sufficient attendance to entitle them to Government support. A central space of about 250 square miles, in which there are at present only ten National schools, is, I believe, with the exception of Connemara, the only portion of Ireland affording any considerable field for the future extension of the system.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The distribution of National schools in this district accords with the distribution of the population.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—Yes, fairly; except on some of the islands and peninsulas along the western coast of Connemara. A strenuous effort has been made during the year by the Roman Catholic clergy to supply the blessings of education to the inhabitants of these remote localities. Two schools have been lately taken into connexion on the Arran Isles, and a new building intended for a double school is almost completed; two school-houses have been lately erected on the Island of Garumna, and schools are about to be opened on some parts of the mainland, where no National school has ever existed. When these schools shall have been opened, the distribution of the schools may be said to accord fairly with that of the population.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—It does very fairly. There are, however, a few populous localities still unprovided with National schools. Six or eight additional schools, judiciously placed, would suffice for the educational wants of this district.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—The distribution of the National schools accords fairly with that of the population. There are two or three localities where additional schools are required.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—As has been stated in my reports for previous

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools; does it accord with the distribution of the population?

years, the distribution of the National schools fairly accords with that of the population throughout the district generally.

The parents, chiefly small farmers and labourers, however, who reside in the populous parishes of Blackditches (co. Wicklow), Castlejordan (Meath), and the eastern portion of Saggart (Dublin), especially in the one first mentioned, have not as yet had sufficient facilities, except in the shape of very inferior hedge schools, afforded them for the education of their children.

Schools specially adapted for the instruction of very young children are still much required in the small towns of Blessington, Edenderry, Newbridge, and Rathangan; and the existing provision for infants of the male sex is also very inadequate in the towns of Naas, Kildare, and Clane; though the wants of the female children have been carefully attended to.

In some parishes which I am reluctant to designate by name, the school attendance is much below the usual standard, and the schools themselves are apparently too numerous; but I fear that this unsatisfactory state of things may fairly be attributed, in most instances, to want of energy on the part of both the manager and the teacher, and might easily be remedied by more frequent visits to the schools (and houses of the parents) by the former, and by their displaying greater discrimination (than they generally do at present) in the selection of the latter.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Yes, with the exception of Donnybrook, in which there is no National school.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Yes, very much so.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The district is now so far supplied with National schools that there remains scarcely any tolerably populous neighbourhood without one at a convenient distance. Since 1863 the total number of schools has increased from eighty-four to ninety-eight, which latter number I am disposed to regard as very near the limit under the system as it now exists.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Yes.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The distribution of National schools generally accords with the distribution of the population, except in the mountainous district of Burren, and the parish of Kilbeaconty. In the latter, there is at present no school in operation; but I am aware that the local parties are about either building a new school, or re-opening the Kellafeen schools, which have been closed for some time past.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—It does, except that in the town of Thurles there is no National school for boys.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—The National schools of this district are fairly distributed, so as to meet the wants of the population. In one of the two places reported last year as without convenient means of education a school has lately been established; in the other, a site for the erection of a school-house has been obtained, and the Commissioners have made a grant towards the building.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—It does very fairly, with the exception of a few mountainous localities, where, I understand, schools will be soon established.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Yes, generally. The parishes of Grean, Templebreadon, and Galbally require at the least three additional schools, besides a more suitable class of houses than those now in use. In Templebreadon there is only one school-house, Knockane—a poor unsuitable cabin—capable at best of accommodating 45 pupils, yet having an average attendance of 108.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—Yes. There is no part of the district in which any serious inconvenience is felt from the want of school accommodation.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Some parishes in the Waterford part of the district are unprovided with a school of any kind. It has been made a subject of public boast that there is no National school in the town or parish of Dungarvan; and it has been ascertained by the last census, that in the parliamentary borough of Dungarvan, with a population of 8,645, there were 2,072 who could read and write, 569 who could read only, and 5,050 who could neither read nor write; so that for every individual possessing the rudiments of knowledge there were nearly two others utterly illiterate. In the Cork portion of the district the distribution is uniform, and will be ample as soon as two schools, now in process of erection, shall be in operation, and two others shall be divided into separate male and female schools.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell,—Yes, except in the city of Waterford.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—In two large towns—Wexford and New Ross—the distribution of National schools does not accord with the distribution of the population.

In the former town there are but two National (male) schools, with an average of 110 pupils. In New Ross there is no National (male) school.

In some localities schools are placed in such close proximity as to interfere with one another.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The additional schools taken into connexion in the course of 1867, very slightly affect the question of whether the distribution of our schools accords with that of the population. Last year's reply may in substance be repeated, viz., that it does so very fairly, save in a small portion of the south of the district, and in

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the city of Limerick. Active measures are likely to be taken in the course of 1868 to supply the small deficiency referred to.

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 52, Newcastle West; Mr. Hanlon.—Yes, very fairly.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—The existing National schools are fairly distributed. Three or four additional ones would satisfy all the educational wants of the district.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—It does not; from eighteen to twenty additional schools are required, and great exertions are being made to supply this want, which exists chiefly in remote and mountainous localities.

Applications for building grants have already been made, and others are in contemplation.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Yes, fairly so, especially when twelve building cases, to which the Commissioners have made grants, shall have been completed. In some parishes the existing schools are much crowded, and others are needed. I would particularly refer to the Cullen male and female schools; Newmarket, male and female; Kanturk, male and female; Millstreet, male; Carriganima, mixed; Inchigeela, female; Ballingary, female; Ballymakeera, mixed; Gneeves, mixed; Vicarstown, male and female; and Knockaclarig, mixed.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—There are no National schools for boys in Fermoy and Doneraile.

Additional schools are needed in the parishes of Kilbrin, Shandrum, Ballyhooly, and Dunhulloge.

On the whole the existing schools are scattered over the district very fairly with reference to the distribution of the population. I know of only one instance wherein schools may be considered to be too close to each other.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The distribution of the National schools accords fairly with that of the population.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—The number of National schools in this district appears to be quite adequate to the wants of the population, except in one or two isolated cases. Their distribution is also very much in accordance with the requirements of each particular locality.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—Yes. A few schools may yet be established with advantage.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—Yes.

No. 2.—Other Schools for the Poor within the Districts respectively.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—About twenty, under the Church Education Society, or other similar societies, and a few on the same principles, supported by private individuals. I beg to observe that I have no means of answering this query with perfect accuracy.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—Three schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith; 15 schools in connexion with the Church Education Society; 1 girls' and 1 infant school attached to the deanery in Derry; 1 school supported by the Wesleyan congregation; 2 schools (upper and lower) conducted by the Christian Brothers in Derry; 8 private or adventure schools—of these latter about 4 are open only during the winter months; 1 evening school attached to a large shirt factory in the city of Derry.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—There are thirteen other schools, three of which are Erasmus Smith's schools, and ten connected with the Church Education Society. Two of the schools returned last year as Church Education schools have since become National.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—A few Church Education, Erasmus Smith, and private adventure schools are scattered over the district.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—There are a few such schools, but my time has been so fully occupied that I have not been able to ascertain their state of efficiency.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—There is a considerable number of other schools for the poor within the district, chiefly in connexion with the Church Education Society, but the short time I have been in the district does not warrant my going into particulars.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—In Belfast two Christian Brothers' schools, and a few in connexion with the Church Education Society. In the rural portion of the district, the only other schools are five in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—There are some in and around Belfast in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—There are about thirty other schools for the poor within the district.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—There are twelve schools in connexion with the Established Church, one Erasmus Smith's school, and three Wesleyan Methodist schools, in the district. I do not know of any hedge or adventure schools.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—There are very few for the poor in this district, other than National schools. There is one in Sligo, in connexion with a Roman Catholic reli-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

gious community, the others are either supported by private funds, or by the Church Education Society.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—There are above seventy Church Education, and a few private schools.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—Of schools not National there are in this district six Church Education Society's schools, one Charter school, one Christian Brothers' school.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—There are fifteen schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, some of which are well attended, and, I believe, pretty well conducted. There is one school under the Board of Erasmus Smith, and a few private schools.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—There are perhaps eighty or ninety other schools for the poor in this district, most of them in connexion with the Church Education Society, but I am not yet able to speak as to their efficiency or the numbers attending them.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—As stated in last year's report, there are about sixty of these chiefly under the patronage of Established Church clergymen, and many of them receiving aid from the landlords on whose property the schools are built.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—In the course of the past year, a school under the management of the Christian Brothers was established in the town of Monaghan, the attendance at which is about 200, drawn chiefly from the Latlorcan National School, which was struck off in consequence, and from the Roman Catholic pupils attending the model school. There are about forty Church Education schools in the district, but with a few exceptions, they are not, so far as I could ascertain, either well conducted or largely attended.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—As far as I have been able to ascertain there are about forty schools for the poor not in connexion with the Board, of which twenty-six receive aid from the Church Education Society, two from Erasmus Smith's Board, and the remainder are either adventure schools, or are supported by private contributions.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—Such schools are not numerous. Twelve or fourteen Protestant denominational schools, and about ten hedge or dame schools, are in operation. Two of the school-houses in connexion with the Church of England are handsome buildings, and all of them superior in externals to the competing National schools. Their attendance, however, is, I understand, rather small.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—The Convent school at Banada, and a few English Church schools, are the only ones of any importance not connected with the Board.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—There are about twelve schools in the district which do not derive aid from the National Board. Most of them are connected with the Established Church.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Almost all such schools are connected with the Church Education Society. I am not aware of the existence, in this district, of any hedge schools.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—There are a few in connexion with the Church Education Society, and a few venture schools; I think not more than twenty in all. There is also a large and very important endowed school at Oldcastle.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—The Christian Brothers have two schools in Drogheda, and one about to be opened in Dundalk. There are two Convent schools in Drogheda not connected with the Board. There are also endowed or Church Education schools in nearly all the towns of this district.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—The other schools for the poor in this district are the Irish Church Mission schools in Connemara and Achil; three Monastery schools, and two Convent schools. There are also a few parochial schools in this district.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—In Athlone there is a parochial and denominational school under the management of the rector; in Ballymahon, another; in Roscommon there is also one of the same class, with two or three others in remote rural localities.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—An Erasmus Smith's school well endowed and well attended. Some twenty Church Education Society's schools, generally with a small attendance. Five or six private schools no way important.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—In Trim there is a school under the Incorporated Society, nearly inoperative; and a middle class classical and English school. In Navan, there are two private schools, and two endowed Protestant schools. In Kells there is a large endowed Convent school, conducted by Sisters of Mercy; and a large endowed school for boys, conducted by Christian Brothers. There are also schools at Athboy, Ardbraccan, Allenstown, Ballivor, Castlerickard, Kildalkey, Ratheore, and Rathmoylon, under the special superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—I made no note of the other schools for the poor in my district during the past year.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—There are three or four hedge schools, and about fourteen Protestant parochial schools, which are in connexion with the Church

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Education Society. Of the character of those schools I cannot speak with any degree of confidence.

Appendix D.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—Besides many hedge schools, there are three in connexion with convents, one conducted by the Christian Brothers, six Church Education, and five Monks' schools.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—There is a school conducted by the Christian Brothers in Mullingar which is numerously attended. There are a few schools—one in each of the principal towns—connected with the Church Education Society, at which the attendance is very low.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—The other schools for the poor within the district are two convent schools for girls, one in Clifden, and one near Claran-bridge; a monks' school at Roundstone, and one near Clifden; a Christian Brothers' school near Claran bridge; a number of schools under the control of the Irish Church Missions, most of which are in Connemara; and a few hedge schools.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Four endowed by landlords for the benefit of their tenantry, and so far as I can understand, not directly connected with any religious or educational society, one Monks' school, six or eight in connexion with the Irish Church Missions, or Church Education Society, and a few hedge schools.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—There are several schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, a Christian Brothers' school, and a few hedge schools.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan:—

Denominational:	
Parochial, or Church Education Society's,	18
Supported by Governors of Erasmus Smith's endowed schools,	2
Supported by private endowments,	7
Blue Coat Hospital school at Botaghstown,	1
Charter school, near Celbridge,	1
Total number attended by pupils of Established Church,	29
Monastic (White Abbey, Kildare),	1
	30
Adventure schools:	
Conducted by male teachers,	9
" female "	4
Total of private schools,	13

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—There are schools in every parish, chiefly Church Education parochial schools. The Christian Brothers have three large establishments.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—There are such schools under the management of clergymen and laymen of the Established Church, in all the towns of the district—viz., in Carlow, Tullow, Rathvilly, Hacketstown, Tinahely, Shillelagh, Clonegall, Myshall, Leighlinbridge, Fennagh, Bagnalstown, Borris Graig, Newtownbarry, and Ferns; also in some rural localities, such as Sliguff, near Borris; Littlewood, near Kilquiggan; Aghade, near Tullow; Ardoyne, Leany, Rathglass, Kilgraney, Kilnock, Ballycarney, Clonmore, Clohammon, Shangawry, Rathgarry, and Kiledmond.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—I have little change to note under this head. The largest schools for primary instruction not connected with the Board, are those of the Christian Brothers—two in the district, Gorey and Kingstown. Denominational schools, chiefly "parochial," in connexion with the Established Church, are comparatively numerous, and, generally speaking, liberally sustained by the Protestant clergy and gentry.

Private schools for the children of lower order are all but extinct.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—About thirty schools in connexion with Church Education Society.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—In this district there are three Church Education schools, one Christian Brothers', and numerous hedge schools.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—One Christian Brothers' school, twenty-four Church Education Society's schools, and about sixteen hedge schools.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—There are about thirty-two other schools for the poor within this district, viz.:—sixteen in connexion with the Church Education Society; six parochial; one under Incorporated Society; one under Christian Brothers; and eight private or adventure schools.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—There are two Christian Brothers' schools, four or five Church Education schools, and, in the localities still unprovided with National schools, some half a dozen hedge schools.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Erasmus Smith's, 2; Church Education, 17; Adventure, about 26.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—In Kilkenny there are three parish schools, and

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

two schools superintended by the Christian Brothers. These schools are well attended. There are a few schools in the villages throughout the district, under the management of the clergy of the Established Church. The attendance is not considerable in any of these.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—1. A monastic school at Mountmellary. 2. Christian Brothers at Youghal and Dungarvan. 3. Convent schools at Dungarvan and Lismore. 4. Church Education Society's at Ballycottin, Ballinore, Castlemartyr, Knockmourne, Nogully, and Youghal, in the diocese of Cloyne; and Ardmore, Cappoquin, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Killosanty, Kinsalebeg, Lismore, Stradbally, and Tallow, in the diocese of Lismore. From the Society's last report it appears that these have an average of twenty-three on the rolls, and seventeen in average attendance; that some of them are almost deserted—the average attendance, for example, in Carriglass being only five, in Cappoquin and Kinsalebeg only six each, and in Knockmourne only three; and that even in large towns the numbers are below that of the smallest National school, the average attendance being not quite twenty-seven at Youghal, twenty at Lismore, and fifteen at Dungarvan. 5. Kilwatermoy, endowed; built to accommodate 168, and only five present when the Assistant-Commissioner of Endowed Schools visited. 6. A few parochial schools, some of them without pupils or teachers. 7. Private schools, chiefly in the larger towns, in which a small fee is charged.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—There are Convent, Christian Brothers', and various other schools in the city of Waterford.

Through the district there are some Church Education and hedge schools.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald:—

Six Christian Brothers' schools;
Four Erasmus Smith's English Schools;
Some Church Education schools;
A few hedge schools;
A few dame schools.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—Outside the city of Limerick, with the exception of one Christian Brothers' school in Adare, and one Incorporated Society's English school in Newport, there are scarcely any non-National schools for the poor of this district, and certainly none of them deserving of a local habitation and a name in those pages or anywhere else.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The other schools for the poor within the district are three schools conducted by the Christian Brothers at Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Bruff, besides some private or hedge schools in the remote localities of the district.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—There are three Christian Brothers' schools, four Convent schools, about a dozen Church Education schools, and some score of private adventure schools.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—There are forty-five other schools for the poor in this district; of these three (two in Tralee and one in Dingle) are conducted by Christian Brothers, fourteen are Church schools, and twenty-eight are private or hedge schools; these last are situated in remote and mountainous localities unsupplied with National schools.

The parish priests of the respective localities are making laudable exertions to introduce National schools into these places, but the difficulty of procuring sites, and the poverty of the people, considerably retard these efforts.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—So far as I can learn there are about ten schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, and a few hedge schools, perhaps ten in number. The former have a very small attendance, and the latter are in every way *wretched*. In a few years there will not be a vestige of the hedge schools. In point of fact these have long since ceased to affect the attendance and welfare of National schools.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—There is one convent school in the district not connected with the Board, viz., that at Mitchellstown.

In Fermoy, Mitchellstown, and Charleville there are schools conducted by the Christian Brothers. In Doneraile there is a boys' school supported by Viscount Doneraile.

The only other non-National schools for the poor in this district are the Church Education Society's schools, of which there is one in almost every parish, and a few adventure or hedge schools. Schools of this latter class are sensibly diminishing in number; they exist only in localities as yet insufficiently provided with National schools.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—There are several parochial schools within the district, exclusively attended by Protestant children. There are also a few hedge schools scattered over the districts.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—I have not been long enough in this district to ascertain the number of non-National schools exactly; there are probably about thirty of various kinds not in connexion with the Board.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—A large number of parochial schools under the management of the Established Church clergymen.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—There are about thirty, including a number of small Protestant parochial schools, four or five hedge schools, and six large establishments conducted by the Christian Brothers, Presentation Monks, and Sisters of Charity and Mercy.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

No. 3.—*Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the Character of those added.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—No increase.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr Dugan.—An evening school in connexion with a large shirt-making establishment, known as the "Foyle factory," obtained aid from the Board.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—Two schools, Fermoyle and Ramoan, were added during the year. They have been a long time in existence as Church Education schools, and may be reckoned as good ordinary schools.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—Two schools have been added within the year. One of these is in an excellent new house, under a good teacher, and is likely to prove efficient; the other is in an unsuitable room, and under but a middling teacher, though so far as numbers are concerned it is very successful.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Two non-vested schools likely to be efficiently conducted and useful. There was one inoperative school removed from the roll.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—Two new schools have been added; Ballerin and Dungiven; both very good houses, and favourably situated to secure a large attendance of pupils. The first is under the management of a Roman Catholic clergyman, the second under that of a gentleman of the Established Church.

One day school and three evening schools were struck off during the year on account of low attendance.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—Nine day and three evening schools were taken into connexion with the Board during the year. All very largely attended. Four of these were new schools, and five were schools formerly in connexion with the Church Education Society.

Three day schools and one evening school were struck off the roll of National schools, having ceased operation.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molley.—Yes, two, St. George's and Hill Hall, to which grants have been made, and there are five application cases under the consideration of the Board. Grants made to some evening schools also. There was one school removed from the roll; house considered unsuitable.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—Shrigley infant and Saintfield female schools were added during the year. Both are non-vested. The buildings are good, fairly furnished and fitted up. The attendance at the infant school will average about seventy, and the female school about forty.

Movilla-street female school was struck off during the year, the average attendance being insufficient, the house unsuitable, and the mistress incapacitated for further discharge of duty from old age and infirmity.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kenly.—Two new schools have been completed, and commenced operation within the past year; they are Barnesmore male and female National schools; both are vested in trustees. Two non-vested schools were removed from roll during the year.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—Four added; one in consequence of the boys and girls being removed to separate rooms, one re-opened which had been struck off the roll; one in a remote island, and the other in an almost inaccessible mountain.

Two of these schools are well attended; the others have an average of about thirty each.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—The Enniskillen model schools were opened in the month of September. No ordinary National schools were added during the past year; but the Board's grants have been withdrawn from four non-vested schools; and one vested school has been placed on the suspended list.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—One new school, Moyne, non-vested, County Tyrone, taken into connexion during the year. This school was formerly under the Wesleyan Methodist body, and not in receipt of aid from any other society. Also Burr school, non-vested, County Tyrone, which had been struck off owing to the unsuitableness of the former house, has, during the year, been restored to the roll, a new house having been provided.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Three day schools and one evening school, all non-vested, were added during the year.

Two non-vested schools have been struck off the roll of National schools. One of these had been closed from want of attendance, the other was amalgamated with a National school in the same town.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—Five day schools and one evening school have been taken into connexion during the year, all of which promise to be useful and well attended. There was one evening school discontinued for want of sufficient attendance.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—Three new schools were taken into connexion during the year, viz., Kilelief female roll, No. 9,866, Annahilt free endowed male, roll No. 9,883, and Annahilt free endowed females, roll No. 9,884. The two latter built and endowed from a bequest, have been established for many years; all are rural schools, and likely to command a fair attendance of pupils.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

Two schools viz., Ballykeel (1) roll No. 3,097, and Newcastle male, roll No. 9,664, were closed during the year; in each case the Board's grants were cancelled in consequence of an insufficient attendance of pupils.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—No increase.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—No increase. One school was struck off on account of the average attendance being too low to warrant payment of salary to the teacher.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—Two schools (one of which, however, was in connexion before) were added during the year, viz., Deel Bridge and Inver. Both are non-vested.

Inver National school-house is a thatched cottage with boarded floor, and accommodates sixty-seven pupils. Its position, north-east of Belmullet, is remote from schools, and it has not yet had time to succeed.

Deel Bridge National school-house is a slated and boarded cottage, capable of containing forty-four pupils. It is situated in a neighbourhood hitherto unprovided with the means of education. There were four schools removed from roll during the year.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Four schools were received into connexion with the Board during the year. Two others have been built, and will be, probably, very soon connected. The general character of the school-houses is good, of some excellent.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Two non-vested schools, Cloonenure, female, and Kilnagross, were added to the roll during the year. The former, which is in a fair state of efficiency, is conducted in a house built by the teacher at her own expense. The latter is well attended, but the school-house, a rented cabin, is one of the worst in the district. A building grant was made for the establishment of a third school, but the manager and two of the trustees do not feel themselves at liberty to accept it. One school was removed from roll during the year.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—An increase of one school.

District 24, Ballieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—One building grant has been made: the house is to be vested in the Commissioners, and to supersede one in existence: and a grant of salary to a rural school in a house rented by the teacher.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—Three schools have been added during the year:—

Slane Parochial (mixed).
Saint Mary's Infant (Balbriggan).
Yellow Furze, female.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—But one applicant case came under my notice since I took charge of Westport district—namely, PARTREE school, situated on the narrow strip of land between Loughs Carra and Mask. The village of Partree, which is intersected by the road from Westport to Ballinrobe, forms part of the property of Sir Robert Lyach Blosse, bart., the proprietor and patron of the school.

On the day of my visit there was an attendance of over seventy children, and I found on inquiry that a satisfactory *average* attendance could be reckoned on. As there was no school within three miles of the village, and this was a *bonâ fide* poor school, grants were made on the usual conditions, and thus a serious educational vacuum was filled up.

The lease has been executed in the case of Lettergesh, a boys' and girls' (separate) school to be erected on the road from Salrue to Tully, Connemara. It is to be hoped that the building of this and of the other schools for which grants have been made (Drumslide mixed, and Glan Island, boys' and girls') will be proceeded with without delay.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—No increase.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Four have been added to the roll. Two in operation, both non-vested.

Ballyeloghan, female, held in a pretty good house, and rather well furnished.

It is going on satisfactorily.

Bellinaseraw, a mixed school, held in an excellent slated stone house, very well fitted-up and furnished. The attendance is rather small. It has been taken into connexion very lately. The pupils are Protestants of the Established and Presbyterian Churches. The manager and teacher are members of the Established Church. The school is in a satisfactory state.

Two vested school-houses are to be built, they will each have a male and a female school, and supersede two mixed schools now held in bad small houses, one of which is peculiarly unfit for a school.

Clontymullan, a non-vested school, held in an old house with mud walls. The house fell down last winter, and the pupils have gone to the surrounding National schools.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—One small school, Rathregan, with an average attendance of about twenty pupils, has been added during the year.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—Josephian infant and Manor-street female and infant schools were taken into connexion by the Commissioners in the last term of the year. The three were established by Sisters of Charity, who visit them daily to give religious instruction to the children, and are conducted by lay teachers, who receive their class salary from the Board, and the fees from the pupils. These schools are largely

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

attended, even on Saturdays, by the children of people in the humblest circumstances, and are a great blessing to the localities in which they are situate.

Three schools were removed from roll during the year.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—Three schools were added during the year, each under a male teacher, and having a mixed attendance of boys and girls; they were required, and are likely to prove useful in their respective localities.

There was one school struck off the roll during the year.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—Five schools have been added during the year, viz.:—

Carrick male and female, two well built, and well furnished schools commanding a large attendance.

Newtown male, in a temporary cabin, under a fairly qualified teacher.

Clydagh female, in a good house, under a second-class teacher, and commanding a fair attendance.

Castlegrove, a beautifully built and well furnished house; at present closed for want of a teacher.

There were two schools removed from roll during the year.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—No increase. One school was struck off the roll during the year, because the house was wholly unfit for educational purposes.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—Two non-vested mixed schools have been added on the Arran Isles, one on the large island (Arranmore), and one on the South island. The houses are conveniently situated, and as well lighted and as commodious as many of the non-vested school-houses in other parts of the district.

I found a large attendance in each of them when I reported on them as applicant schools in November last. The manager is zealous and energetic in the cause of education, and I have no doubt these schools will prove a great blessing to the islanders.

There was one school struck off roll during the year.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—No increase.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—Two schools have been added—namely, Leamore and Boheraphuca. Both schools command a good attendance, and are efficiently conducted. There is not another National school within five miles of Leamore.

Desrpark Infant and Boher Evening schools were struck off.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—Within the past year two schools have been taken into connexion with the Board; one situated on the banks of the Grand Canal, about midway between Sallins and Robertstown, and the other (which had been previously aided by grants from the Church Education Society) is convenient to the Protestant Church of Rathangan. In both cases the schools are under the management of the Protestant rector, and the attendance of pupils is much below the usual standard; the grants of the Board have therefore been confined to the supplying of books and apparatus, and it is very doubtful whether the attendance will ever entitle the managers to claim pecuniary aid towards the payment of their teachers' salaries.

There was one school removed from roll.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—No increase.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Only an increase of one school, which is favourably situated. It was only lately established, and is likely to be a very useful one.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—One school added in 1867.

Tillystown, non-vested, with an average attendance of fifty pupils, school-house remarkably suitable, lately built, and fitted in a perfect manner, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Healy, of Lower Bray.

One department of a double school, Clologe, county Wexford, was discontinued, it having been found that a "mixed" school for boys and girls, under a female teacher, would suffice for the diminished number in attendance.

A nominal decrease of one other school, viz., Ballinastoe, county Wicklow.

But this had no existence as a National school; the teacher resigned immediately after the Commissioners had been applied to by Viscount Powerscourt for a grant in aid, and the school, previously connected with the Church Education Society, was finally abandoned.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—I. Garryhinch. Excellent slated house, residence, apparatus, first class teacher, sixty pupils; no provision heretofore.

II. Timahinch. Excellent slated house—3d teacher, apparatus, forty pupils; no provision heretofore.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The only new schools in this district are the Lough Cutra male and female, which were taken into connexion in the early part of the year. The school-house is a beautiful and commodious building, capable of accommodating 100 children, with a comfortable residence for the teachers attached to it. The teachers of both departments are trained, and promise to be very efficient, as far as I can judge from the state of the schools, which are progressing favourably, and already display a fair proficiency.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—One, the Marydyke evening, added, at which, since it opened, the attendance has been very irregular. There were two day schools removed from roll.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Two schools added to the roll of this district during the year. One a building case in Queen's County, and the other a non-vested school, situated near Athy.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Two added. Both vested in trustees.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Tipperary male infant, with an average attendance of 150, has been added within the year. This will, I believe, be a very useful school, as there has not hitherto been more than one-third of the boys of school-going age in this town receiving any education whatever. Building grants have been made for the Martinstown male and female schools. These are to supersede the Clareen National school, which is held in a small mud cabin, with accommodation for about forty pupils, yet having an average attendance of ninety. Lord Derby has, during the year, built two beautiful school-houses, Monard male and female, at a cost of about £1,200, which are in every respect models of what school-houses ought to be. The only aid given by the Board to these schools is that of inspection and school requisites, his lordship paying the salaries of all the teachers himself. These amount to about £200 per annum.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—One school (Coan female) was added to the district during the year. This is likely to become a useful school.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Affane, Modeligo male, Modeligo female. The former of an average character; the two latter of fair efficiency and great promise; all under active local supervision, and situated where they were badly wanted. There will be an average attendance of about eighty in each of them; and not only are they supplying a great local want, but they are stimulating a desire for education in adjoining parishes, where the means of instruction are still inadequate, and have been so for a long time past.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—No increase. Newmarket, a mixed school, was taken into connexion, and there was one school, Tramore, removed from roll.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—No increase.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—Drumlane female; small, but effective. Boher female; very recently added to the list; supplies a want much felt previously. Kilhane evening; likely to prove very successful; has not yet been inspected by me. Bolvoir male; re-opened after suspension, and working well.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—There were three new National schools established in the district during the past year. The Meanus National school, in the parish of Bruff, and the Mount Pleasant male and female National schools, in the parish of Morgans, near Foynes. These are very neatly fitted up with all the necessary appliances and aids for teaching, and are doing the work of education in their localities most satisfactorily. Besides these, there are fourteen building applications to which grants have been made by the Commissioners, and which will in all probability be ready for the reception of pupils in the course of the ensuing year.

District 53, Cloamel; Mr. O'Hara.—There has been an increase of five schools during the year, namely, Glenanore male and female, Co. Waterford; Ballylooby male and female, Co. Tipperary; and Upper Newtown female, Co. Tipperary. There is an application pending for aid to a male school at Upper Newtown. All these are non-vested and rural schools. They are well built and well furnished. Those at Ballylooby, in particular, are in every respect, as well designed, as well finished, and as commodious as if they had been built at the Board's expense, and under the direction of the Board of Works. They owe their existence to the spirit and energy of the Rev. W. Shannon, R.C.C., who visits them almost daily.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—One non-vested school has been taken into connexion; and grants for the building of five double schools, vested in local trustees, have been made.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—The following building cases were added during the year:—

	Parish.	Vested in	Observations.
Derrygalon, . . m. } Do. . . f. }	Drumtarriffe, .	Commissioners, .	To be built in '68.
Castleview, . . f.	Macloneigh, . .	Trustees, . .	Do.
Umeraboy, . . m.	Kilmeen, . .	Do. . .	Do.
Do. . . f.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
Hollymount, . . m.	Drishane, . .	Do. . .	Do.
Do. . . f.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
Cloghooley, . . m.	Do. . .	Commissioners, .	Do.
Do. . . f.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
Cronrea, mixed, . .	Kilmeen, . .	Trustees, . .	Do.

Ahinagh mixed non-vested, parish Ahinagh. This school was opened in October, and has an attendance of about sixty pupils, over ninety on rolls. The house is slated, fairly lighted and furnished with out-offices attached; a classical teacher, likely to rise under the Board, has charge. I cannot yet speak of its efficiency.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—Glenogue mixed school, vested in the Commissioners, commenced operations in February, the erection of the building having been then completed. It is conducted by an efficient trained teacher, and is likely to prove a good school. That it was much required in the locality is shown by the fact that the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

manager has had to refuse admission to several children, on account of insufficiency of space to accommodate them. The average attendance at present is over seventy, and application has been made to the Commissioners for a grant of salary to an assistant teacher. There were two schools removed from roll during the year.

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the Character of those added.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—Ballinskelligs male and female National schools, vested in the Commissioners, were at length completed and opened for business towards the close of the year. The house is superiorly constructed, the masonry being excellent, and all the workmanship interiorly being equally satisfactory. The rooms are 30 × 20, the windows are large, and can be easily opened for ventilation, and the furniture and fittings are convenient.

This plan for No. 6 National school-houses on the ground floor, greatly excels the ordinary No. 6 plan, and should supersede the latter.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour. One school of the ordinary rural non-vested class, was added during the year; it occupies an isolated position near the Berehaven mines, is tolerably fair, and is attended by the children of the neighbouring fishermen, about thirty on an average. A building grant for two schools in the same part of the district has also been obtained, and application has been made for aid to a non-vested school in the parish of Skull. The Bantry No. 3 school was removed from the roll during the year.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—Gurranes and Borloigh; these promise fairly. Templemartin; house good, but the attendance will always be small.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillie.—Four schools have been added, viz.,

Ballygarvan male, } Building case; vested in trustees.
Do. female, }

Durah; a very good house, handsomely furnished, and well supplied with apparatus.

Angel Guardians; a fair house; attendance averages ninety-five; non-vested.

No. 4.—*General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.*

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

District 1, Lettorkenny; Mr. Barrett.—The nature of the accommodation is, on the whole, very fair; the amount is sufficient for the number of pupils who attend from about the middle of March to the middle of November, but not sufficient for the numbers who attend during the remaining four months.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—The nature and amount of accommodation in the schools are on the whole very fair. In some of the remote districts, however, the desks and floor spaces in the rooms are quite inadequate for the large numbers of pupils that crowd into them during the winter months. The great majority of schools are suitably provided with desks and black boards, and have the walls furnished with maps, diagrams, and tablets.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—The accommodation is in most instances good, and there is constantly an improvement taking place in this respect both in the erection from time to time of new school-houses to take the place of unsuitable ones, and in the enlargement and improvement, when required, of existing school-houses. There are few cases in this district in which there is room for complaint as to the accommodation afforded.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The accommodation in the majority of school-rooms is suitable and sufficient, but in about twelve cases it is bad. These are chiefly old houses situated in poor localities. In the town of Ballyclare there is not a moderately decent or suitable school-house.

Fifty-one school-houses want play-grounds. In many instances the public roads are so used, but the practice is dangerous and objectionable.

Out-offices are wanting for thirty-five schools, and there are nineteen others where the accommodation of this kind is not such as decency requires.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—With one exception, viz., Castlefin, the spare accommodation is quite sufficient for average attendance.

The school-rooms in many instances have been allowed to get out of repair, and will require to be put into proper order.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—There is ample accommodation as to space for all the school-going population in the district, and much of it of the very best quality; but in many cases damp walls are a serious drawback on the comfort of the school. This very general defect seems to be little thought of by managers or committees. They see maps, charts, and other wall appliances decaying and rotting in perpetual damp, without making the slightest effort to remedy the evil. The air in such houses is chill and unwholesome; the children, especially in winter, have no appearance of being comfortable, and in times of epidemic they suffer severely. When dust lights on the walls it adheres, and if attempted to be swept off it adheres the closer, or follows, in dirty streaks, the moving brush.

The best schools in the district are those on the Mercer's Estate, and among the worst are those on that of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—With few exceptions the school-houses are good, and afford ample accommodation for the number of pupils in attendance.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—In several of the town schools the space is

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

limited, some of the managers, who would be desirous to remedy this defect, cannot do so, from one cause or another.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The accommodation, both as regards its nature and amount, is, on the whole, good. A large number of the buildings are excellent in every respect, and are fitted up and furnished with judgment and taste; but on the other hand there are several bad schoolhouses in the district. I expect, however, that these will be either rebuilt or repaired in the present year.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—In most of the schools the accommodation is good as regards space, furniture, and every essential particular. There are twenty-seven schools which could hardly be surpassed in this respect; most of the rest are fair, and a few middling.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—The houses in this district are, with few exceptions, totally unfitted for school purposes, being mere cabins erected or rented by the teachers. It will be a matter of great difficulty and of considerable time to make a change for the better. The local parties have been so long accustomed to these wretched houses, that they have ceased to look upon them unfavourably, and refuse to improve them.

In some cases there is a difficulty in procuring sites for new houses, as the landlords in such places oppose the National system of education, but these are much fewer than might be expected from the number of times this excuse is laid before the Inspector and the Board.

Wherever a site can be procured I think the Commissioners should insist upon proper school accommodation being provided.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—About twenty of the school-houses are very badly adapted for school purposes. The most common defect that exists is, the walls are low, hence both light and ventilation are imperfect. The floor space, except in a few cases, is sufficient. One-half the houses are thatched.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The school-room accommodation as to space is, in general, fairly adequate to the numbers in attendance. In some cases better furniture is needed; but on the whole the accommodation is better now than it was at the beginning of 1887. One old and unsuitable house has been superseded by a new and suitable one, and several other school-rooms have been improved. Two vested houses have been built during the year. These are to take the place of houses which were very bad indeed.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—The accommodation as regards space is, on the whole, satisfactory. The furniture of many of the schools is not well arranged. The school-rooms, with very few exceptions, are well lighted and ventilated.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—There are four or five unsuitable school-houses, but, generally speaking, the buildings are appropriate, and afford fair accommodation for the attendance.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—With very few exceptions the school-houses afford sufficient accommodation for the pupils in attendance; the school buildings are generally good.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—About fourteen of the school-houses in this district are bad, either in original construction or in state of repair; and in addition, there are three others which, although not bad, yet afford insufficient accommodation for the attendance. One of these cases is a town school, the manager of which has in hands a considerable sum for the erection of a commodious school-house; and in five others the managers are most anxious to replace the present unsuitable structures by good roomy houses. An effort in this direction will probably be made in the course of the present year. In the great majority, however, the school-houses are easily distinguishable from the farmers' dwellings in the neighbourhood, by being not only better built, but also cleaner in external appearance.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—The accommodation afforded in the schools in this district is in general sufficient in amount, and of a tolerably fair kind. There are, however, some schools for which it is inadequate and unsuitable. Among those may be named Annamar, Creggandaff, Fourtowns, Mill-street (Newry), Dorsy, Cullyhanna, and Analong male and female schools.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—The school accommodation is of the most unsatisfactory character in more than half the schools. At all times damp, dark, badly ventilated, ill-provided with the proper furniture and apparatus, and destitute of organization, these school-houses are, in addition, at certain seasons subject to a thronging which renders it well nigh impossible for the teacher to go through his business, and almost reduces him to despair, for he has to solve the problem how, without assistance, and with accommodation for thirty or forty pupils, to teach one hundred.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—There are a large number of excellent schools, commodious, well lighted and fitted-up. But, on the contrary, there are some very defective. However, the managers seem all willing to build new schools, where they are very badly required. And I feel little doubt that before a few years all such schools will disappear. There is sometimes a difficulty in getting leases; and the people in some of the localities are so poor as to render collections for building difficult. In many instances Mr. Vere Foster has liberally subscribed, or promised assistance.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—One school was struck off the roll during the year for inefficiency and low average attendance.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Notwithstanding the defective nature of the accommodation in several schools, and the publicity that has been given to Mr. Vere

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Foster's generous offer to assist in the erection of suitable buildings, it is to be regretted that very few managers in this district are availing themselves of the opportunity thus presented. Most of the school-houses, however, are sufficiently large and comfortable.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—In 46 of 122 the school-room accommodation is ample, and little is to be desired as to improvement. Nineteen of these are vested in the Commissioners. In twenty-eight cases the houses are not suitable, not having been erected for the purpose, and are borne with, as schools are necessary, and better cannot be procured; and in the remainder, with sufficient space, the accommodation may be classed as fair or middling.

In the workhouse schools there is ample accommodation, and in the model schools the space is quite too limited.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—The amount of accommodation is sufficient for the attendance in nine-tenths of the schools. The want of suitable premises and out-offices is felt in one-third of the schools.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—Some of the schools belong to the class built and maintained entirely by private funds, and known as *non-vested*; the others are vested in the Commissioners. Indeed in travelling through this district the two classes may for the most part be distinguished at a glance. Slate roofs, enclosed grounds, cleanly and well-furnished rooms, being the general features of the one; thatched roofs, the absence of play-grounds and offices, and in many cases scanty furniture and earthen floors, distinguishing the other class of schools.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The accommodation is not suitable, except in the case of thirty-seven schools, fourteen of which are vested in the Board, and twenty-three in trustees; there are besides this number a few in which the accommodation is both adequate and suitable. There are altogether eighteen houses in the district which are in every point of view unfit to hold the schools in them.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—A great many of the houses are thatched cabins with damp clay floors and windows so small and so low in the walls, that proper ventilation is nearly impossible in winter when the doors must be closed.

The desks are often too narrow and too sloping, so that the children cannot easily write on them.

Were there not in most years so great a quantity of turf in the boggy district, the rooms in many cases would be unfit for use some months in the year from the great damp of the floor and walls. The clocks and maps suffer greatly from the dampness of the walls.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—In only one school in the district has the attendance exceeded the necessary amount of accommodation. This has been in the infants' department of the Athboy National schools, where the average daily attendance for the past year has been 45·2 boys, and 44·1 girls. The manager, to remedy this state of things, transferred a sufficient number of more grown-up pupils to the boys' and girls' departments.

In almost every other instance the accommodation is more than sufficient for the attendance, the average daily attendance at all the schools in the district, excluding model, convent, and workhouse schools, being only 29·6 pupils.

In fifty-one schools the average daily attendance is under 30, in thirty-seven schools it is under 40, in five under 50, in eight under 70, in two under 100, and in only three instances in the entire district does the average daily attendance exceed 100.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—The accommodation afforded by the schools of the district is in general ample, much more than what is required by the Board; for, whilst the average attendance at each of the seventy-five ordinary National schools in operation during the year, and which I inspected, was only 50·5, the number of pupils which each on the average can accommodate (allowing eight square feet for every pupil) is ninety-three. In only one instance did the number in average attendance exceed the number which the school is capable of accommodating, and in this case the manager has been requested to transfer some of the children to some of his other schools, whereas, in the cases of nineteen schools their average attendance did not equal half the number they could accommodate. Of the remaining nineteen schools in operation, the eight model schools, one Poor Law Union school, three prison schools, two evening schools, and one of the two convent schools afforded sufficient accommodation to the pupils that attended them. The second convent school has a much larger attendance than the dimensions of the school-rooms would warrant; but owing to the excellent arrangements which prevail in it, the instruction proceeds without any obstruction, and the rooms are kept supplied with good air. The manager, to whom I spoke about the wants of adequate accommodation, made an effort during the year to enlarge the school-house, but was unsuccessful. I have no doubt that ere long he will raise it another story or extend it laterally, as the anxiety of the parents to send their children to this school is very great.

All the school-houses, except that on Lambay Island, are slated; the walls of nearly all are plastered and floors boarded; and all, with just a couple of exceptions, have out-offices attached to them. Thirty of the seventy-nine ordinary schools in the district at the close of the year have residences for the teachers attached to them. So far as the school-houses, &c., of the district are concerned, there is very little to be desired, but much to be commended.

I may here mention that of the seventy-nine ordinary town and rural schools in the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

district, two are held in houses vested in the Commissioners, and fourteen in houses vested in trustees, two in houses secured by bond, and the remaining sixty-one are non-vested.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—Taking into account space, flooring, light, ventilation, &c., fully thirty, or nearly one-fourth of the number of schools in the district, are badly adapted to their present use. In my opinion the majority of those schools should never have been received into connexion with the Board. Thirty others may be described as pretty good, the remaining sixty-seven as tolerably fair. I feel much pleasure in being able to add that in three of the worst cases in the district, new and suitable school buildings have lately been commenced, and will be soon ready for the reception of pupils.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—The vested and double schools, as a rule, are not deficient in size, but many of the non-vested mixed schools are much too small for the due accommodation of the pupils who attend them in the full season. In several of these cases there is a prospect of the erection of more suitable houses.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The school-houses in this district are, with some few exceptions, very good, affording ample accommodation to the pupils in attendance. Three houses have been put in thorough repair by managers during the year, and the manager promises to get the necessary repairs executed in two other houses early this year.

As a good school-house, neatly kept, is a principal feature in the education of our poor, I have always directed special attention to this very important point. In my opinion it is a great mistake to grant aid to a school held in a cabin, or any other house where due attention cannot be given to neatness, cleanliness, and order, as these are subjects in which the Irish poor require education as much as in any other.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—With a few exceptions in which houses of a temporary character are rented, the accommodation, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging, seems to be quite sufficient for the attendance. Indeed in some cases the rooms are much too large; and are, in consequence, cold and cheerless in winter. I may add, however, that I have not yet seen the schools in January, February, and March, when the attendance in the rural localities is at its highest.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—There are five or six school-houses in which the floor space is insufficient for the average attendance, allowing the usual eight square feet for each pupil. Four or five others are altogether of an inferior character, and only tolerated on the ground that, if struck off the roll, there is no likelihood of their being replaced by buildings of a better class.

With these exceptions, the school accommodation in this district is satisfactory.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—Nearly eighty per cent. of the school-houses are good or fair buildings, well lighted and comfortable; very few are decidedly bad. Two excellent school-houses have been built this year, and two others much improved as regards light and ventilation. There is not sufficient accommodation in a few of the rural school-houses, when the attendance is greatest.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—The school accommodation of this district is generally satisfactory, the houses solidly built, and except in two cases, covered with slated roofs, the school-rooms boarded and sufficiently commodious in most instances; the windows pretty numerous in general, and large enough to admit a fair allowance of air and light, except during the gloomy days of winter.

In Baltiboys, Blessington male, and a few other school-houses which had been built when educational requirements were less correctly understood than they are at present; the windows are placed at much too low an elevation from the floors of the school-rooms, the vitiated air of the latter can find no vent therefore for its escape, but rests like a cloud over the heads of the pupils, the attention of the latter is withdrawn from their appointed tasks, and directed to the passengers in the adjacent street or road; and the light on its entrance into the school-room, instead of falling on the walls or furniture, is reflected from the floor, and renders the tablets and wall fittings still more obscure from the force of contrast.

Some improvement in the apartments provided for the use of the teachers, and in the repairs and fitting-up of the school-houses have been effected during the past twelve months; but the attention of the patrons and managers has been unfortunately diverted from this desirable reform, owing partly to the increasing difficulty which they experience in getting suitable teachers, and still more in consequence of the unsettled state of the country at large.

The new convent school at Lucan, however, has within the same period been fitted up in a most tasteful, but comparatively inexpensive style; the desks, book-presses, &c., are models of ingenuity and fitness of design; and all the arrangements connected with the school-house and "community;" buildings reflect the highest credit upon the parochial clergymen who superintended the erection of the buildings, and also on the gifted superioress who subsequently undertook the fitting up of the school-rooms, and (on many occasions) actually supplied the workmen with most valuable suggestions for the improvement of their designs.

District, 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—The schools of this district may be divided into 5 classes:—1st, 9 convent schools; 2nd, 12 infant schools; 3rd, 23 schools attended

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

by boys only; 4th, 24 schools attended by girls only; and 5th, mixed schools, attended by both.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

1st—The nine convent schools, which have an average attendance of close on 1,900, or twenty-nine per cent. of all the National school children of the district, have rooms large, lofty, and well ventilated, and the accommodation is good; most of them have play-grounds.

2nd—In 6 or 7 of the 12 infants' schools the accommodation is bad, the rooms too small, and either no play-ground, or a very indifferent one. In the largest of this class, the St. Andrew's infant, which has an average attendance of 246, the infants have to climb up a stairs of nearly fifty steps to reach their school-room. Going up and down this stairs occupies the greater part of their school-day. If there are too many in the school-room, they are sent out here; it is the only place they have for recreation. Besides, this infants' school-room is the passage to the two senior schools, and the tramping of children going in and out never ceases. Then there is no class-room. John-street infant is much worse, and James's-street infant is a ruin. The former has not space for half the children who attend it, and neither has any play-ground. Leeson-lane infants' and Townsend-street, are also over-crowded and quite unsuitable. No teachers can preserve order in such schools. These infants' schools are very important in a district like this, where more than one-third of the pupils attending the National schools are under 7 years of age.

3rd—In 19 or 20 of the 23 boys' schools the rooms are sufficiently large for the attendance, and the accommodation is fair. But James's-street male and Tallaght male are in a deplorable state.

4th—In 3 also of the 24 female schools, the accommodation is very bad, viz., James's-street infant, Tallaght female, John-street female.

5th—In one of the mixed schools the accommodation is very bad, viz., Dolphin's-barn.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The amount of accommodation is sufficient, and in many instances more than sufficient.

The nature of the accommodation is in many cases not satisfactory, the rooms not being sufficiently wide, which is unfavourable to draft teaching.

Many of the schools are uncomfortable, from the doors being badly placed, and without porches to keep off the wind.

Some of them are too low, and in a great many the children suffer from cold for want of fire. In some the fire-place is badly placed, at the end of a long room.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The character of the school accommodation continues to improve, though by slow degrees. School-houses taken into connexion in recent years, are nearly all well adapted to their purpose, and in some of the older houses substantial improvements, as respects either building or school furniture, have been effected in the year now closed. In 1863, when Mr. Vere Foster collected statistics relative to all the National school buildings, thirty out of eighty-four schools in this district had not *boarded floors*. At present the number without such floors is twenty-nine out of a total of ninety-eight.

Thirty schools have no privies, and in several other cases such offices are so defective as to be either useless or a positive inconvenience.

Forty-three schools are without teachers' residences.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Very fairly distributed; schools in operation fully equal to the wants of each locality. At most two schools required.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—Of the eighty-nine schools in this district, thirty-five are vested in the Commissioners, seven are vested in trustees, and the remainder, of which six are Poor Law Unions, are non-vested. The schools vested in Commissioners are generally suitably furnished, and sufficiently large to accommodate those who attend at all seasons. Of the non-vested schools only six are defective, and in one of these cases the local proprietor has offered to build a new house.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—The accommodation is, in general, good and sufficient; a few schools, however, are sometimes overcrowded.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—The accommodation in the schools is ample and suitable, except in about four cases. With respect to two of these, steps will be taken early in 1868 to remedy shortcomings.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—I have not as yet inspected *all* the schools of the district, owing to illness. So far as I have seen the accommodation in the vested schools is, generally speaking, quite adequate; but in several of the non-vested schools it is not at all sufficient for the number of pupils who attend.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—With the exception already mentioned, the number of school-houses is adequate to the wants of the population; but in too many instances they are quite too small—in sixteen cases not more than half the size requisite to the attendance. Hence during the summer months, and too often in winter, also, the classes are taught as much in the open air (either in the play-ground, or under the shelter of a hedge) as in the school-room. In several instances the managers are most anxious to provide the necessary accommodation, but they are prevented either by want of means or from their inability to procure suitable sites whereon to build. There are, however, a

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

few instances in which the managers appear to take very little, if any, interest in the matter.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—With a few exceptions the schools are well built, roomy, and ventilated.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Except in very few instances, there is quite sufficient space for school exercises. In every case the furniture is adequate. Light is defective in about ten schools. In a few of those upon the upper floor the side walls are not high enough, and defective ventilation is therefore inevitable. The vested schools are of the average kind; but there are some non-vested schools (built almost entirely from the contributions of the people) which far surpass them in structure. There is a too frequent and general want of fires in winter, and a few schools have no fire-place. In nearly all the school-houses the floor is boarded; in schools on the upper story necessarily so; in those on the lower story almost invariably so. Altogether the school accommodation is rather satisfactory than otherwise.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—The accommodation is fully equal to the average attendance.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—The *amount* of the accommodation in National schools in this district is generally sufficient; in some cases, during the summer months, it is too limited; in winter it is in excess.

The *nature* of the accommodation is, on the other hand, susceptible of great improvement. Some houses being of an inferior description, indifferently furnished and fitted, and without play-grounds, or suitable school offices.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—So little change has taken place within the year just elapsed, in either the nature or amount of the accommodation in the schools (considering the district in its entirety), that my report for 1866 requires hardly any variation in its statement. Any changes made have been in the right direction, such as replacing clay by boarded floors, &c., &c.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The accommodation is, on the whole, sufficient for the attendance, and generally of a satisfactory character.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—The accommodation is generally very fair, but in the midsummer season, when the attendance is at its *maximum*, several of the schools are inconveniently overcrowded. The provisions for ventilation, too, are in many instances defective.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—Good, save in the case of twenty-five schools, of which nine are rather indifferent, and sixteen really bad.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—In about *one-fifth* of the schools the amount of floor space is quite *inadequate;* in the remainder it may be called fair. I have no fault to find, generally speaking, as to furniture and lighting. The latter I look on as most indispensable in any school. As I mentioned before, about twelve new apartments are likely to be added during the year '68, unless the Board of Works throw obstacles in the way.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—Forty-nine of the schools are vested, and in these (with one exception) the accommodation is sufficient. Ten of these are not in operation at present. Of the non-vested schools (fifty-three in number) eight do not present sufficient accommodation for the pupils in average attendance.

Eight of the non-vested schools have thatched roofs and floors of clay or mortar; two have thatched roofs and boarded floors; and six have slated roofs and clay or mortar floors.

Some of the school-houses vested in the Commissioners are sadly out of repair, and have been so since before my appointment to the district. The tardiness of the Board of Works in effecting repairs and improvements in such schools is a frequent subject of complaint on the part of managers.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—In the large majority of the schools of this district the accommodation is most unexceptionable. Of the non-vested school-houses, Portmagee, Aghatubrid, male and female, Ballycarherry Castle, Lohar, Cahersiveen, and Glenlough afford very inferior accommodation. These houses were originally built for peasant dwellings, and were rudely fitted and furnished, as for the time being suitable houses could not be provided. In three of these cases grants have been made by the Commissioners for new buildings, and in the remaining two applications for grants are still pending.

Of the schools vested in trustees, Rathmore female affords inadequate room for the large and increased average attendance, a consequence of its reputation for efficiency. The Kilgarvan male National school, vested in the Commissioners, has not been improved, as respects its accommodation generally, though application was made some years since for aid to enlarge it, and though the great need of such enlargement has been frequently urged by myself and by Mr. Sheridan. The want of floor space, of desk accommodation sufficient for the large attendance, and the want of light, have been often mentioned in reports of inspection visits, as also the readiness of the local parties to contribute towards remedying these defects. I believe the cause of this most objectionable state of things is the want of business promptitude or the utter negligence of the Board of Works. To the same cause must be ascribed the vexatious slowness with which vested houses are repaired.

District 58, Bantry, Mr. Seymour.—Although the number of school-houses vested in

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the Commissioners is much smaller in this than in my late district (Westport), being 22 and 43 per cent., respectively, of the whole, yet the average accommodation here is about as good as it was there. The reason is, that there are in this district a good number of substantial slated houses tolerably furnished, which have been established by local parties independently of the Board's aid, and which are more or less adapted for school purposes, while in the west of Mayo and Galway we have little or no medium between the excellent arrangements of the vested buildings, and the utter unsuitableness and inconvenience of the majority of the school-houses of the non-vested class.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—The schools are nearly all over-crowded in summer. At other seasons the accommodation is sufficient.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillie.—The accommodation is generally good. In a few instances the school-rooms are too small for the numbers in attendance, but in these cases steps have been, or are about to be taken to provide ample accommodation.

No. 5.—*State of Schools generally, as to Supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.*

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

District 1, Lettorkenny; Mr. Barrett.—On the whole very fair. The allowance of discount to the teachers on the orders for requisites has had a very beneficial influence on the keeping up of supplies of sale stock in the schools.

District 2, Londondorry; Mr. Dugan.—The schools are kept pretty well supplied with sale stock. I make it a rule, on finding *twice consecutively* that the supply is inadequate, to recommend that a proper stock be forwarded from the central depôt in accordance with the provisions of official letter on the subject. The resulting loss of Commission virtually amounts to a fine, so that after a short time self-interest becomes a sufficient check.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—There has been a great improvement in the supply of books and requisites for sale since the adoption of the practice of allowing teachers a discount on purchases of 25*s.* worth. This discount merely saves the teacher from actual loss, as he has to pay the carriage from depôt, and as there are requisites, such as slate pencils, on which he is certain to incur loss. I have seldom new to report instances of neglect in keeping up an adequate sale stock.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—Generally the schools are fairly supplied with sale stock, though a few careless teachers have failed in this respect.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Fairly supplied.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—Generally pretty well supplied. I seldom or never find it necessary to order a supply in advance on teacher's salary.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The schools generally are fairly supplied with books and requisites. The liberal discount allowed by the Commissioners on all purchases amounting to twenty-five shillings and upwards, is a great inducement to keep a sufficient stock on hand.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—About 86 per cent. well and constantly supplied.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The schools in general are well supplied with books and requisites. In mixed schools, and in female schools the supply of materials for the instruction of the female children in sewing and knitting is in general poor.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—The supply in nearly all cases is quite satisfactory.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—The total amount purchased for each school is probably sufficient, but being purchased at long intervals, the supply is not continuous or regular. For many weeks it is impossible for the pupils to get a copy-book, or a lesson-book in the majority of the National schools of this district. This interferes with the progress of the school to a very serious extent.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—As a rule the schools were kept well supplied with lesson-books, &c., during the past year.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—In the great majority of the schools the supply of books and other requisites for sale to the pupils is well kept up. In only seven instances can I say the schools have, in this respect, been neglected by the teachers.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Two-thirds of the schools of the district—about this number—have been fairly supplied throughout the year with sale stock requisites. In many of the schools the large maps are worn out, and as no triennial grant of free stock is now given, difficulty is found in raising funds to purchase new maps. During the year several teachers have complained to me of the delay that too often takes place in forwarding school requisites from Dublin.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—The schools, with a few exceptions, are pretty fairly supplied with lesson-books and school requisites.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—Except in a few instances the supply of requisites for sale to pupils is sufficient; most teachers keep a stock at all times on hands.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—During the past year, I had in twelve instances to complain of the insufficient supply of requisites. In ten of these schools, the teachers

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

were either probationers or in the lowest division of third class, and perhaps their poverty rather than their negligence was the cause of the deficiency. Two of the schools marked as insufficiently supplied were taught by second-class teachers, and the same plea could not be urged in their defence.

On the whole, it may be said that the schools in this district are kept supplied with the necessary requisites in a fairly satisfactory manner; and were it otherwise, the inspector would be in fault, as he has now the power of ordering a stock from the office for any schools where it is much required.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—Notwithstanding the allowance granted to teachers on the purchase of books, &c., for their schools, the supply of requisites for many of them was at times quite inadequate, and during the course of two terms of inspection I found it necessary to recommend fifteen "*deduction cases.*" A few of the schools I found well supplied, and these I observed were the most efficiently conducted.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—Unsatisfactory. In so many as 49 schools no adequate supply of books and other requisites is kept for sale to pupils. The poverty of the teachers causes this state of things.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Generally fairly supplied. In some cases the teachers complained of being unable, owing to poverty, to get the requisite supply. They also say that in many instances the pupils are unwilling to purchase sale-stock. The new First Books will be a great advantage in this respect.

District 52, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Most of the schools are fairly supplied with sale stock. Considerable improvement has taken place in this respect.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Generally speaking, satisfactory. In some cases the great poverty of the teachers causes the supply to be irregular.

District 24, Bailichoro'; Mr. Simpson.—In but 29 have I found a full supply of *all* the requisites the children might seek for. In 59 there was a fair supply of those in most common use; in 29 no intermittent supply; and in 8 a frequent dearth.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—About 82 per cent. of the schools well or fairly supplied. About 18 per cent. of the schools irregularly, or badly supplied.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—Generally fairly supplied. Some teachers habitually keep their schools well supplied, but in the case of the majority, the rule authorising the Inspector to order the necessary requisites, when the teacher is remiss in this part of his duty, whereby he loses the usual per-centage, has a very salutary effect.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools in most cases have been well supplied with all the requisites needed during the year.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Satisfactory in general. The teachers have become very attentive to this part of their duty, and keep the schools supplied very fairly. The pupils and managers give no assistance in advancing money to send to Dublin. Slates are sometimes not in sufficient abundance.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—Generally speaking the schools are kept adequately supplied with the necessary books and school requisites.

In the few instances from time to time in which inadequacies of this nature have been observed, a supply has at once been sent for.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—Of the 93 schools in operation during the year, and which I inspected, 35 were well supplied with books and other school requisites; 47 fairly, 7 middling, and 4 badly. Some of the latter would have been better provided with books, &c., were it not for the issuing of new editions of the lesson books, which led the teachers to defer sending for a sale-stock until they could obtain copies of the new series.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—In general the schools are fairly supplied with the necessary books and stationery.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—In most schools a fair supply of requisites is obtained during the year; the chief exceptions being in the case of probationary, or second of third-class teachers, in localities where, from the poverty of the parents, the children cannot be induced to subscribe for the purchase of stock.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The supply of books and other school requisites in the several schools during the past year has been on the whole very fair.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—A large proportion of the schools have been very fairly supplied with all necessary school requisites during the year. I find, as a rule, that the children are anxious to procure whatever books, &c., their teachers recommend; and whenever the supply, either of sale-stock or of working-stock is inadequate, the teachers are to blame. It is hard to expect teachers with a low-class salary, and with little or no school fees, to lay in a stock in anticipation of the current demands of the school; and in such cases it would be a decided advantage to this district if the allowance which is given on requisites amounting to twenty-five shillings' worth, were given at the same rate for half that amount; as the limiting of the allowance to the former sum often prevents teachers with low salaries from ordering books at all, except under the greatest pressure. This results from the natural desire to secure the per-centage, combined with the difficulty they experience in advancing the necessary amount in one sum.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—28 schools well supplied during the past year, 41 fairly, 20 tolerably, 8 badly.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—Most of the schools are fairly supplied with

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

books and other school requisites for sale to pupils. In some cases I found the supply of writing materials insufficient, or wholly wanting; the ink in use is generally of a bad quality, and often deficient in quantity.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—The high rate of provisions which has prevailed during the past year, has considerably diminished the means at the disposal of the teachers for availing themselves of the discount so liberally allowed by the Board; the schools of the district have, notwithstanding, been kept fairly supplied during that period with books and writing materials for sale at reduced prices to the pupils. A great improvement in this respect would be effected and public money saved for other purposes if the books (now supplied from the office) were bound in a more permanent manner. The slight bands by which the covers of the books are attached to the latter give way to the slightest pulls of the owners, and have to be replaced sometimes after a very short service. If the time-honoured practice of fastening strong cords to the back of the letterpress and passing them through the millboards before they are attached (with glue or stiff paste) to the latter, the books would not be so liable to injury from the thoughtless handling of the pupils as at present, a result which the high literary character of the new reading books, and the excellence of the illustrations, paper, &c., render more regrettable than formerly.

The excellent copy-books published by Mr. Foster are in great demand, and if liquid ink were supplied at a moderate rate to those teachers who object to the manufacture of it from powders, little further would remain to be desired. The collection of beautiful maps, now sold as Warne's Atlas, is also greatly admired by the teachers of this district, and will, after a short interval, be largely purchased by the senior pupils of both sexes.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Good, except in some of the infant schools, where occasionally I find a great want of First Books.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Generally satisfactory; the exceptions are few and decreasing.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—Adequate supplies of school requisites for sale are kept up continuously in only about one-third of the schools. In most of the remaining schools, pupils are usually found in want of *some* essential requisites which the teachers have not on hand; this happens most frequently with reference to pens, copy-books, and reading books for the junior classes. Utter exhaustion of sale-stock is much less usual than formerly, but the arrangement by which the teacher is allowed a commission is not taken advantage of as widely as was expected; many teachers being unable, and several others reluctant, to advance one pound or more for a stock as often as is necessary. In the smaller schools, pupils very often pay for their books before the order is forwarded to the Education Office. It is quite exceptional to find a class of readers provided with a sound book for each pupil, and to find, at the same time, one or two books to spare for the teacher's and visitor's use.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Good.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The schools are generally well supplied with requisites for sale; in a few instances only did I find any deficiency, and in these cases the teachers have since complied with my suggestions, and procured an adequate supply.

The condition of the maps in some twenty schools is only tolerable (the dampness of the walls in winter having destroyed those granted as free stock) and the teachers have not kept up the supply, as their means would not admit of their doing so, and the parents of the children are unwilling to contribute for their purchase.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—In general well supplied; I met but one or two cases during the year in which the supply was not sufficient.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—The schools, on the whole, have been fairly supplied with lesson books, &c., during the year. Complaints under this head are becoming very rare.

The additional books and requisites lately inserted on the "Application Sheet," will doubtless prove a great boon to the schools.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—In most of the schools which I visited the supply was *good* or very fair. In only a few was the supply quite insufficient.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—The schools continue to be very fairly supplied with reading books and stationery; but the old free stocks of maps and tablets are in some instances nearly worn out. The teachers, however, make great efforts to replace these either at their own expense or from the discount allowed on the sale-stock. In some instances, during the past year, the pupils have contributed, at my suggestion, the amount requisite for the necessary appliances.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—A fair supply is kept up in the majority of the schools. Where the supply is defective, the management is generally lax. Under zealous management, the inability or negligence of the teacher in this respect is not allowed to militate against the interests of the school.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Generally well supplied. The scarcity is most in stationery and slates, but this seldom amounts to an inconvenience, or an obstruction to figures.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—The schools have been kept well supplied.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—Generally speaking the schools are fairly supplied with lesson-books, but the supply of stationery is not adequate to the wants of the schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—Under this head improvement may be noted; still occasional instances do occur of inadequate supply of some description of requisites, and this mainly owing to characteristic lack of forecast on the teachers' parts.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—In general I have found the schools well supplied with books and school requisites for sale to the pupils.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—With some half score of exceptions the schools are fairly supplied with books and requisites for sale at the reduced prices.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—Very fair, on the whole; the few exceptions owing to the want of funds.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Nearly all the schools were fairly supplied with lesson books and other requisites during the year. However, in a few instances I found the supply insufficient, and took advantage of the *new rule* of the Board by ordering a proper supply from the office, and recommending that the amount should be deducted from the teachers' next salary. I heartily approve of the last order of the Board on this point, and think that after a short time there will be no occasion to resort to same. I am persuaded that neither teachers nor managers look on it as a grievance.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—As a rule, the schools were kept fairly supplied with sale-stock during the year. In some few cases wherein teachers persisted in keeping their schools without requisites for sale, I had to order supplies, the value to be deducted from their salaries.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—I found the schools almost invariably well supplied with books and other requisites throughout the year.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—The general supply was tolerably adequate for current wants. The total amount purchased during the year was to the value of £150 17*s.* 9*d.*, giving an average for each school of £1 11*s.* 9*d.*, or, excluding 20 schools, in which no supply was got during the year (though some of these were fairly provided from termination of previous year), £2. 0*s.* 2¾*d.* Many of the schools were well supplied, and only a small number were badly furnished with books and writing materials.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—Very fairly supplied.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—I found one-third of the schools badly supplied with sale-stock. They were particularly deficient in stationery, the children generally using bad, expensive paper, purchased in shops.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

No. 6.—*Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—Very unsatisfactory. The attendance falls to a very low amount in March when the spring work begins, and continues so till November, when the harvest work is done; it is lowest in May, June, October, and November; but towards the end of November it rises to an amount which greatly overcrowds the schools, and continues excessively high till the spring work commences again.

The chief causes of the irregularity in the attendance are the poverty of the people, and the absence of fences from the arable patches of land, which are cultivated throughout the mountainous portions of the district.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—The attendance throughout the year, especially in the rural schools, is very unsteady; it is thinnest in April, May, October, and November. During the spring and autumn seasons the children's labour, slight as it may appear, is an immediate saving in the outlay of their humble households. Apart from the convenient and handy supply which this affords for the peremptory demands made by the season, and very frequently by the state of the weather, it is hard to expect that the poor will forego such a present and obvious advantage for that, so dim and more remote, which education may possibly bring to their children.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bele.—There is, in spring and autumn a great irregularity, consequent on the demand for juvenile labour in the fields. The number of farm labourers and servants has diminished greatly, and farmers are obliged to employ their children to do the work formerly done by these classes. In summer and in winter the attendance is good; in the latter season, grown pupils come out to the schools to improve their education, who are unable to attend at any other season. Many of these adults have to be treated as exceptional cases, as they do not wish to learn anything except reading, writing, and arithmetic. Where they are so treated, however, it is done without allowing them to interfere with the ordinary course of school business.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The gross average attendance does not seem to have varied much since 1844; but as this year's returns are taken from Inspectors' note-books, and are not from teachers' annual reports, as in former years, and as they include some of the quarters of 1866, excluding the corresponding quarters of 1867, no accurate comparison can be instituted.

The thinnest attendances are in the months of spring and autumn, when agricultural operations call for the assistance of all hands.

The pupils in the schools from spring till autumn are chiefly in first and second classes, (the lowest); grown pupils attending only during the winter.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Neshitt.—On the whole irregular. In the seasons of spring and harvest the attendance is thinnest; but owing to the unfavourable weather for providing and drying the fuel, and for drying the flax crop, and afterwards the slow harvest, the schools have been almost deserted, or only represented by a first and second class since my charge of the district commenced. It was consequently useless to take statistics for secondary No. 1 Report, as such would not have given a fair idea of the district.

Appendix D

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

The average age of the few examined is about nine years.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—Attendance thinnest in April, May, September, October, and November.

The attendance of pupils is, generally speaking, very irregular.

The chief causes assigned are, in respect to farmers, scarcity of hands and consequent increase of wages to workers; and among labourers, the high price of food and other requirements of life, in consequence of which they are obliged to call into operation every means of earning wherewith to support existence; and, hence the frequent drafts upon school. In my opinion these causes are overrated. Farmers are quite as able to pay for their children at school as they have been for many years past, and the number of "*travellers*," many of them ablebodied, that are to be met on all the roads, tend to prove that hands are not so scarce that farmers should sacrifice the education of their families to save the trifle which would pay for all they are able to do.

Too much stress has been laid on irregularity of attendance as being the *cause* of slow progress, in very many cases it is the *effect*.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—In Belfast the attendance is very fluctuating. The frequent change of teachers contributes very much to this. The attendance is smallest during the winter months, as very young children cannot then attend. The attendance is very irregular in the rural districts during the spring and harvest, as all who are able are obliged to assist their parents at farm labour.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—During the winter months, and the prevalence of severe weather, young children do not attend.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—The attendance was tolerably regular in the months of June, July, and August, but irregular in September, October, and November. In agricultural districts such as this the children are kept at home during the spring and autumn months, assisting in farm labour.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—Except in a few town schools the attendance is very irregular, more especially in spring and harvest, at which times the services of most of the children are required by their parents; the attendance is thinnest in April, May, September, and October, and sometimes in November from this cause; the particular months vary with the season.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—Very irregular. During certain seasons, when agricultural labour is most in demand, the children may be said to desert the schools almost totally, and when the work is over they crowd back again; so that it is not unusual to find an attendance of 5 or 6 at one period of the year in some schools, and of from 70 to 80 at another.

The months of thinnest attendance vary with the character of the weather.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—During the busy seasons of spring and autumn the schools are nearly deserted; during the remaining periods of the year the attendance, at very many of the schools, is exceedingly fluctuating.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The attendance is very irregular, the more grown of the pupils being kept at home in spring and autumn to assist in field labour; the attendance in this district falls lowest in April and May, and again in October and November.

In summer the attendance is largest in July and August; and in winter, December, January, and February, show the largest numbers at school.

The proportion of attendance to 100 on rolls for the entire district is only 43·5.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Except in the town schools, and these are few in number, the attendance has been irregular, but not more so than in former years. In January, February, and December, with portions of March and November the attendance was highest. In April and September it reached its lowest point. During the latter months the pupils in the country district were kept at home to assist at farm work.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—The attendance of the pupils cannot be called regular. There are in this district too many free pupils, and too many whose payments are unreasonably and unjustly small. In these cases pupils make a broken and unsatisfactory attendance, as they are often kept at home for trivial or insufficient reasons.

In seed time, weeding time, and harvest, however, the labours of the children are indispensable to their parents in rural localities in farm occupations. In the neighbourhood of bogs, also, children are occupied in the summer months in the making and drying of turf.

The attendance is thinnest in March, April, September, and October.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The attendance is irregular, but, on the whole, less so than in many other localities; the months in which it is thinnest are March, April, September, October, and the first half of November. Owing to the extreme severity of the past winter, young children were prevented from attending, and in almost every school

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

in the district the attendance for the quarter ending 31st March, 1867, was considerably below that for the corresponding period of preceding years; in autumn, however, it was higher than in 1866.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—Except during the early part of the year, when the extraordinary severity of the weather kept the younger children at home, and during the harvesting season, when, owing to the scarcity of labourers, almost every member of the farmer's family had to assist in the fields, the attendance was pretty regular, much more so than in 1866. Still, with a little more attention and feeling of responsibility on the part of the parents, the attendance might be much more regular.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—In April and May, and again in September and October, the attendance is lowest, and very much lower than at other times. Nearly all the schools in the district being rural ones, are affected much the same way, and by the same cause—namely, the demands for farm labour, which, during these months, calls off a large proportion of the pupils.

District 20, Ballina, Mr. Wood.—In fully nine-tenths of the schools the attendance is extremely irregular, as the pupils are withdrawn to assist in saving turf or seaweed, and in miscellaneous farm work.

April, May, October, and November are the months when, generally speaking, the attendance is thinnest.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—In all the rural schools the attendance is very irregular. In spring and autumn being thinnest. The schools are generally well attended in December, January, and February. They then fall off according as field labour is required. When the various crops are sown the schools again fill. Then comes harvest time, when the schools become once more thin. I would say that May and September are, perhaps, the months of least attendance.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—The attendance of the pupils has been very irregular as usual. It was thinnest during the months of April, May, September, October, and November. The causes which led to the temporary withdrawal of the children from school were much the same as in former years, and have been adverted to in previous reports.

District, 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Generally speaking very irregular. The attendance is thinnest during September, October, the greater part of November, the latter part of March, April, and the first half of May. Outdoor employment, and other kinds of manual labour, as well as poverty and the prevalence of epidemic disease, have a powerful effect in causing this irregularity.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—The attendance in the greater number of the schools of this district has been very irregular, amounting to but 40·2 per cent. average attendance, compared with average on rolls for the year 1867, for the entire of town and rural schools. Poor Law Union and Model schools not considered.

This is attributable to the increased demand for farm labourers, and the vastly decreased supply. The holders of small tenements, being unable to pay the increased rates of wages, are obliged to employ their children instead. The seasons when the attendance is lowest are spring and harvest, but the district affords such a range of temperature that these periods cannot be generally defined. In a few of the schools the attendance is unfavourably influenced at turf-making season, towards midsummer, when the other schools are fully attended.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—The attendance at the schools here is irregular with the exception of about 15 per cent. of the pupils. This irregularity arises from various causes, and is variable as to time. In the part of the district south of Drogheda, the fruit harvest reduces the attendance in many schools to one-third or one-fourth of what it is at other parts of the year. This fruit-gathering keeps many pupils from school, generally from the last week in June till the end of July. The ordinary harvest again generally affects the attendance injuriously during the latter half of September and the month of October, over the whole of the district. During the interval between the middle of March and the beginning of May the attendance is very low, owing to agricultural employment. The months of lowest attendance are those given above in ordinary years, but there is a variation to the extent of three weeks or more caused by specially cold seasons, or those of an opposite character, occasionally. Poverty, and the diseases peculiar to youth, frequently caused a reduced attendance at the schools of a locality for a time.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—As I have been in charge of this district from the 20th July only, any remarks I should make on this point would be of comparatively little value.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools are overcrowded from the middle of November to the middle of March, but at this period all who can work leave for the fields, and cannot return again until the middle of June; from the middle of June until the end of August the schools are more full than even during the winter months. This state of things will continue in Ireland whilst there are seed time and harvest.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Irregular to excess; only half their time is really given to school.

Cutting turf, work on their parents' land, fairs, markets, illness (measles, scarlatina, or fever), near the school, going of messages, attending to the young children of the family,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

distance of school (in bad weather), anything serves as an excuse for their being kept at home. March, April, September, October, and November are the months of smallest attendance. A great many of the pupils do not make their appearance until 11 o'clock, or later.

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—In this district, during the past year, there has been considerable irregularity, and at irregular periods, in the attendance of the children, principally owing to the chronic epidemics of scarlatina, measles, and whooping cough.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—I cannot speak with certainty as to the months when the attendance in the schools was thinnest, on account of not receiving the teachers' annual reports, which used to supply this information. I may mention that the severity of the weather in the first three months of 1867 affected the attendance very considerably, so much so, that on many days the numbers were too small to be taken into account in the averages. Vacations lessened the attendance before and after them; and in the country parts of my district the spring and harvest work kept away many of the pupils from school. Scarcely any of the schools in my district used to be opened on Saturday up to the time that I took charge of it, and the few that were opened had a wretched attendance. Upon representing to the managers the great loss their schools sustained in having them closed 2½ hours every week out of the 27½ they are expected to be opened, and the great advantage it would be to have repetition lessons on Saturday, they all agreed to have them open that day; and now I am happy to be able to state that the Saturday attendance is on the increase in the schools generally, and that in several it nearly equals that of Friday.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—The attendance on the whole is extremely irregular, owing chiefly to the poverty of the great bulk of the population; the attendance is thinnest in March, April, September, and October, that is, at those periods of the year when the pupils are most required at home to assist their parents or others in field labour.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—From the poverty of the district, and the necessity for the help of the children in the fields, the attendance is very irregular. Of the eight months I have spent in it September was the one in which the attendance was lowest.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The attendance of pupils throughout the year has been on the whole pretty regular, it was thinnest during March, August, and September.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—In all the schools in the district except those in towns, the attendance is greatly influenced by the farming operations. This includes not only the spring and harvest work, but also a multiplicity of home duties extending over the whole summer. In Connemara where the holdings are seldom properly fenced, the children are often kept at home to save the crops from being destroyed by their own and their neighbours' cattle and poultry. The poverty of much of the population both in town and country, causes great irregularity; for in winter especially, the children of the poor are often so ill supplied with necessary clothing that they cannot attend school during severe weather.

Some managers have tried to secure a more regular attendance by making their schools almost or altogether free. This, though done with the best motive is, in my opinion, a great mistake. It is a positive injury to the teacher whenever, as is too often the case, no equivalent is given for the loss of school fees; and it seldom benefits the children in the slightest degree. For whatever costs nothing is little appreciated, and this is especially true of education; and that in proportion to the ignorance of the parents, and their consequent utter inability to realize the magnitude of the gift. When a school costs nothing to the pupils except the effort to attend regularly and punctually, this effort is seldom made. Parents too often feel that as "schooling" can be got *at any time* and *for nothing*, it may be taken advantage of just when there is nothing else to do; and hence to make education absolutely free is to offer one of the strongest inducements to irregular attendance. This is peculiarly illustrated by the exceedingly irregular and unpunctual attendance of a large proportion of the pupils attending the convent and monastic National schools in the town of Galway.

Whilst there should be ample provision for admitting all cases of true charity—and the attendance in such cases should be made compulsory by law—there should be no *charity* schools, in the sense of schools *free to all*. If this were so, National schools would be more highly appreciated, the attendance would be more regular, the children would be better educated, and the teachers would be better paid, and from a quarter in which it would be their interest to show both by their talents and industry that they owe a duty directly to the parents as well as to the Board.

From what has been stated above, it will be seen that the attendance in many of the rural schools is low during the whole spring, summer and autumn, and in all of them especially so in April, May, October, and November.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Very irregular—the average attendance for the year being only about 45 per cent. of the average on rolls.

The intense frost in January, and the heavy snow storm in March, had a most prejudicial effect upon the attendance for several weeks. In addition to these exceptional disturbing causes, the demand for labour in spring and harvest exercised its usual influence in reducing to a serious extent the attendance of the older pupils.

The attendance was lowest in March, April, and October.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—I have reason to believe that the attendance was more irregular this year than in any other for a long time. The unusual severity of the weather during the first quarter prevented many from attending; and agricultural labour during the spring and autumn quarters interfered in an unusual degree, with the attendance of the senior pupils.

The attendance is usually largest in January and February, but this year, I think it was largest in June and July.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—In consequence of the unusually heavy falls of snow, accompanied by piercing north-east winds, which prevailed during the months of January and March in this year, the attendance of pupils declined to a very low ebb, and some managers, fearing lest exposure to the weather might affect the health of the more delicate children, even considered it necessary to suspend their schools during several weeks of that period. The great demand for agricultural labour which immediately followed the arrival of a genial though tardy spring, prevented most of the pupils from returning to school until the beginning of May; from that date until the beginning of August, their attendance was remarkably regular, and reached its maximum for the year. In the early weeks of July harvest work, and great variations of weather (rainy days prevailing) interfered for the next two months with the attendance; the latter, however, was much larger than ordinary from the middle of October until the first week of December—especially in the neighbourhood of bogs; the children in such localities availing themselves of their freedom from work to compensate for their absence from school during May, June, and July, the season most favourable for the cutting and drawing home of turf.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Very irregular, the poverty of the parents is one great cause—their apathy another—I do not see how this can, to any great extent, be remedied by the Commissioners. Time and good laws may bring about a different state of things in the country, and teach parents to set a higher value on education than they do at present. But a capitation grant would have a good effect.

If the teacher's promotion or salary depended on the progress of his pupils, he would watch over them with more strictness, and exert himself to procure a punctual and regular attendance.

The months in which the attendance is thinnest are December and January, and July and August—the months of the Christmas and mid-summer vacations. Last year the attendance in March was very thin in consequence of the unusual severity of the weather.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The attendance is worst in March, April, the end of August—when harvest work commences—September, and first half of October. In these months the pupils are mostly absent, being employed in rural work of every kind. When the weather happens to be very severe in December, and January, and February, the attendance is thin, most of the younger children being kept at home, especially those who do not live near the schools.

At other times the attendance generally is fair, considering the circumstances of the people.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheahy.—The character of attendance during 1867 was more than usually irregular. In the first quarter of the year snow storms of exceptional severity had the effect of closing altogether for some weeks many schools in the highland portions of the district, and most seriously reduced the attendance at all schools. The employment of young children in field work during the busy seasons continues to extend, as the scarcity of adult labour increases, and the schools along the coast are effected as heretofore, unfavourably, by the number of visiters, to wait on whom children are kept from school. This year the attendance was least in January and March, and was thin as usual in June, September, and October.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Unsatisfactory and irregular. Measles and scarlatina prevalent during the year. Spring—turf, &c. Harvest—potato digging, &c. Senior pupils in much demand for agricultural operations.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—The average attendance is about 55 per cent. of the average on rolls, and in some poor localities it is only 35 per cent. The chief cause of the irregularity of the attendance is the great dearth of labourers, and the consequent necessity of employing the grown children. The attendance is, of course, smallest when the field operations are going on, which take place during the spring and autumn months.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—Irregular. The causes of the irregularity are, 1st, the great scarcity of labourers and farm servants now in the country, owing to which, children, as soon as they are able to do anything, are kept at home to work on the farms by many of the parents; and 2nd, the prevalence of epidemics in several parts of the district during the year.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Pupils' attendance exceedingly irregular during the first quarter of the year, owing, chiefly, to the extreme severity of the weather. A considerable amount of emigration also from different parts of the district took place at this period. During the remaining months the attendance was more irregular than in previous years in consequence of the prevalence of scarlatina. These were added to the usual cause of irregular attendance in rural localities, viz., the demands of field labour at seed time and harvest.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—My knowledge of the district is too limited to warrant an opinion as to the nature of the attendance throughout the year.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, the attendance was unusually low in January and March. Field operations employed a large number of the more grown pupils of both sexes in April and September. With these exceptions the attendance was on the whole pretty regular.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—On this point I have no change to report. The attendance fluctuates more or less in every class of school; but this irregularity is more strikingly apparent in strictly agricultural districts, where in seed time and harvest, children even of tender years are withdrawn from school and put to field labour.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—No ascertainable difference.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—In most of the schools the teachers complain of very irregular attendance. During the winter months the attendance is thinnest.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—The general character of the pupils' attendance during the 8 months of my connexion with this district, has been rather irregular, and is, I think, attributable to the demand for agricultural labour, to the apathy of parents, and, in many cases, to want of energy and *success* on the part of the teachers.

The prevalence of epidemics has also injuriously affected the attendance of pupils.

The months when the attendance is thinnest, are September, November, and December. I have not had an opportunity of judging of the attendance during the first five months of the year.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—In not a few instances of individual schools the attendance has been much more regular, but I cannot affirm as much for the district at large. The months of thinnest attendance are April and October, the months of planting and digging potatoes respectively.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The attendance is in general irregular. During the busy seasons in spring and harvest the grown children are kept at home to assist in the operations of the field. The attendance is thinnest during the months of March, April, September, and October.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hare.—The increased demand for labour in the spring and harvest seasons, and the severity of the weather in mid-winter, cause a considerable falling off in the attendance during those seasons. The attendance is at its *maximum* in July, and at its *minimum* in September.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—Pupils' attendance, generally speaking, very irregular throughout the year, owing to the demand for field labour, the poverty of the people, and their consequent inability to employ other hands than their children.

The attendance is thinnest in January, March, September, October, and December; and is further characterized by a great want of punctuality on the part of the pupils as regards early arrival at the schools in the morning.

Children commence school attendance at a reasonable time, but are withdrawn at a very early age; and the consequence is, that far the greater number of the pupils are in junior classes.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strang.—Attendance of pupils generally *irregular*, caused by extreme severity of the weather in the early months, and field employments. The months when the attendance was lowest were January and March. Another prevailing cause of irregular attendance arises from the general admission of "free pupils;" where the pupils *pay nothing* they too often *care nothing* for the education given.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—The attendance in the town schools is pretty regular in comparison with that in the rural schools. In the latter class of schools the attendance fluctuates in the winter months according to the state of the weather; and, in the months of spring and harvest, the demand for agricultural labour draws away many of the pupils.

The best months for attendance are May, June, July, and August; and the worst, March, April, September, and December.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The impediments to regular attendance on the part of the pupils, so often mentioned, continued throughout the year in full force. The scarcity of labour during the spring and harvest seasons was a chief impediment.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—The same complaints are made by the teachers of this as used to be by those of my late district (Westport) respecting the generally unsteady and precarious character of the pupils' attendance; the same cause operating in both cases, namely, the necessity which most of the parents are under, in the rural districts at least, of employing their children to assist them in field labour on every occasion in which they can be of service. I think that the attendance here, however, has the advantage in regularity, as it has greatly in numbers, over that in the district referred to; there you could calculate on a good attendance only during the first and third quarters, while here the numbers vary from an average to a maximum for 8 months of the year. They are lowest in December, March, and April.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—With the exception of March quarter, the attendance has been better this year than usual. I think the small attendance during the winter season may, in a great measure, be attributed to the want of good fires in the school rooms.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillie.—No observations upon this point.

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

No. 7.—*General Observations as to Proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at Inspections made during the year.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation.)—In reading the proficiency is on the whole very fair. In oral spelling it is tolerably satisfactory; but in explanation the proficiency is low.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in arithmetic is on the whole very satisfactory; in almost all the schools in which I found senior classes in attendance, I found the pupils of those classes well prepared in the standard rules; and in almost all the schools I found the proficiency as good as could reasonably be expected, considering the ages of the pupils, and the time they had been able to attend school.

Penmanship.—Fair on the whole. This branch is now very carefully taught; and, though the irregular manner in which the pupils attend impedes very much the progress which would otherwise be made in it, many of the senior pupils have acquired a style of penmanship that cannot fail to be of great benefit to them through life. Mr. Foster's copy-books are much used; but the teachers in the best schools in the district are resuming the practice of themselves writing head-lines for the pupils, and in the best two of the female schools the pupils all write angle-hand, and write it very satisfactorily.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in this branch is very fair; it is taught every day in all the schools, and both teachers and pupils appear to have a taste for it. In some of the best schools it is done on paper, and in two of the female schools the exercises in this subject are written on note paper, in the form of a "letter," and the pupils perform it with a very creditable degree of success.

Grammar.—The proficiency in this branch is only very middling; the junior classes know but little about it, and the senior classes are not generally acquainted with it to the extent required by the school programme. They learn it on alternate days only, and, owing to the irregularity of their attendance, the amount of instruction which they receive in it cannot be said to be satisfactory.

Geography.—The proficiency in this branch is hardly satisfactory; the junior classes, no doubt, have a fair knowledge of the map of the world; but the senior classes know little more than the junior classes, and but few answer well on the map of Europe. Most classes, however, have a tolerably fair knowledge of the map of Ireland, but hardly any pupils know a general course of geography.

Needlework.—The proficiency in this branch is, on the whole, satisfactory. This subject is carefully taught in a large number of the schools. I almost always find materials in the hands of the pupils; and I am satisfied that the general proficiency is fair.

Extra Branches (such as Singing, Drawing, &c.).—Drawing is taught in one school, and singing in several. The teachers have, in each case, certificates of competency from the Central Model School, Dublin; and I consider that the teaching of those branches is, on the whole, attended with satisfactory results. In one school (Myragh) singing is taught with creditable success.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading is somewhat below the average. The chief defect is want of expression and animation. The words, if taken singly, are pronounced fairly enough; but that peculiar *grouping* and *intonation* of these, which show that the matter read enters into the heart and mind of the reader and which render him its faithful interpreter to others, is almost wholly absent. Good reading has thus its threefold value in education—its matter informs the heart and mind of the reader, it enables him to convey this matter to others, and lastly it improves and enlarges that *facultas dicendi*, which distinguishes man from the brute. The first of these, however, is that which should chiefly concern us in schools for the poor, and I humbly protest against giving up much valuable time to the mere pronouncing of words aloud, dignified by the name of reading, in which many of our teachers so complacently exercise their pupils. Mere *vocal* reading is not enough. We must give the power of *silent* reading, in which the eye and the mind are alone concerned; when the latter immediately grasps and transfers to itself what the former takes in from the book. The school training for this is, constant thorough explanation of words and instruction in analysis. It is not enough for the intellect to comprehend the several words or symbols as expressive of objects or ideas, but it must also comprehend the hidden links which bind these symbols into groups as expressions of the thought, must understand the connexions and mutual relations of the respective words in which the sense to be conveyed is clothed.

Arithmetic.—This branch is fairly attended to throughout the district. In simple rules the proficiency attained is quite up to the average; in the compound and higher rules it is not so high. The subject on the whole is not methodically or scientifically taught. For the advanced classes, it should be deductive or analytical; for beginners, inductive or synthetical. The former should understand principles and work from general rules; the latter should learn particulars and so arrive at rules. The first stage should be, of course, to give the child correct ideas of numbers; next, the *formation* of greater and lesser by addition and subtraction. During this stage, in which the ball-frame or objects are chiefly used, I would introduce what is usually omitted—training the child to observe and find

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

how many tens are in the results. Here we have a preparation for the second stage—the writing of figures and numbers in proper order,—*notation*. It is a common kind of error to find children when told to set down such a number as thirteen, writing 31; evidently merely remembering the digits for it, but not knowing the number of tens or the position it should occupy. If these stages be well taught the way is rendered smooth and plain for all future work. The addition and subtraction tables should be well taught to pupils of first class, and I have in all cases pointed out to teachers that if the power of *immediately* calling to mind the sums or differences of any two of the simple digits be once given to pupils of first class, irrespective of its great aid in strengthening the memory, it will follow them, as it were, hereafter through all the advanced classes and rules, becoming of the highest aid to progress by the accuracy and quickness in work produced. The poor mechanical habits of counting on the fingers, or putting marks on the slates, should certainly never appear amongst pupils beyond the first stage or those in junior division of first class.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Penmanship.—A large share of attention is given to correct, plain copying from head-lines. Little or no attempts are made to train for writing a free current hand. It is a matter of common observation that even advanced pupils, who can make a neat fair copy from a head-line, show most miserable results when asked to write *on paper* a line from dictation, or copy from a book. Now, it ought to be remembered that the average age of pupils attending our schools is between 9 and 10, and that before leaving they should be in some sort prepared for the business of life. For such nothing is more necessary than the capacity of writing a neat current hand. Impressed with this, I have recommended, in addition to the practice of writing copies on alternate pages, as suggested in last report, that each pupil in Third and higher classes shall be provided with *two* copy-books—one for writing from head-lines, the other for transcription and dictation exercises—each book to be used on alternate days. I have further informed the teachers that it is from the latter kind of exercise that penmanship shall in future be judged, and their success in teaching the subject estimated. In this way I hope to work a radical improvement.

In the District Model Schools (M. department) the Edinburgh series of copy-books are used, being preferred by the head master; in the ordinary National schools Mr. Foster's books are preferred. Both series err in not being sufficiently progressive and self-assisting in the elementary stages. The systems now coming into vogue are those which teach rapid current writing—the *Ecriture cursive* of the French teachers—and undoubtedly if these be properly carried out, they are much superior to the old, stiff methods. Mr. Foster deserves much credit for introducing it to our National schools; the Dantonian system of the American common schools is very similar to his. But the *Cahiers Laupier*, lately sanctioned by the Minister of Public Instruction for introduction to the French primary schools, are the most perfect examples that I have seen. With some slight modifications and improvements, especially in the quality of the paper, these copy-books are well worthy of imitation.

Writing from Dictation is very fairly attended to. In the table of proficiency given with this report the per-centage able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy is higher than that for the average of all Ireland; the per-centage "able to write with ease and correctness" is only 10·8, which, although nearly *identical* with that returned by my predecessor in 1865, is yet only half of the average for that year. This fact, at all events, proves that two Inspectors, unknown to each other, have been practising the same methods—the one in the north-west, the other in the extreme south-east of the country—my previous district being Wexford; but it also shows, in reference to the general average, a very wide diversity of opinion upon either of three points—(1) as to interpretation of "the total numbers learning and examined in writing from dictation;" (2) of "able to write from dictation with ease and correctness;" (3) what constitutes this ability. Sixteen Inspectors agree very closely with my return. Thirty-seven return from 20 to 30 per cent., while in 4 cases there is no less than 50 per cent. of the number examined returned as able to write "with ease and correctness"!!

A plan might be easily suggested for obviating such extreme discrepancies, but this I leave to the central authorities.

Grammar.—I find this subject to be generally taught on the usual old methods, and with the same poverty of results. In many instances the method suggested under this heading in my report for last year has been recommended for adoption. In our National schools grammar is more effectively taught by means of lecture, illustrated by black-board examples; lessons from text-books are positively useless. The noun is to be taught first in order; the nature of this being known, examples are to be given on the black-board; next stage the verb, of which examples are also to be written in connexion with the noun so as to form a simple sentence; in the next stage a second noun is introduced so as to form examples of the nominative and objective cases with the verb; then the qualifying words may be brought in, and lastly the connecting ones. In this way all the grammatical forms and rules for syntax may be learned, their practical applications shown, and a power of expressing themselves, orally as well as written, gradually acquired by the pupils.

Geography is on the whole very poorly taught; the maps of Ireland and England seem to be the favourites; the outlines of the World and of Europe being comparatively neglected.

Needlework.—Owing to the greater number of the schools in this district being mixed, and conducted by masters, needlework has received comparatively little attention.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Extra Branches (such as Singing, Drawing, &c.)—Extra branches, such as singing and drawing, are taught in comparatively few schools. It is probable, however, that singing will become more widely introduced, several of the younger trained teachers evincing an aptitude and taste for its instruction. Very few understand drawing, and wherever it has been introduced into the rural schools, only the poorest and most meagre results have been obtained.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is improving in accuracy and in expression. The prevailing defect which I find, is too low and indistinct a tone of voice. This arises, in some measure, from bashfulness in the presence of a stranger, but it prevails to such an extent as to call for serious attention and increased efforts on the part of the teachers to counteract it, and I am convinced that such efforts will be successfully put forth. Pupils in first and second classes are too often allowed to learn their lessons by rote; this arises, in many instances, from keeping the children too long at one lesson. Spelling of words and phrases is well attended to, and explanation is very fairly taught. More systematic and successful instruction in explanation have been accomplished since the introduction of the meaning of difficult words at the head of the lessons in the reading books.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is very fairly taught, and theoretical arithmetic pretty well. Attention is paid to neatness of execution, and in some schools home exercises in this subject are worked by the pupils on paper, and brought for the revision of the teacher, with very good results. Where mental arithmetic receives due attention, it is accompanied by increased expertness at slate work.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is improving very much. In a large number of schools the writing is deserving of high commendation, and in few schools is it taught so badly as to call for censure. Teachers have been led to pay more attention to this branch of instruction from the increased importance attached to it in the examination of schools, of teachers, and of paid monitors. One instance of the improvement effected is, that of late years I have generally found the written exercises of the paid monitors at the annual examinations to be better executed than those of the teachers at their written examinations. From which it is evident that the teachers take pains with their monitors in this respect. Copy-books are kept with more care than they used to be; in many schools it would be difficult to find a blot or a stain in any copy-book; and teachers are anxious to obtain credit for results attained in this subject.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation continues to be well taught. Excellence in this department, so far as my experience goes, is one of the characteristic distinctions of National schools, as compared with other schools of the same class. There is hardly any other subject which affords the means of judging so much of a teacher's work in a short time; and a really good dictation exercise is a fair evidence of continuous and careful teaching, as it cannot be the result of cramming, or of a brief and fitful period of special preparation for an examination. Such exercises are frequently met with in the schools, and in many the advanced classes can write poetical extracts, either on slate or paper, with creditable neatness and accuracy, and in proper form.

Grammar.—Grammar is now taught more intelligently, and less by rote, than it used to be. Some years ago pupils in the junior classes would be found giving definitions of the parts of speech in language so difficult as to be quite unintelligible to them; the definitions are now given by such pupils in more plain and simple language, such as is suited to their capacity.

Geography.—Geography is very fairly taught, and is now, I think, becoming more popular than formerly with both parents and pupils. I do not hear so many objections as used to be urged against spending time at this subject. This is due in a great measure to improvement among the teachers in the method of teaching geography.

Needlework.—Increased attention is given to this branch, which is now taught in all female schools, and in many mixed schools. Its value as a branch of female education is now fairly recognised. Needlework has very properly been placed among the important subjects in the examination of female teachers, and this fact will lead the teachers to devote more attention to it.

Extra Branches (such as Singing, Drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in 19 schools, and drawing in 7 schools.

District, 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Since 1865 there is a decrease in the numbers able to read *Second* and *higher* books, possibly in consequence of the pupils leaving school at an earlier age.

Oral spelling is improved; but the explanation of the subject-matter of the lessons still exhibits the defects attendant on want of intelligence and skill of the teachers.

Arithmetic.—The per-centage of those able to work simple proportion is smaller than in 1865, probably from the same cause as the deficient reading. This result may also be attributed to the low class of candidate teachers, and to the increased number of females employed.

Penmanship.—There is little, if any, improvement in this branch. The majority of teachers are bad writers; and while the writing is going on their attention is occupied

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

with other lessons. Pens and ink are often bad or unsuitable, and more frequently the supply is deficient; and generally the desks are much too high for the children. But I almost invariably find that where the teacher is himself a good writer, he overcomes all difficulties.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject is taught to a fair proportion of the pupils, but there is a falling off in the results since 1865.

Grammar.—Success in teaching grammar is very limited, nor can this be surprising, seeing that the average age of the pupils examined rarely exceeded 8½ years.

Geography.—The returns under this head show some improvement, but the knowledge possessed is of localities. Teachers fail to impart other interesting information which would attract pupils to the study of geography.

Needlework is taught in 48 schools; in a few cases very effectively, but in the majority not so. The duty of keeping up a supply of materials is thrown on the female teacher, which appears to me unfair. This is surely a fair point at which to make a stand in enforcing local assistance.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing was taught in 14 schools, and drawing in 2. The very stringent conditions imposed to qualify for gratuities tend to discourage the teaching of these subjects.

In only one school is there a fair class at mathematics; in a few others, 2 or 3 pupils may be found.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The great defect observable in reading is indistinctness of utterance, and a provincial sound of the vowels *i* and *e*. My predecessor, Mr. Mahony, has been successful in partially removing this defect, and I have some hopes that much improvement will be effected. Oral spelling is on the whole well attended to, and explanation has made some progress, though the pupils are backward in this.

Arithmetic.—In nine-tenths of the schools there are no advanced pupils, yet the classes are pretty well up to their respective programmes, and the elementary rules are fairly known in most of the schools.

Penmanship.—In a few of the schools the penmanship is excellent, but in the majority of cases it is barely legible, and utterly devoid of system.

Mr. Foster's copy-books are doing some good service already, and it is hoped that much improvement will be ultimately effected.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is practised in all the schools, but only a few have attained to that correctness which is indispensable in the professional or business man.

I have recommended dictation on paper to the more advanced, so as to afford more practice in penmanship, as well as to afford a better opportunity of testing progress in this branch.

A few copy-books should be kept in each school for the purpose.

Grammar.—Owing to the irregularity of attendance very few can parse syntactically, but the majority in 3rd and 4th classes can distinguish the parts of speech with considerable correctness.

Geography.—The maps of Ireland and Europe are pretty well known by most of the pupils who can read Third Book.

Needlework.—This has only been attempted in a very few schools; but when there is a fair attendance of girls, the work is very fair, and most of the teachers work very well.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing has made some progress in about one-tenth of the schools; and drawing in about one-twentieth part of this district. The little books published by Professor Glover are expected to raise the musical status of several teachers and schools.

Drawing copies and models, adapted to the requirements of the schools, would be very desirable.

The Inspectors should also be furnished periodically with exercises to be sung at sight by the pupils of the different classes; he would be thereby enabled to decide more perfectly as to the real progress in each of the schools, as the exercises would be new to the class.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading of the senior classes in most of the schools is very fair, whilst that of the junior is only middling, or very indifferent. Too little attention is given to style and sense; quantity instead of quality seems to be the object in respect to juniors. Children are kept reading over and over again the First Book of Lessons until they can repeat off whole pages of detached sentences without looking at the book. Nor does this degree of proficiency entitle them to proceed to new ground. A deficiency in some item of the programme is made a reason for holding back on lessons of which the children are sick. The deficient item is not anything more attended to; full time is given to reading over in one monotonous tone pages long since impressed on the memory by frequent reading, or rather droning. This is evidently great waste of precious time, and demands amendment.

Arithmetic.—In most of the schools of the district the knowledge of arithmetic is very limited; in a few the pupils are ready and accurate in computation, but in a greater number they are slow and uncertain, without any notion of the application of rules or of neatness in doing the work.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Penmanship.—Fairly taught by many of the teachers; some still incline to set their own copies or head lines, but the greater part use Vere Foster's copy-books.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch receives a due portion of time in the great majority of the schools, and the proficiency of the senior pupils is creditable. The juniors transcribe from their books with success, and thus prepare for the more difficult part.

Grammar.—In few of the schools is the proficiency such as to claim a word of praise. Guessing the parts of speech is, in general, the extent of attainment. The successful teachers of grammar make up but a comparatively small number of those that make the attempt. The subject is too often approached with indifference both by teacher and scholar, and consequently the progress is slow and unsatisfactory.

Geography.—Fairly taught in general. There is no deficiency of maps and text books in the schools.

Needlework.—Hitherto but little attention has been given to this branch. This remark does not apply to all the teachers, but to a majority of them. They have not been able to rouse the girls to a sense of the importance and value of such practical knowledge; or to induce their mothers to provide them with work and to watch their progress.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In no school is drawing taught with any success. Singing has been introduced into several, and with good results. In some the progress is seriously checked by irregularity of attendance, so that it is exceedingly difficult to make a school appear, in some parts of the *recommendation* return, as meriting gratuity to the teacher.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In the majority of the schools a large proportion of the pupils read with a fair degree of fluency and accuracy. The reading is, however, merely mechanical; few read with intelligence, and still fewer with expression. Oral spelling and explanation are fairly taught.

Arithmetic.—This branch is taught very mechanically in most of the schools. The definitions of the technical terms employed, and the reasons of the several operations are taught in but very few schools. As a consequence, few even of the advanced classes can work a sum requiring an exercise of judgment, if it at all differs from those found in their text books. Good treatises on this subject are very much required. It would be a great boon to teachers were such books as Barnard Smith's or Cornwall and Fitch's added to the list of books sanctioned by the Commissioners.

Penmanship.—The penmanship of the pupils has improved very much since the introduction of engraved head lines. In my mind, however, it is a great mistake to introduce the pupils at once to small hand. Freedom and command of hand should be acquired previously by writing a series of exercises in *text* hand. In the majority of the girls' schools the style is too sharp and irregular; the general impression being that writing of this kind is fashionable.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is taught in all the schools, and with considerable success. To be really useful, writing from dictation should be only practised by pupils able to write a fair hand. If commenced before the style of writing is, in some degree, formed, a careless slovenly manner of writing is acquired; what is gained in spelling is lost in penmanship. In most of the schools the dictation exercise is now written on paper instead of on slates, as formerly. The increased cost is more than counterbalanced by the improvement in penmanship.

Grammar.—A fair proportion of the pupils can distinguish the parts of speech, and are acquainted with the more common inflections; but few are able to analyze and parse a sentence syntactically. Better text-books, than those at present in use, are very much required. The want of a suitable collection of progressive parsing exercises is very much felt.

Geography.—Local geography is taught in all the schools, but not with the success commensurate with the time and attention devoted to it. The memory of the pupils is overburdened with a collection of loose, disconnected facts, which after the lapse of a very short time, entirely fade away. In only a few schools is mathematical and physical geography taught, and only with limited success.

Needlework.—In all the girls' schools, and in mixed schools, having female assistants, needlework is taught with fair success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing by ear is taught in a considerable number of schools. In very few schools have the pupils made any proficiency in the theory of vocal music.

Drawing, which is taught in a few schools, is confined to ordinary outlines and shading from the flat; drawing from the round is seldom practised.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The children read with at least average ease and intelligence, and in some of the better schools, with expression. Spelling and explanation receive that attention which their importance demands.

Arithmetic.—The children are well grounded in the simple and compound rules. In most of the schools they solve questions in mental and slate arithmetic with accuracy and dispatch.

Penmanship.—The boys continue to improve in writing. In most of the girls' schools the pupils appear to be still partial to the angular hand.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—The teachers are careful to give full time and attention to this useful branch, so far as the generally crowded state of their schools permit. I believe there has been considerable improvement in this respect during the year.

Grammar.—Fairly taught as compared with the age of the children, and their proficiency in other branches.

Geography.—In most of the schools the pupils have at least a fair knowledge of the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. This knowledge is supplemented in the senior classes by the use of the text-books.

Needlework.—Several of the female teachers having had better opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of this branch than those in country districts, are more proficient themselves, and teach it with reasonable success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Both taught to some extent in several schools, but in almost all with limited success.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading in general is tolerably fluent, but deficient in ease and intelligence. The accent of the people of this district is peculiar and somewhat harsh, and in consequence it is very difficult to teach the children to read in a graceful or pleasing manner. The teachers in general are fully alive to the importance of good reading, and are giving increased attention to the subject; and now that the children are all supplied with the Board's new reading books, I expect to be able to report satisfactory progress under this head next year.

Oral spelling and explanation receive a fair degree of attention.

Arithmetic.—This branch is well taught in a very considerable number of the schools. In most cases I have found the children well instructed in notation, tables, simple and compound rules, and a fair proportion of them able to work the higher rules.

Of the children examined in arithmetic 30 per cent. were able to set down any number consisting of 7 places of figures; 52 per cent. were able to work any sum in subtraction; 26 per cent. were able to work division of money; and 15 per cent. could solve questions readily in proportion and practice.

Mental Arithmetic is, I regret to say, taught in very few schools of the district.

Penmanship.—Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books are used in every school in the district, and with marked success. In a great number of the schools the copy-books of the children are written very carefully, and are kept perfectly clean and neat; and even in the worst schools improvement in penmanship is quite perceptible. Uniformity of writing amongst the children of the same school is, perhaps, the best test of systematic and judicious teaching, and in many of the schools I find a striking similarity in the writing of the children of the same class, and even amongst the schools of the district the writing is becoming similar.

In writing their copies the children aim at two things, namely, (a) *the imitation of every letter in the head line*, and (b) *the writing of every word without lifting the pen.*

The female children are writing a rounder hand than formerly.

Writing from Dictation.—Next to reading dictation is the most important subject taught in our schools. The teachers here give an exercise in it daily to the second, third, and higher classes. When the exercises are written the children change slates, and each child corrects the mistakes of its neighbour. This gives the exercise a double value. In a few of the best schools dictation is written on paper, but paper is too dear to be used generally for the purpose.

Of the children examined on this subject in third and higher classes, 30 per cent. were able to write a sentence with a fair degree of accuracy, and 18 per cent. with ease and correctness.

Grammar.—The senior classes in a large number of the schools have a tolerable knowledge of the text of the grammar and of simple parsing, and the junior classes have some knowledge of the parts of speech; but in general the structure and analysis of sentences are little understood, and altogether the teaching on this branch is too mechanical, and has little relation to either "The Science of Language," or "The Art of Speaking and Writing Correctly."

Geography.—This branch cannot be successfully taught without the joint use of text-books and maps. The children in the schools have a fair knowledge of the text-book, but are not sufficiently acquainted with maps; and, in general, the geography of the British islands does not receive sufficient attention.

Needlework.—This most important branch of female education does not in general receive nearly enough of attention in the schools, but since the recent arrangements of the Board, by which a high value is given to needlework in the classification of the female teachers, I have observed a considerable improvement under this head, and I expect to be able to report favourably upon it next year.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is attempted in about one-fourth of the schools, but, except in about seven or eight instances, with very little results.

Drawing is taught in a number of the schools with some degree of promise, but only in one or two with any actual results. On the whole, singing and drawing exercise very little influence on the education of the district.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is fairly taught in most of the schools, though, in most instances, it is rather too mechanical and monotonous. Really good reading is rarely met with. The many subjects required to be taught in a National school preclude the possibility of giving as much time to this subject as its importance demands. It is too seldom taught as a distinct lesson, and does not receive that marked attention from the teacher which it requires. Oral spelling is fairly attended to, but is not sufficiently taught in connexion with the text; this is necessary in order to a proper understanding of the meaning of the words. I have directed attention to the importance of phrase spelling whenever it was neglected.

Arithmetic.—Too little importance is attached to the tables, particularly the addition and subtraction tables, as also to the necessity for committing the rules to memory, and understanding some of the principles; neither are the pupils sufficiently exercised in the elementary rules, being often found deficient in these, though working in the more advanced rules. On the whole, nearly every teacher aims at making good arithmeticians, and many in this district succeed in doing so. Yet, in not a few schools it is still unskilfully taught, and the degree of proficiency is still far from being what is desirable, or what might be expected from the time devoted to teaching it.

Penmanship.—I cannot speak satisfactorily of penmanship. In a few schools where the teachers exercise a proper supervision writing is well taught, but in the majority it is far from being good. As the teachers are generally employed with the junior classes, or in teaching some other subject during the time devoted to writing, they do not give the necessary supervision, and without this, good writing can never be secured.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject is now generally well attended to, and proficiency in it is fair and frequently satisfactory. The senior classes in nearly all the schools in this district now perform this exercise on paper.

Grammar.—In only a few schools is this subject well taught; in many cases the giving of this lesson is little more than a matter of form, being confined to naming the parts of speech.

Geography.—The maps of the World and Europe and Ireland are fairly known by the 2nd and higher classes in most of the schools of the district, and in a few a more extended knowledge of geography prevails. On the whole this subject receives a fair amount of attention.

Needlework.—Until lately this branch has not received the amount of attention which its importance merited. In many cases the parents were quite indifferent about it, and even in a few instances opposed to having the time of their children occupied with it. As a consequence the teachers attached little importance to it, and seldom qualified properly. It is to be hoped that the recent action of the Board in the matter will effect great improvement.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught in 13 schools, and drawing in 3. The success is very fair.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, as a rule, is rapid and indistinct, and in many cases very slovenly and incorrect.

Oral spelling is very fair on the whole, but the explanation of the subject-matter is very moderate.

Arithmetic.—Knowledge of simple rules and notation, bad. In the vast majority of cases, I find the junior classes to fail in simple subtraction, and even in the cases of the senior classes failure in the same rule occurs frequently.

The advanced classes are not good at easy mercantile accounts.

Penmanship—Poor on the whole. The teaching is not sufficiently careful. The head lines are badly imitated, and this very frequently from the beginning of the book to the end.

I do not consider the use of engraved head lines to be the best course for teaching writing. In every case where the master writes a good hand, I recommend him to set the head lines himself.

Writing from Dictation pretty fair as to spelling; not good as to writing.

Grammar.—I do not examine the second class on grammar—the third and fourth classes know grammar sufficiently well.

Geography.—Bad, universally. Nearly all fail on the map of the World; their attention appears to have been confined almost exclusively to the maps of Europe and Ireland, and even on these the answering was very poor.

Needlework.—In some few schools it is well taught. In the majority of female schools the teaching of needlework is attended with moderate success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is taught in only 2 schools—the convent and model schools, Sligo; singing is also taught in these 2, and in 3 ordinary National schools.

In the convent and model schools both branches are excellently taught—in the ordinary schools, music is fairly taught in two cases.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

—The results in reading are, judging from published reports, fully equal to the average of other districts, as may be seen from the following:— *Appendix D.*

Able to read First Book correctly	32·2	per cent.
" " Second " and intelligently	25·2	"
" " Third and higher books correctly and intelligently	14·5	"

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Considerable improvement has been made in explanation, including subject matter of lessons; and, as a consequence, reading is becoming now expressive, so that an auditor can plainly perceive that the pupils, to a greater or less extent, understand what they are reading about. In other words, the reading is becoming more *intelligent*, meaning by this, that the pupils show from their style that they have grasped the meaning of the subject matter; this when attained in an ordinary National school, I consider entitled to be called *good* reading. As for emphasis, tone, moderation, &c., &c.; which go to form the finished reader, such, except in a very comparative and rudimentary sense, are wanting, nor can they with any degree of reason be expected. The revised Lesson Books will, I have confidence, effect a decided improvement in reading. I find that the poetry, especially of the Third Book, has already taken hold of the children; and there can be no doubt that the repetition and recitation of the finely-clothed thoughts of our native and other poets, cannot fail to add feeling and sentiment to the pupils' reading, as it must, undoubtedly, to their refinement of taste.

Arithmetic.—So far as accuracy and a better mastery of the elementary rules are concerned, very fair progress can be reported; but hardly any in the knowledge of *principles.* This is what might reasonably be expected in a district where scarcely any pupils are met with in the Fourth Class; and where the average age of the children in attendance does not exceed 9½ years.

The questions proposed by me for testing the proficiency in notation, simple subtraction, division of money, and proportion or practice, were such as follow:—

Write down 7,010,101,
From 7,020,101 take 910,093,
Divide £50 by 52.

Find the rent of a farm of 19 acres, 2 roods and 20 perches, at 46*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

The results were that of the total number examined by me in the arithmetic, which by the way included all pupils in second class and upwards, 32 per cent. notated to millions; 53·4 per cent. did simple subtraction; 25 per cent. division of money; and 12·4 per cent. proportion or practice. Taking the classification, irregular attendance, and tender age of the pupils into account, the foregoing results I consider satisfactory.

Penmanship.—Clean copy-books and carefulness of execution is now the rule in the district. In classing the penmanship I confess I was almost too exacting; but it affords me pleasure to say that the teachers as a body cheerfully joined in the effort to improve this important branch. During my long experience of school management, I have found that clean, unscribbled copy-books, and good, careful writing always co-exist; accordingly I suggested to the teachers to keep their desks well dusted, and to make the pupils have clean hands and provide blotting paper. The observance of these simple and apparently puerile suggestions, has been productive of results that are satisfactory not alone to me, but, what is of far greater importance, to the teachers as well as to the pupils.

I think it proper to say that in classing the writing, I take a higher standard now than I did formerly; this I think not unreasonable, seeing the facilities that exist at present to secure a higher and more uniform style of penmanship. The results in writing were:—

Able to write on paper fairly	50·4	per cent.
" " " with ease and freedom	13·6	"

I continue of the opinion expressed in my last report, that Mr. Foster's head lines admit of considerable improvement; the main strokes of the letters have neither the firmness nor body that they should; while numbers 7 and 8 appear to me to be useless or rather indeed mischievous, as they tend to make the writing degenerate into a mere scrawl. Numbers 2, 4, and 5 are the only ones of the series whose use I encourage, as being in my humble opinion the best adapted to the wants of the children attending our schools. I think the finishing head lines for females should be, at least *semi*-anguler.

Writing from Dictation.—This useful branch is taught with more or less judgment and success in every school in the district. At my inspections I examined the different classes on oral or phrase spelling, and noted the result in the "Observation Book;"—this course has had a good effect in the direction towards which it was aimed, viz., the improvement of writing from dictation. Subjoined are the results in dictation:—

Able to write with tolerable accuracy	50·4	per cent.
" " ease and correctness	13·6	"

Grammar.—The proficiency in this branch was not satisfactory, only 19·2 per cent. of those examined being acquainted with the parts of speech; and 6·5 with syntactical parsing. Every year's experience goes to strengthen the convictions I have long entertained, that it would be more in accordance with common sense, as well as with sound

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

educational principles, to include for examination, under this head, none below junior third-class pupils, inasmuch as the reasoning faculties must be considerably developed before grammar can become a useful mental discipline.

Geography.—The knowledge of this subject is nearly as extensive as the elementary character of the great bulk of the schools would lead us to expect. Nearly all pupils of the senior second-class and upwards, possess a fair knowledge of the outlines of the World, and of the maps of Europe and Ireland. Hardly anything is known of mathematical or physical geography.

Needlework.—Though increased attention is now being given to needlework, I must say there is still room for considerable improvement. A sufficient supply of working materials is seldom found on hands, but if the teachers were sufficiently zealous to promote industrial work, they need never complain of lack of work, so long as there are to be found, unfortunately, in every school, many articles of dress that require mending or darning.

Extra Branches (such as singing and drawing, &c.).—Singing and drawing are taught in only a few schools; the results are partly good.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I am happy to say that during the past year I have observed considerable improvement in reading, both in the junior and senior classes. Oral spelling is in general well attended to; and on the whole the explanation of the words, and of the matter of the lessons, has been very fairly given by the pupils.

Arithmetic.—Very fair progress in arithmetic has been made. In almost every school all the pupils—even the many young children of first-class—are taught to write numbers on slates. I have often found pupils in first class able to write numbers of three places correctly. And I observed on comparing the results of my examinations for 1867 with those of previous years that a large *per-centage* of those examined were able to work the higher rules. The teachers generally know arithmetic very well, and take an interest in teaching it

Penmanship.—As to penmanship, my experience is that the writing has become more uniform, and on the whole has improved materially. The number "able to write with ease and freedom" has considerably increased, respect being had to the total number whose writing was examined, and its quality noted. I attribute this in a very great degree to the introduction of copy-books with engraved head lines. I know a difference of opinion exists among teachers with regard to such copy-books; but I cordially and thoroughly approve of them in the present condition of our elementary schools.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is satisfactorily taught. All pupils who write small hand write from dictation. Those whose writing is not so advanced, that is, those who only write round-hand, copy on slates from their lesson-books. I have nothing to complain of under this head.

Grammar.—Grammar is, on the whole, very fairly taught. All above the mere beginners learn at least the parts of speech; and all above second class profess to be learning syntactical parsing. In general, those who have been some time in third class, and all in fourth and fifth classes make a fair attempt at parsing. I have, however, to observe that in many instances it is to be desired that the matter contained in the text-book should be better known.

Geography.—This branch receives sufficient attention in almost all of the schools in my district. It is very well taught from the maps; but in many instances I have had to complain that the more advanced pupils were not well enough made-up in the matter of their text-books on geography.

Needlework.—Needlework is not extensively taught in this district. Of all the females I found in the schools during the year, only 18 per cent. were learning needlework of any kind. It is to be observed, however, that there are very few (only 14) schools in the district under female teachers; and again, there are but few (only 12) workmistresses in schools under male teachers, the number of schools which command an attendance sufficient to warrant salary to a teacher of needlework being but small.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—The model schools being excepted, singing is taught in but four of the schools of this district, and drawing in only one school; that is, by teachers who have certificates of competency to teach those branches.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Fair improvement has been made in reading. Pronunciation is less defective than in former years. The senior classes, especially in the girls' schools, read very well, with a fair degree of fluency and care. A better system of teaching reading, as regards the junior classes at least, is adopted in most of the schools of the district. From the earliest stage, even before all the letters are known, the children are taught to read. Reading lessons as such, however, are not prepared at home, except in a few of the higher class schools.

Oral spelling is carefully and successfully taught. Explanation tolerably so.

Arithmetic.—More time and attention is given to arithmetic than to any other subject of the school programme. It is well understood by the teachers generally, as in the majority of the schools it is efficiently taught. Notation is the only branch of this subject in which proper progress cannot be reported, though it is now taught in all the schools to the pupils in classes by and off the black board.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Penmanship.—A very decided improvement in this subject has been made. There still continues, however, a want of *personal superintendence* by the teacher during the writing exercise. In schools without a monitor or assistant the teacher complains he has not time to give this superintendence to writing; but in nearly all such cases it is found the arrangements of the time-table are not suitable, and when judiciously altered, the difficulty as regards time disappears. The copy-books are kept with more neatness and care, and the style of writing generally is improved.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation continues to be well attended to. The progress during the year has been satisfactory.

Grammar.—Grammar is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils. The progress throughout the year has been satisfactory. In almost all the schools of the district the children, from the higher draft of first class, learn the parts of speech; second class pupils know the article, noun, adjective, and verb; third class can distinguish all the parts of speech; while the majority of fourth class children are found able to parse.

Geography.—This is the only subject of the school programme in which progress cannot be reported. Some few of the senior pupils learn home lessons in geography, but seldom is any systematic instruction given to the junior classes. This appears strange, for certainly no branch of the school work demands less labour from the teacher, and none is more interesting to the children. Instruction by lecture from maps is rarely given; and though second class pupils are generally found able to name the continents and oceans, and third class to give the boundaries of Europe, the information gained is of little use. The lesson is learned by rote, the names of the various divisions of land and water throughout the world may be glibly given, but of the *relative* position of such places nothing is known.

Needlework.—This important branch has received more attention than in former years. In a considerable number of the mixed schools a paid teacher of needlework has been appointed, and in such schools all the girls from second class upwards receive daily instruction in sewing and knitting. Plain work is chiefly attended to. Not much time is given to embroidery or other kinds of fancy work.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In 12 schools of the district instruction in vocal music is given. In two schools drawing is taught. In 9 cases gratuities have been recommended to the teacher for the proficiency made by the pupils in those branches during the past year.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading in this district, so far as I know it, is not pleasing. It is too hurried and indistinct, the tone is monotonous and the words are improperly grouped. There is, except in a few schools, a marked neglect of the valuable couplet—

> "Learn to *read slow*, all other graces
> Will follow in their proper places."

The oral spelling is pretty good, but there is not sufficient attention paid to the explanation of the subject matter of the reading lessons, and the defective grouping referred to in the reading is a serious bar to the pupils' own comprehension.

Arithmetic.—Some pupils in the better class schools can solve questions in the commercial rules with a fair measure of expertness and correctness; but, generally speaking, the knowledge and ability of the pupils are defective, and they have evidently not been carefully trained and exercised in elementary rules and principles.

Penmanship.—The penmanship, so far as I have seen it, is very poor, and the copy-books carelessly kept. I have seen very few specimens of graceful or even neatly executed penmanship.

Writing from Dictation.—The oral spelling is more generally correct than the writing from dictation. Comparing, however, the efficiency attained here with that in other branches in the schools generally, there are evidences of higher care and attention bestowed upon this exercise by the teachers. The defects pointed out by my predecessor in last year's report are still visible.

Grammar.—I have not found much intelligent acquaintance with this subject. A considerable number of the pupils, however, can distinguish the parts of speech in a plain sentence with some degree of readiness and accuracy, and can parse etymologically to some extent.

It is to be borne in mind that my present experience of the schools extends over only a portion of the district.

Geography.—Except in a very few schools this subject is only nominally or imperfectly taught. There is a little acquaintance with the principal maps, but scarcely any knowledge of the text-books.

Needlework.—This most useful branch is fairly taught in a considerable number of schools, and is limited and defective in only a few. It is also to be commended that plain sewing and knitting are more attended to than ornamental and fancy needlework.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music on the Hullah system is taught in a considerable number of schools with more or less success. Drawing is attempted in a few schools, but except in one or two there are no satisfactory results.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The pupils are in general able to read with considerable fluency the books corres-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

poading to the class in which they are enrolled, but in many localities, owing to irregularity of attendance, and the early age at which they are finally withdrawn from school, the number of those who reach the advanced classes is too small. Hence I fear that in after-life many will read imperfectly, though the table of proficiency shows a larger proportion of those examined able to read the Third Book than I have found elsewhere. Considerable inconvenience has been caused by the changes made in First, Second, and Third Books, so soon after the new editions were issued, and it will still require some time to have all the children provided with the revised editions; there is a reluctance to purchase a new book while that in use is not worn out.

Arithmetic.—The ages of the pupils being considered there is not much reason to find fault with the proficiency attained in arithmetic, where sufficient time is allowed for performing the calculations, though it is not unusual to find boys returned as learning proportion and practice who are unable to work readily questions in elementary rules or reduction when dictated to the class. The black board is not sufficiently employed in teaching the principles of the science. It has always appeared to me that reduction should precede compound rules, yet almost universally the latter are taught first.

While mental arithmetic is nominally taught to all in almost every school, yet boys and girls considerably advanced in slate arithmetic too frequently fail in easy questions referring to the business of every-day life, when required to be done mentally.

Penmanship.—The penmanship is improved during the year. The use of Vere Foster's copy-books has been attended with satisfactory results in teaching writing; though where girls had been taught an angular hand, it requires some time to accustom them to the style of copies now in use. It appears to me that for girls' schools, copy-books with head lines in which the letters are not quite so round would be better adapted.

Writing from Dictation.—This is taught, and with fair success, in all schools to third and fourth classes; and in more to either the whole of second class, or the advanced draft of that class. A more general use of long pencils, properly pointed, a supply being kept for this exercise alone, would lead to improvement.

Grammar.—Grammar is taught in accordance with the programme in all schools, though the number of pupils able to parse a sentence syntactically is limited; rather less than six per cent. of those learning grammar having reached this standard. As stated last year, the subject is not sufficiently or intelligently taught from text-books; irregular attendance on the part of those old enough to understand this subject is purely the cause of this.

Geography.—The observations made in last year's report respecting this branch are still applicable; a fair acquaintance with the leading outlines of the maps has in most cases been attained. I consider it desirable that our schools should be supplied with a small elementary text-book on local geography, the lessons in which could be gone over in succession *without omitting any portion.* To attempt this with the books now in use, pupils would have advanced but a short way when leaving school altogether, and few teachers know exactly which portions ought to be selected for home lessons.

Needlework.—Needlework is now taught to the female pupils in 63 schools out of 124, the average number of girls found employed in this branch at the time of visit being 15 per school, of these nearly one-half were provided with plain sewing, and the others with knitting, netting, or embroidery. A larger number should be taught plainwork, but the supply of materials for this is insufficient in many schools.

Extra Branches (such as singing and drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught in twenty schools, and drawing in four. The drawing has been commenced, and it is in general only elementary; more success has attended the teaching of vocal music.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proportion of pupils in the first class continues too great in many schools. This I consider arises from the disinclination which teachers in general, but male teachers in particular, have to undertake the monotonous labour of instructing children unable to read. And an arduous task it is, requiring tact, patience, gentleness, perseverance, and sympathy. In an infant school the work may be varied by singing, marching, and the usual manual exercises, so as to prevent either teacher or pupil from being wearied; but in an ordinary school, there are no such resources, and too frequently the irksome task devolves upon the monitor, or some pupil in the senior class, who has still less relish for the work than the teacher himself. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the pupils in this class progress so slowly, that it takes two years, and sometimes longer, to fit them for the Second Book. One result of this is, that considerably more than a third of all the children attending school are in the First Book. In the other classes, there is a perceptible improvement in the reading; the words are more distinctly and firmly pronounced, and with less hesitation and labour than formerly. There still exists, however, too great a disregard for the pauses. The *commas* are very frequently passed over, even when their suppression would lead to a complete alteration in the sense. In perhaps the majority of cases, the following sentence would be read so as to make the word *like* a verb, "The tiger does not, like many other beasts of prey, shun the presence of man." Explanation is more attended to since the introduction of the new series of reading-books, as the meaning of the words at the commencement of each lesson are now thoroughly learned. Phrase spelling is very fairly attended to, and in many schools it forms, with tables, the "home lessons" for the junior classes.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Arithmetic.—I find by comparing the proficiency table of this year with that for 1865, when nearly the same number of children was examined, that the present year shows an increase in the number of passes in *notation* and *simple subtraction*, but a decrease in the two higher standards—viz., *division* of *money* and *proportion*. This fact would appear to indicate that the teaching is not becoming more intelligent. I am of opinion that arithmetic and grammar are the two worst taught subjects in the school course, though none are more calculated to develope the reasoning faculties, or to exercise the judgment. Instances of the careless slip-shod manner in which arithmetic is taught constantly present themselves. I have often found boys in the third class, who had repeatedly gone over all the exercises in the text-book on the simple rules, and yet who could not answer the following question—"What number must be *added* to 18 to make 100?" In five cases out of ten the result arrived at would be 118. Again, lads just beginning proportion, who could correctly multiply 11*s.* 9*d.* by 106, yet would be entirely at a loss how to proceed were the question worded in this way—"Find the price of 106 stones of flax, at 11*s.* 9*d.* per stone." Another evidence of the absence of intelligent teaching is to be found in the gross errors frequently made by pupils, the answers being so absurdly wide of the mark, that it is plain, they never reflected for a moment on what they were about. Thus one boy after a lengthened calculation might determine that the rent of 45a. 2r. 10p. at £1 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, was nearly £10,000, while another would make it only 15*s.* 6*d.* This illustration may appear exaggerated, but I am quite sure the experience of other Inspectors would bear out its correctness.

Penmanship.—As Vere Foster's copy-books have been fully two years in use in all the ordinary schools, an opinion may now be given with some degree of confidence as to whether they have fulfilled the expectations formed of them, or not. In this district, I believe they have been successful, as I find an increase of 200 in the number returned as being able to write a *fair* hand, and an increase of 50 in those able to write a *good* hand. This is *real* progress, as the numbers under examination in both years were nearly the same. The head lines in the books issued latterly are truly what they profess to be, "imitation of real free writing rather than stiff copperplate engraving;" and I find the opposition of those who maintained the superiority of lines set by the teacher, disappearing.

The complaint I have to make most commonly in reference to the manner in which this subject is taught, is, that there is not sufficient supervision exercised while the lesson is in progress. It is then that the teacher's remarks are really valuable, as the pupil has no opportunity of putting into practice the instructions he receives, and for that very reason is not likely to forget them. In a school with only one teacher this supervision must necessarily be somewhat imperfect, although not entirely impracticable.

In all the schools now, the pupils in the first class write on slates, and the teachers generally find that reading *and* writing can both be learned in the same or even less time than it would take for either separately.

Writing from Dictation.—From the proficiency table, I find that the results in this subject are as nearly as possible one-third less than in writing, the number of passes in the latter subject being respectively 1,245 and 453, while in the former, they are 844 and 363. This would appear to indicate that the progress in phrase spelling did not keep pace with that in writing. While *some* difference in results produced in the two subjects might reasonably be expected, yet I did not anticipate that it would be by any means so great. I intend in future directing more attention to the practice of transcribing, not in school, but as a home exercise; where this has been systematically practised very satisfactory results in writing from dictation have been produced.

Grammar.—I regret to have to state that the results in this subject are very poor in the great majority of schools. A boy cannot be said to have acquired even a moderately useful knowledge of grammar, unless he can parse an easy sentence. This implies that he *understands* the rules of syntax, at least the chief instances of concord and government, knows the declension of nouns and pronouns and the inflections of the verb. With this knowledge, he would probably, if not able to speak correctly himself, for this is a habit and may exist independently of any technical training, be able to correct any of the ordinary improprieties in speech and assign a reason for the correction. Of the 871 children over 12 years of age, examined for the secondary No. 1 report, only 178 were returned as being able to parse. Yet even for the sake of this comparatively small number, I would be sorry to see grammar excluded from the school programme, as perhaps no other subject furnishes so useful a course of elementary mental discipline.

Geography.—In reference to this subject, I have observed in most schools that the children knew little or nothing about places but their names and situation on the map. With their present text-books and the absence of a work on history, perhaps this state of things is unavoidable, but nevertheless it is to be regretted. The subject as at present taught is like a skeleton, repulsive and uninteresting, the pupils can take very little interest in mere names unassociated with great events, distinguished men, or the phenomena of nature, and after leaving school will probably soon forget they had ever heard them. I also frequently find children not nearly so well acquainted with the map of Ireland as with those of foreign countries; they may be quite familiar with all about the Ganges or the Amazon and yet be unable to point out on the map either the Shannon or the Bann.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Needlework.—Very little over one-fifth of the female pupils attending school, receive instruction in needlework. In this district a prejudice against female teachers as principals appears to exist, the current of opinion being in favour of mixed schools under masters. One effect of this is, that needlework is to a great extent neglected.

Singing, Drawing.—There is only one ordinary National school in this district in which instruction is given in drawing. The subject is never likely to become a popular one in rural districts. Not so with singing, the taste for which is extending every day, and at present there are no less than 8 ordinary schools furnished with harmoniums.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Good reading, in the proper sense of the term, is rare in the schools of this district, nevertheless a fair proportion of the pupils read with some degree of fluency and verbal accuracy, associated, however, with an indistinct and inarticulate manner of pronunciation, and a tendency to hurry, as if speed were the main object aimed at. In oral spelling I have found the pupils generally pretty well prepared. If they were taught to name the letters slowly and distinctly, and to mark the syllables, it would tend to improve their reading. Explanation, whether of words simply or of subject-matter of lessons, is too much neglected in the majority of the schools.

Arithmetic.—Considering how large a portion of the school time is given to arithmetic, the results attained are hardly satisfactory. I found the pupils generally well prepared on tables, with the exception of the addition table, which everywhere has been strangely neglected. I should like to see mental arithmetic holding a more prominent position in the school course. In the ordinary transactions of life the man who is quick at mental calculations has a decided advantage over the one who is slow. It would be well also if teachers were more impressed with the importance of children learning to make well-formed figures, and to arrange the work neatly on their slates. The neglect of these is a fruitful source of inaccuracy.

Penmanship.—In many schools this branch continues to be taught with indifferent success. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that a new interest in it has been awakened, that teachers are becoming alive to their shortcomings, and are beginning to give more attention to it than they did heretofore. This is due mainly, I believe, to the use of Mr. Foster's copy-books, which are working a reformation in writing in this country, and not before it was needed. There are several rural schools in this district in which writing is taught with the fullest success. I have examined copy-books in them which were almost faultless, both as regards the close imitation of the head lines, and the neat and clean state in which they are preserved.

Writing from Dictation.—In all the schools this subject is specified as part of the course of instruction, and generally a sufficient time is set apart for it, but I have not found the pupils so well prepared as might be expected.

Grammar.—In every school there are at least a few pupils who use the text-book in grammar, and have commenced to parse syntactically. For the most part, however, their knowledge is superficial, and even the best prepared of them become puzzled and break down when taken out of the ordinary track. In the lower classes a fair proportion of the children can distinguish the principal parts of speech in easy sentences, and repeat the definitions of them.

Geography.—Text-books in geography are not much used. Even the pupils who are provided with them rarely prepare tasks. The map of Ireland is generally best known, next Europe, and then the World. In the better class of schools the senior pupils for the most part are pretty well prepared on the first two.

Needlework.—Needlework is receiving more attention than it did heretofore, and in many places with satisfactory results. Some workmistresses did little to encourage the children to bring work to school, or towards providing materials for those who had none; and appeared to think that they were not called on to do so. This way of regarding their duties is becoming less common than it was.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In six schools there are classes for vocal music, taught both practically and theoretically. Some of them are conducted with considerable success. In only two schools is any attempt made to teach drawing. Few teachers are competent to give even the most elementary instruction in the art, and the utility of it is not recognised.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in this branch of instruction is generally unsatisfactory. The pupils' reading is, as a rule, either incorrect or indistinct. Few of the teachers know how to read well themselves, and their teaching is confined too often to passively hearing a lesson read, a sentence at a time, by the members of the class under instruction. Hence less than one-third of the third and fourth class pupils can read with ease and correctness a passage selected from the commencement of the Third Book; and of those who can do this but a small proportion evince a clear sense of what they read.

Arithmetic.—The science of arithmetic is seldom attempted to be taught here. The attention of teachers is directed to the more useful division of the subject. But even in readiness and accuracy of computation according to pattern, very slight success has been

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

attained. Considerably more than half the pupils in second, third, and fourth classes fail in simple subtraction; and four-sevenths of the third and fourth classes fail to work correctly a plain sum in division of money. The tables of weights and measures are much neglected; and in many schools reduction and the higher rules are not at all, or very rarely and very badly, taught. Mental arithmetic, also, is frequently omitted from the actual course of instruction.

I think it probable that if the time so unprofitably devoted in backward rural schools to the teaching of grammar, were made available for additional instruction in arithmetic, better results than those noted above might be expected even in a district like this.

Penmanship.—Material obstacles to the acquisition by pupils of a good hand exist in this district. There are sometimes no desks whatever; a board on props, or two or three small and uneven tables supplying their place; the desks, when present, are in the majority of cases badly made, rising before the learner at an angle of 40° or 50°, and both too far apart from, and too high above, the form; the pens and ink are very bad, partly from the difficulty of getting either good in remote localities; the paper is often very indifferent where Foster's copy-books are not used, and is then also in many cases of the old fashioned folio size; the light is imperfect, and to catch it on their paper the pupils have to sit crooked; and in winter the dripping roof, the oozy clay floor, the ineffective heating apparatus, and the absence for so many hours of bodily exercise, make these too often half-fed, half-clothed children too miserably cold to hold a pen.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is not taught here with success. Not one-sixth of the third and fourth class pupils can write from dictation with ease and correctness two or three easy sentences from the end of the Second or the beginning of the Third Book.

Grammar.—About one-fifth of the pupils learning grammar can distinguish, in an easy sentence, the principal parts of speech; but only one twenty-fifth, or four per cent., can parse syntactically.

As a general rule, I find that grammar is not taught with any degree of success unless at the expense of more important subjects.

Geography.—The outlines of the maps of the World and Europe are generally taught, and about one-fourth of the pupils so instructed, "are acquainted with the outlines of the maps of the World." Geography, in the rational meaning of the term, is hardly taught at all. In fact, the pupils of the schools here do not, as a general rule, know anything about the earth, or any country on its surface, their own not excepted.

Needlework.—Except in two or three schools, needlework is not taught with success. Many of the female teachers, indeed, have altogether omitted to teach it.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In only one school is singing regularly taught by a certificated teacher, and there it is taught to the neglect of much more important branches. One teacher is commencing to teach Drawing. Book-keeping and Mensuration are taught in one-sixth of the schools, with, in general, very little success.

District 21, Swinford; Mr. Donovan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The general character of the reading is indifferent. The minds of the children attending National schools, especially in the rural districts, are not sufficiently cultivated to be able to appreciate the language and thoughts of distinguished writers. Therefore, to convey the sense is as much as can be reasonably expected. There are, however, some exceptions; and more especially the readers in the convent school are, in the higher classes, very excellent.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is generally very fairly taught. In some of the schools it is excellently taught. The pupils are expert and accurate and neat in their work. Of course the smallness of the third-class attendance precludes the possibility of having as many pupils as might be desired instructed in the advanced rules.

Penmanship.—The writing in a large number of the male schools is very fair. Some write excellently. The Foster copy-books seem to suit boys admirably, but I do not think that they are suited to girls. Whether from the force of custom or by nature, girls seem to dislike forming their hand to the round patterns set; and when they leave themselves to nature they write differently.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation is generally very fairly attended to. The junior classes find it difficult; but it is a subject which receives a great deal of attention in all the good schools of the district.

Grammar.—Grammar is not well attended to except in the good schools. The parents think that reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic are the most essential branches, and they are indifferent to much attention to grammar.

Geography.—Like grammar, geography is only well attended to in the town schools, or in exceptional country schools. The map of Ireland and chief towns and rivers, and other leading features of Europe are, perhaps, sufficient for the majority of country schools.

Needlework.—Needlework is well attended to in many schools; on the other hand, in small country schools the teachers complain that the children will not purchase work-material, even at the reduced price.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—The convent school alone teaches singing scientifically; although the Ballaghaderreen female school teaches it very fairly practically. The convent school also, at present, is the only school which teaches drawing.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This branch is taught with a fair share of success. When children are acquainted with the names and forms of the letters they learn to combine them into words on the tablets, and the course followed usually is not to allow them to leave any lesson till they can pronounce all the words in it on sight. Similarly in the second and higher classes a few of the introductory lessons are read over and revised frequently until the words which occur in them become familiar. Afterwards, a few more chapters are gone over in the same way, and the class books are thus read through slowly and by easy stages, so that the power of reading fluently is without much difficulty attained, and even very young children learn to group the words wonderfully well. Indistinct enunciation and incorrect pronunciation are often met with; but the results, under all the circumstances, are as satisfactory as can be well expected. The spelling of words and clauses is well attended to. As regards explanation, the meaning of words are perhaps better known than formerly, but sufficient care is not taken to make the pupils acquainted with the subject matter of the class books.

Arithmetic.—A good deal of attention continues to be given to arithmetic, and the children have acquired considerable facility in working out ordinary book exercises. There can be no doubt that, except in some of the best schools, it is taught too mechanically, the reason of the rules not being sufficiently explained or illustrated; and this is to be regretted, as much of the knowledge so acquired is likely to fade from the memory; and, also, because a most important means is thus lost of developing the mental powers, and forming habits of attention and inquiry which would be of the utmost importance to the pupils in after-life.

Penmanship.—Some improvement has taken place in penmanship; till recently the head lines were written usually by the teachers themselves, often hurriedly and badly, each school exhibiting a variety of hand peculiar to itself. Now the Palmerston copy-books are generally used, and greater uniformity has been the result; the teachers are saved a large amount of unnecessary labour, and the children have always a good model before them for imitation. I have been at considerable pains to urge the necessity of superintending the writing classes, and with some success. In numerous schools the writing is excellent, not remarkable for elegance of finish, but neat and legible, very similar to the engraved line and sufficiently good for all ordinary purposes. In others, however, the pupils are allowed apparently to form their hands very much according to their own will and pleasure, while the copy-books are soiled and torn; and the supply of penholders, nibs, and even ink, which a few pence would procure, is at times painfully inadequate, and allowed to remain so for weeks together.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch receives a large amount of attention and is taught to a large number of children. My examination is generally confined to the third and higher classes, but I occasionally test the proficiency of the second, and I am able to say that a facility in writing sentences has been acquired by children even of tender years, which, but a short time ago, would have been regarded as astonishing.

Grammar.—Grammar is taught very successfully in some schools, and in most, the fourth class pupils have little difficulty in parsing easy sentences syntactically. In all, they are taught when parsing to quote the rules of syntax when a case of concord or government turns up. The knowledge of principles is becoming more accurate and general.

Geography.—This subject is taught now to all children in and above the senior first class. Many in senior second know very fairly the maps of Ireland and the World, and the proficiency of those in third and fourth, though not always up to the requirements of the programme, is, on the whole, moderately satisfactory.

Needlework.—More attention is given to needlework than used to be some years ago. The female teachers are beginning to recognise its importance, and are at more pains to supply materials. The specimens exhibited, however, are too often remarkable only for the careless way in which they are executed. Some of the teachers are by no means skilful needlewomen themselves; but, now that their classification will depend in some measure on the proficiency which they have themselves attained in this branch, they may be expected to improve.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in five schools. The largest amount of success has been reached in two, for which harmoniums have been provided.

Geometry, algebra, mensuration, and book-keeping are taught in a few schools, in some two or three carefully and well, but the great majority of the teachers here, knowing that their character as educators is measured chiefly by the proficiency of their pupils in the elementary branches, devote their whole time to them.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Although, during the past year, some improvement, especially in the junior classes, is noticeable, it is still quite clear that, as a general rule, the proficiency in reading is too low. It is very often taken for granted that mere mechanical practice, independently of any carefully matured plan or intelligent system, is sufficient to produce satisfactory results. Many teachers do not seem to rightly estimate the value of reading as one of the greatest sources of information in the humble as well as in the higher walks of life, and accordingly it is often the case that efforts commensurate with the importance of this branch

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

are not put forth. During the course of the past year I have from time to time earnestly and frequently drawn attention, and that with some success, to the very simple but comprehensive plan of considering reading as an art of imitation, and of keeping this constantly in view, not only in the higher classes, but also in the case of junior pupils, not excluding those reading in the advanced part of First Book.

Oral spelling appears to receive considerable attention, but explanation is too much neglected, except in the case of a few good schools.

Arithmetic.—A great amount of labour is devoted both by teachers and pupils to arithmetic, but in most schools too exclusive attention is given to mere practical operations, the theory, even as regards elementary processes, being too much disregarded. The value of tables and mental calculation is not duly appreciated, and the great advantage arising from the repetition of rules passed over, seems to be very frequently lost sight of. As the position of teachers becomes improved, it is hoped that glaring defects in the mode of giving instruction will be more energetically and systematically guarded against, and that searching inspection will be productive of more satisfactory results than have yet been attained.

Penmanship.—Since the introduction of copy-books with lithographed head-lines, penmanship is steadily improving, but in many cases, owing to the want of more careful supervision, the proficiency of the pupils is far below what it ought to be. However, the conviction is now very general among teachers that the importance of this branch is becoming generally recognised, and that a more careful and better style of writing than has yet been attained is expected to result from the increased facilities and appliances that are now available.

Writing from Dictation.—Although a good deal of attention is devoted to writing from dictation, it is but too common to find that the proficiency of the pupils is rather unsatisfactory. This is probably attributable in many cases to the fact that instructors conduct this exercise in too unsystematic a manner, and fail to draw sufficient attention to misspelled words. It is feared that many teachers, otherwise zealous and efficient, are not fully alive to the importance of good spelling.

Grammar.—This branch which well deserves to be designated the "Logic of the people," is not, except in some of the best schools, taught on the rational and practical plan which alone could insure satisfactory results. Pupils are too often taught to repeat technical terms and definitions without being made familiar with their meanings and application. Syntactical parsing and grammatical analysis are not duly appreciated. Until a decided and general improvement takes place, it is not strange that objections are made against grammar as a branch of primary education.

Geography.—The error of supposing that geography is scarcely worthy of any attention has taken very deep root in this district, and it has been found a rather difficult matter to give correct views on this subject to teachers and pupils. However, I am happy to be able to state that considerable improvement in the proficiency of the pupils is now clearly observable.

Needlework.—It has long been felt that the industrial training of the female pupils who attend primary schools should receive a decided stimulus, and it is gratifying to find that the Commissioners have latterly adopted the plan of causing more of the labour of inspection to be directed to this part of education. Needlework which used to be kept in the back-ground is likely henceforward to receive a prominent place in elementary training.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is not taught in any of the schools in this district. Singing is carefully taught on scientific principles, and with considerable success in three schools and in four others this branch receives some attention, but without due regard to theory. In a few schools, some of the advanced pupils learn mensuration, geometry, algebra, and book-keeping, and occasionally with fair results; but often their knowledge is quite superficial and wanting in accuracy. Agriculture has scarcely been commenced except by fourth year monitors, but as directions on the subject have been recently issued by the Commissioners, it is probable that it will not be neglected in future.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, and "oral spelling and explanation" receive considerable attention, but in the majority of the schools success in the former subject is very much hindered by the want of taste and judgment on the part of the teachers, their failure in teaching the grouping of words and intonation in the junior classes, and their using the reading lesson, not for its legitimate purpose, but as a platform for rambling desultory addresses. I say in the majority, while in a very fair proportion, especially in schools conducted by ex-monitresses and pupil-teachers from the model schools, the reading is markedly good and hence intelligent. The new editions of the reading series are doing much to aid teachers, particularly the less efficient, in teaching spelling and explanation, and the copious selection of poetry is already doing much towards the improvement of the reading.

Arithmetic.—The teaching in most instances seems too mechanical; pupils are pushed on from rule to rule without having an idea of the theory on which the different

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

processes are founded, and it is not by any means uncommon to find them fail in rules which they have long since passed over. The tables of addition and subtraction are rarely taught; and painful delay in slate arithmetic is frequently to be observed, while the pupils come to the conclusion they seek, by reckoning on their fingers, or jotting down marks on their slates. In a few of the schools the pupils compute mentally with commendable readiness.

Penmanship.—Generally well attended to. In most instances Mr. Foster's series of copy-books is in use, and the more advanced pupils seem to have overcome the difficulty of changing their style from that originally taught to the more easily imitated head lines. Where pupils begin with No. 1 their progress is more rapid, and the execution more satisfactory than in cases where change has been necessary. In most of the schools under teachers trained in the Bailieboro' model schools, the writing is so good that it is unnecessary to introduce the Palmerston copy-books.

Writing from Dictation—Taught in all the schools. Senior draft of second class and all above write either daily or on alternate days. The result is on this whole fair. Phrase spelling, as a preparatory exercise, is universally attended to.

Grammar—Receives due attention, and the junior classes generally realize the requirements of the programme; but so few remain so long at school, or attend so regularly as would be necessary to enable them to acquire a knowledge of the construction of a sentence that the number "able to parse" is very low; and I have reason to fear that most of those who fall into rural pursuits speedily forget this subject as far as it might be practically useful.

Geography.—Map tracing is fairly taught, and the schools are well supplied with maps, but in few of the schools does geography much exceed this.

Needlework.—But little has yet been done in teaching needlework. Many of the teachers state that parents object to their children spending their school-time at this branch, as they can learn it at home; but the steps taken by the Commissioners during the past year, and unceasing exertion on the part of the Board's officers will, I hope, remove this gross mistake.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing well taught in two schools, exclusive of model schools. Drawing in none save these.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Both reading and explanation are still low. Oral spelling generally fair or good. I find the pupils, *when asked orally*, are able to spell properly a considerable amount of the words misspelled in their dictation exercises.

In the *teaching* of reading, and in the proficiency of the pupils in this very important branch, considerable improvement has taken place during the year, though the returns are still very low. The state of proficiency at the end of the year is much in advance of what is represented by the proficiency table, which is drawn up from reports, one-half of which were made during the first five months of the year.

Of the whole number met at these inspections I found—

Able to read First Book,	. . .	23·0 per cent.
" " Second Book,	. . .	15·5 "
" " Third and higher Books,	.	3·5 "

The lowest returned above were found able to read the lessons of First Book, from *step to step*, and all returned in the two higher grades were, of course, able to read First Book, that is, of all the pupils met at the inspections, 42 per cent. were able to read First Book at least. Again, all able to read Third Book are, of course, able to read Second Book, so that of the whole pupils present, 19 per cent. were able at least to read Second Book. Only 3½ per cent. could be fairly returned as able to read the higher books with any degree of ease and intelligence.

Sufficient attention not yet given to the meaning of the words and lessons read.

Arithmetic.—Of the whole number present, 63 per cent. were examined on arithmetic. Over the district generally, tables and introductory arithmetic are better attended to than formerly. The results of the examination on notation and simple rules are very fair, on compound rules and reduction only middling, and on proportion and the higher rules only poor.

Two defects in the teaching are generally noticeable when examining on this branch. One is, that the leading definitions, and terms used in teaching it properly, are either very imperfectly or not at all explained, and that their application is not kept prominently before the minds of the pupils when working exercises. The second defect springs from the first one, that is, the pupils are not sufficiently trained to think or reason on the point or business before them; so that when a question is given in proportion, or in any rule requiring a little *thought*, it is generally not done at all, or done wrong.

I find the meaning of such terms as the following seriously neglected—arithmetic, figure, number, place of a figure, period of figures, points, signs, rules or processes, notation, numeration, &c., &c. The consequence is, that the pupils cannot understand much of what is said to them in teaching and examining, nor are they able to understand book explanations on the subject.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Penmanship.—Very considerable improvement has taken place in this branch during the year. Mr. Foster's writing charts and introductory copy-books have contributed very much to this marked improvement.

The head lines cut off his copy-books No. 1 and No. 2, furnish valuable copy-lines for the beginners writing on slates.

Every pupil marked "able to write fairly" understands the parts that make up each letter, and in fact can make letters fairly, and join them fairly into words. Only those that write a good, free, well-formed, commercial hand are marked by me "able to write with ease and freedom."

Writing from Dictation.—My examination on this subject was sharp and trying generally, both for the purpose of testing the knowledge of the pupils, and for exemplifying to the teachers how exercises on this subject should be judiciously selected, so as to be progressive and useful. Nearly all able to write are exercised on this branch, and I consider it is fairly taught and improving in many of the schools.

The point still defective is the want of carefully and judiciously selected exercises, suitable for the different grades of pupils.

Grammar.—My remarks under the head of arithmetic are, to a great extent, applicable to grammar and geography. The introductory matter, which is the foundation of the whole, is not sufficiently explained, nor are the leading definitions duly explained and applied, when proceeding through orthography and etymology, in many of the schools.

Geography.—This branch is seldom taught with care and judgment. The first steps of the subject are seldom taken first. The broad outline features of the subject are generally mixed up with numbers and matters which the little first class pupils cannot understand. Object lessons are seldom associated with this subject as they ought to be, and historical matter scarcely considered as related to it.

Needlework.—The female teachers generally are able to give instruction very well on this branch. They attend to it fairly in the schools, but in many cases there is great apathy respecting it on the part of the parents of the children. Apparatus and materials for needlework but scantily supplied in many schools.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Only a small number learn geometry, mensuration, or book-keeping, and few are ever seen at algebra. Classes for music or drawing have been formed in ten schools. Physical science has never yet, I believe, been attempted in this district.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading, as a rule, is characterized by harsh vowel sounds and nasal consonants droned out in an inexpressive monotone, and exhibits neither intelligent appreciation of the sense, nor careful training in mechanical correctness of utterance. The teachers are, with few exceptions, poor readers themselves; and what improvements they might communicate they fail to impart, from inattention to the simple natural method of teaching by example. They make hardly any use of the children's imitative faculties.

In tabulating the returns of those "able to read" the various lesson books, I have adopted for this year a much lower standard than I deem it desirable permanently to adhere to. I have allowed myself to be content if the pupils under examination read the passages proposed without hesitation, and with such attention to punctuation and clearness of pronunciation as would enable a listener to gather the sense without strained attention or mental effort. For this purpose I listen to the reading without having my eyes on a book, and standing at least three yards from the class—where there is room to do so. Notwithstanding the adoption of so low a standard, the per-centage of failure in the first and second classes is very large. In the first class this is to be expected, for this class always includes a large proportion of mere beginners in alphabet and words of two letters. In the scond class, however, I must ascribe the failure of so many to read their lesson-book partly to the insufficient amount of reading exercises afforded by the First Book, but much more to the partiality for teaching the senior classes to the neglect of the junior, natural to all teachers, but characteristic of those who have no ability or zeal for their profession. The same cause in a great degree renders the answering of the younger children in explanation very unsatisfactory.

Arithmetic.—There is the greatest diversity in the answering in arithmetic, even in neighbouring schools; but in one respect there was a general and remarkable failure, namely, notation. As a rule the mixed schools under female teachers are worst in this subject.

The tabulated particulars are not satisfactorily arranged for exhibiting the proficiency in arithmetic. There is too wide an interval between simple subtraction and division of money, and no provision is made for the entry of those able to work an exercise in simple proportion, but not yet in practice.

Penmanship.—I cannot report favourably of the caligraphy exhibited in the schools. There is a tendency among the teachers to rest content with placing the copies (Foster's are generally used) before the pupils, telling them to "hold the pen right," to "copy the head line," and so leave them. Another common fault is inattention to due graduation; sometimes I find a very fair writer at No. 6 of Foster's series, while an inferior hand is scribbling under No. 8. This last number I have generally discouraged, as being too small, and likely to produce a cramped style of penmanship.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—The results attained in writing from dictation are of the most varied character; the success of some teachers in this respect being as pleasing as the negligence and failure of others is the contrary. Copying from the lesson-books is not sufficiently practised as a preparatory and collateral exercise. The passages for dictation are taken haphazard, and without graduation or system; there is no preparation on the part of the pupils, and too often the mistakes are crossed out and the dictation exercise is obliterated, without correction (properly so called), and remarks on the principles or special reasons that in most cases determine the orthography. The consequence is that, if the pupils perform the dictation better from day to day, the improvement is not due to the previous dictation lessons, but to the course of contemporary reading; and progress is much slower than it should be, and would be, if the dictation exercises were conducted in a more intelligent and less mechanical manner.

Grammar.—The instruction given in this subject is in the majority of cases lifeless and mechanical, and may be described in a few words—definitions are reiterated with slight variation, and a very little explanation of the most meagre kind. The pupils get accustomed in course of time to pick out the parts of speech when very obvious; but when any real difficulty occurs, they utterly break down. As far as the perceptive powers of the mind can bring them, they progress; but thought, in the higher sense of the word, is not cultivated.

Geography.—Here, as in the preceding paragraph, I must complain of the small amount of real education accomplished in the elementary course of geographical instruction usually practised by our teachers. For aught of mental training acquired by the children in this study, generally speaking, they might as well plod over the scratches on their slates, and learn to call them by certain appellations. I have inculcated on the teachers, the advantage, pleasure, and desirability of putting life into the dry bones, of adding some descriptive matter in plain language to the oral lesson on the maps. Many of the teachers are wanting in the capacity and the knowledge requisite to carry my suggestions into effect; a much more common deficiency is the want of manner, judgment, and method. I expect and hope for much improvement, however, in a large proportion of the schools.

Needlework.—I am extremely dissatisfied with the results generally attained in needlework. Where the principal herself has to attend to this department, time and labour are very reluctantly given to it, as being taken from the literary department, to improve which, generally demands the utmost energies of the teacher.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading of the pupils in nearly all the schools is plain and intelligent, and in my opinion is far from being unsatisfactory. I am not prepared to state that fluency and expression are required in this branch, as they are seldom aimed at. As regards explanation, the only fault I can perceive is the effort to make what is very plain plainer still, and thus create a difficulty when such does not really exist.

Arithmetic.—The pupils are more desirous to possess a masterly knowledge of this branch than of any other taught in our schools; as in a practical point of view, it is more useful. In the ordinary business of life people may speak ungrammatical English, without betraying ignorance, or they may even not know, or care to know, that the world is round like a ball; but should they fail to calculate accurately, they are looked upon as illiterate by the masses, and to be ignorant of a science which everybody in their time should know. For these reasons, as well as for many others, this branch is studied with great attention.

Penmanship.—The pupils advanced as far as the fourth class in most cases write well, and so do a few of the third class also, but below these the pupils of our schools are only learning how to write. A teacher must be acquainted with the art of writing to teach this branch successfully, and for this end a clever writing-master should be employed in the central training institution to instruct the teachers.

Writing from Dictation.—All the pupils in the schools from the first class upwards write from dictation. The pupils of the Fourth Class write simple essays on subjects with which they are familiar, and this is the most important department of this branch, as it trains them to study composition. The third and fourth classes are trained to write from their memories the select poetry which they commit to memory from the lesson-books, and the practice is found to improve both the fancies and the retentive powers of the children, as well as to direct their attention to studies which otherwise would be neglected.

Grammar.—All the pupils from the first class upwards study this branch. The second and third classes learn to distinguish the parts of speech, and the fourth learn to parse. The mode of teaching this branch in our schools is not sufficiently simple to insure success.

Geography.—This is a branch that the pupils learn with great pleasure as well as with ease—they learn the extent of their own country with its population, and next, the extent and relative sizes of the continents and their respective populations, with their mountain and river systems, their subdivisions into countries with their capitals, &c. This is a useful and extensive course for a class of scholars whose lives, it may be said, will be devoted to field labour.

Needlework.—The girls of the third and fourth classes are taught to make articles which they wear on their persons at school, such as frocks and hair-nets; a few learn to make

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and cut out shirts. All from the first upwards learn to sew, and in the convent schools all the pupils capable of learning are taught to sow.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing and drawing are taught in 2 schools only by certificated teachers. From some cause for which I cannot account—perhaps a want of time as well as taste—the pupils look upon drawing as a useless branch, whilst vocal music is highly prized.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is fairly enough taught in many of the schools, but in some the stops are not sufficiently attended to, and the teacher does not show the pupil that he has turned the lesson into nonsense by this neglect.

Oral spelling is pretty well attended to, though so much superseded in importance by writing from dictation.

Explanation of words is not so good, the teachers have not the means of acquiring general information, and do not themselves in many cases know properly how to instruct in this branch.

Examination on the subject of the lesson might be better attended to, and the attention of the pupils more frequently directed to the interesting matter contained in many parts of the Lesson Books, and other works now published or issued by the Board.

Arithmetic.—In many of the schools notation is not satisfactorily taught though so easy of acquirement. Long division is too often still worked in such a manner that it is difficult for the pupil to correct any error in the sum, and extremely troublesome for the examiner to point out in what part the mistake was made. Quickness and accuracy of solving such questions as are likely to occur in the rank of life the pupils will hold hereafter, worked either on slate or in the mind, should be thought more of and frequently taught. As means are valuable only as productive of the end sought, it would not be correct to say that a pupil was good in arithmetic unless he was able to answer correctly and in fair time such a question as he would be likely to meet in the world after leaving school. Too much stress was, and is still, laid on performing sums in advanced parts of the arithmetic which the pupils will never have to work when grown up, and that too when the earlier and more practically useful rules have been very hastily passed through.

Penmanship.—The pupils, particularly the boys, are improving in this branch, very much owing to Mr. Vere Foster's excellent copy-books. Many of the boys now write a better hand than that formerly seen in the head lines set by the old National teachers. The supply of ink is often insufficient, hardly one properly filled bottle in the room. Some teachers have no ink of their own but must take that of a pupil when they want to write. However, there is a great improvement since the old time when there was only one ink bottle in a school and that stuffed with cotton, and the master tore a leaf out of a boy's dirty copy-book when he wanted to write anything. But at that time stationery was dear and no local depôts established.

Writing from Dictation—Is fairly learned, and has done more for teaching spelling than any means yet proposed. The spelling in the exercises of the monitors and probationary teachers at the yearly examinations latterly is superior to that of first class teachers twenty years ago. Composition and letter-writing, though so improving in the practice and so useful in after-life, are little attended to. I think they ought to be added to the programme for the senior division of fourth class.

Grammar—Is learned pretty generally in accordance with the programme, but in several of the schools parsing is not successfully taught. Correct speaking is not attended to in the schools generally, indeed, many of the teachers habitually use the mistakes prevalent in the neighbourhood; they think that they are good "grammarians" if they have the book off by heart, and do not sufficiently see the necessity of putting this knowledge into practice in daily life.

Geography.—The definitions and maps are pretty generally learned, and the pupils appear interested in the subject. Mathematical and physical geography are not well known, and the lesson is too often confined to pointing out places on the map. This might be made the most interesting of all the branches to the children if the teachers had the general knowledge which springs from the perusal of useful and interesting literary works.

Needlework—Is now generally taught in schools having a female teacher, but there is no wish for it on the parents' part. Several of the managers think that there is no time for teaching it, and the mistresses do not seem willing to give much attention to it. However, the value placed on it by the Board is taking effect on the teachers, and further progress may reasonably be expected.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is not learned here. Singing is not taught in more than 13 schools; as yet little real progress has been made. Not much more is done than learning to sing some easy and popular airs. Only 4 schools have harmoniums; in 2 only is instrumental music taught.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Out of 2,013 boys and 1,809 girls examined in reading at one of my visits during the year (Secondary Report, No. 1), 14·5 boys and 13·7 girls per cent. were able to read the First Book correctly; 31·0 boys and 34·8 girls per cent. were able to read Second Book

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

correctly; and 30·3 boys and 31·1 girls per cent. were able to read the Third Book, or higher books with ease and intelligence.

Arithmetic.—In this branch, for Secondary No. 1 Report, I examined during the year 1867, in all the schools 1,551 boys and 1,454 girls. Of these 40·0 boys and 36·7 girls per cent. were able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of digits; 43·2 boys and 38·1 girls per cent. were able to work correctly an exercise in simple subtraction; 25·1 boys and 20·3 girls per cent. were able to work an exercise in compound division; 11·1 boys and 7·1 girls per cent. were able to solve readily and correctly exercises in proportion and practice.

Beyond this not much progress has been made in the acquisition of arithmetical knowledge.

Penmanship.—In this branch I have to report considerable improvement, owing chiefly to the introduction of copy-books with head lines, and our improved quality of paper. Out of 1,551 boys and 1,454 girls examined for Secondary No. 1, Report, 61·3 boys and 58·6 girls proved themselves able to write on paper fairly; while 18·5 boys and 15·2 girls per cent. were able to write a good hand with ease and freedom.

Writing from Dictation.—Learning to spell by writing from dictation is now universally practised in all the schools. For my Secondary Report, No. 1, for the year 1867, throughout all the schools in the district, I examined 689 boys and 725 girls. Out of these 56·9 boys and 58·3 girls per cent. were able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy; and 23·4 boys and 29·1 girls per cent. were able to write sentences of average difficulty with ease and correctness.

Grammar.—For Secondary Report, No. 1, I examined during the year 1867 1,551 boys, and 1,454 girls in grammar. Out of these 19·7 boys, and 25·7 girls per cent. were able to distinguish the parts of speech, and 6·9 boys and 5·8 girls per cent. were able to parse and apply the rules of syntax.

Geography.—Out of 1,551 boys, and 1,454 girls examined in geography, 24·5 boys and 28·2 girls per cent. were acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World; 24·3 boys and 23·4 girls per cent. knew the map of Europe, or of Ireland; and 1·2 boys and 1·0 girls per cent. exhibited an acquaintance with a general course of geography.

Needlework.—During the course of my visits to the schools for the past year to report upon the Secondary No. 1 form, I met 918 girls learning needlework. Of these 646 girls, or 70·3 per cent., were engaged at plain sewing, 184 girls, or 20·0 per cent. were knitting; and 88 girls, or 9·6 per cent., were engaged at embroidery, or fancy work.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music, on Hullah's system, has been taught during the past year in Clonmellon male and female, Culmullin female, Factory, Gallon female, Girley male and female, Kells adults, Longwood female, Navan female, No. 2, Skryne female, and Tullahanstown National schools, and school songs in the Athboy and Kells infants' schools.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Except in a few schools of the district there is very little done in the way of teaching reading to the pupils. The teachers in the majority of cases seldom read for their classes, and scarcely ever refer to the characteristics of good reading, but content themselves when *hearing* the reading lesson, with helping the pupils over the difficult words, or with getting the pupils to correct one another as regards the pronunciation of words. In very many schools I felt it my duty to recommend the teachers to read a part of each lesson for the senior classes, and the whole of each lesson for the junior classes, to direct their attention to the grouping of the words into intelligible phrases, to the emphasising the important or qualifying words, and to the modulation of the voice in the different parts of each sentence. Getting the teachers to read for their classes has many advantages to recommend it: it improves the teacher's own reading, it affords a model for the pupils to imitate, and it removes the great difficulty which beginners have to contend with, by making them understand what they are going to read. Teachers are not particular enough in getting the children in the lower classes to watch the words of the lesson as they are read, or to point them out when they are named; and hence it is that many pupils are to be found who can repeat from memory whole paragraphs of a lesson, from hearing them read by others, and yet who cannot repeat from the book the words of which these paragraphs are composed. When instances of this kind came under my notice, I pointed out to the teachers the necessity of educating the ear and the eye at the same time,—the former with regard to the sounds of the words, and the latter as regards their forms.

Arithmetic.—In arithmetic, as well as in reading, writing, grammar, and geography, the girls attending the National schools of my district did better than the boys, although it is generally believed that female pupils have less aptitude for figures than male. Of every 100 pupils of both sexes examined on arithmetic by me, 25 entered millions correctly, 54 did a sum in subtraction, 15 a sum in division of money, and 8 a sum in proportion or some higher rule. The great disproportion between the numbers that went right in notation and subtraction, is to be ascribed to the careless and unskilful manner in which the former is taught. With a black board, or with a small ball-frame and a black board, a skilful teacher ought, in two lessons, to qualify pupils of Second Class to enter millions and smaller numbers correctly. I have suggested in many of the schools where I

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

found a small ball-frame, that the teachers should use it for this purpose, as well as for teaching the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and pence tables. Holding the frame in a horizontal position, with the wires towards the pupils, the teacher should name the wires, from the pupils' right to left, units, tens, &c., in succession, and get them to name them till they know what each wire is called; then he should notate with the balls, by sliding say five balls towards the pupils on the seventh wire from their right, to represent five millions, six on the fourth wire to stand for six thousands, four on the third wire for four hundreds, eight on the second for eight tens (eighty), and seven on the first wire for seven units (seven); he should next read along with them the number indicated by these balls, as five millions six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven; and lastly, he should write out in figures on the black board 5,006,487, taking care to mention that noughts are to be put down in the fifth and sixth places, there being no balls on the fifth and sixth wires. I have seen this plan tested in several instances, and after one lesson the pupils who were not able to do so before, could not only notate but numerate millions on the ball-frame and black board.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

As progress in arithmetic depends in a great measure on the pupils' expertness in working correctly exercises in the simple rules, I have invariably, at every inspection, given sums in these rules to all learning arithmetic; and wherever I found these rules neglected, I have directed the teachers' attention to the facts, that all questions in arithmetic are solved by one or more of the simple rules, and that I am obliged very often to report that pupils fail in the higher rules, not from their being ignorant of them, but from being inexpert at the simple rules on which they depend. Progress in the simple rules themselves is measured by the pupils' knowledge of the addition, subtraction, and multiplication tables—a fact which has not made much impression on many teachers, if I am to judge from their pupils' backwardness in tables. Teachers, whose pupils have been months in addition, have admitted to me, indeed they could not deny it, that if a boy knew his addition tables well, he ought, if properly instructed, to be able in one week, to do any sum in simple addition. A similar remark applies to subtraction and multiplication, and as regards division, it may be considered an application of multiplication and subtraction. It is of the utmost importance then that the pupils be made familiar with the tables. For this purpose the table-book, arithmetical tablet, black board, and ball-frame should be called into requisition. The ball-frame used judiciously will assist in showing the structure of the tables, the black board and arithmetical tablet can be used in teaching tables to a draft or division by what I might call "inspection," as well as by repetition, and the table-book can be availed of at home in getting table-tasks. Here I may remark that the arithmetical tablets at present issued by the Board, are scarcely used in the schools of my district; and, perhaps, for this among other reasons, that they are not drawn up judiciously. Those containing tables are open to considerable improvement, and the others do not contain exercises sufficiently varied and progressive. No doubt the idea of arithmetical tablets for the use of those beginning to work sums was a good one, and corresponded to that of having reading-tablets for those commencing to spell and to read. The black board, however, supersedes the former to a certain extent, but does not render them quite useless; as they afford examples of sums done in each of the simple and compound rules, and supply exercises for the pupil to work out.

Penmanship.—Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books are in use in nearly all the schools under my inspection, and have, no doubt, led to a general improvement in the writing. Except for beginners, teachers are, by the lithographed head lines, spared the trouble of writing a line daily for each of the pupils learning to write. Notwithstanding the lithographed lines at the top and in the middle of each page of Mr. Foster's excellent copy-books, it is incumbent on every teacher to show on the black board to beginners the forms and relative sizes of each letter, and how it is made. Writing on slates preparatory to writing on paper requires more attention than is generally bestowed on it by teachers. The pupils should be provided with long-pointed slate pencils, which they should hold like pens; they should sit properly and hold the slate with the left hand; and should then carefully imitate the lines set on the black board, taking care not to blot out any portion of their copy till the slate is filled; in a word, pupils should write on slates as they do on paper. From the habit children acquire of blotting out letters not made to their liking on slates, follows that of rubbing out with their fingers those they make badly on paper. One can almost tell from the numerous blots and rubbings out in the first copies on paper those that graduated on slates.

Writing from Dictation.—The third and fourth classes in the schools in my district are taught writing from dictation, but chiefly on slates, and with considerable advantage, so far as spelling is concerned, but with scarcely any advantage as regards writing; for the writing of the dictation exercise is not less inferior to that of the copies of the lithographed head lines, than the writing of second class is to that of third or fourth class. The spelling of the senior classes would be considerably improved if it became a general practice with the teachers to write out those words correctly spelled on the black board that the pupils misspell in their exercises, and then get them to copy them three or four times. Very little is taught in the way of spelling by those teachers who content themselves with merely marking the errors of spelling in the pupils' exercises; as the pupils just spell over those words correctly whose spelling they know, but do not learn the correct spelling of

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

those which the exercises showed they did not know how to spell. Parsing on slates or paper, writing out the substance of previous lessons in grammar, geography, and reading books are exercises which I am in the habit of getting the third and fourth classes to do at my examinations, because they give me a fair idea of the pupils' style of writing, of their spelling, of their composition, and of the manner in which they have been taught.

Grammar.—The teaching of grammar is confined by most of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to hearing the pupils of third and fourth classes repeat tasks from the text-books, and to exercising them in what might be called "rote" parsing. The principles of the science are not explained, the structure of sentences is not touched upon, and the great object of grammar, that of teaching persons to speak and write correctly, is not attained, inasmuch as composition is taught in very few schools. Third class pupils, for the most part, can name with tolerable correctness the parts of speech in a sentence or paragraph of their reading lessons, and in some instances make a fair attempt at etymological and even syntactical parsing. Fourth class pupils in general parse sentences in prose tolerably well, and some, as those in King's-Inns-street, and other good schools, parse pieces of poetry very well.

Geography.—Teaching from text-books and teaching from maps are the two principal divisions into which instruction in geography may be divided. The former appears to be more productive of results than the latter; for whilst classes can repeat the names of countries, chief towns, rivers, &c., they cannot in many cases point them out on the map, showing that whilst the teachers hear the geography tasks they do not take the trouble of referring to the maps. I have had frequently occasion to impress on teachers the necessity of using the maps in connexion with the text-books, as well as without them. Indeed some of the trained teachers themselves, I regret to say, evince great ignorance of both maps and text-books; those I purpose summoning to the next examination.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Of the total number examined in reading, namely, 4,121, there were able to read correctly First Book, 1,452, or 35·2 per cent.; able to read Second Book correctly 976, or 23·6 per cent.; and able to read Third or higher Books 427, or 10·3 per cent. Oral spelling is well or fairly taught in the vast majority of the schools of the district. The meaning and analysis of words and phrases and the explanation of subject matter of lessons have not received that amount of attention which their importance deserves. On those subjects the pupils generally acquit themselves poorly.

Arithmetic.—Of 2,952 pupils examined in this branch, 880, or 23 per cent., were able to write down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures; 886, or 30 per cent., were able to work correctly a sum in simple subtraction; 459, or 15·5 per cent., were able to work correctly a sum in division of money; and 238, or 8 per cent., were able to solve, with a fair degree of readiness and correctness, questions in simple proportion or practice. I do not regard those results as satisfactory. So far as I can observe the chief defects in teaching the subject are:—1. Excessive time and undue prominence to the solution of book questions by the pupils individually; and, almost as a necessary consequence, the neglect of class teaching daily by the aid of the black board. 2. The want of careful, systematic revision. Long experience convinces me that in schools where those defects prevail the pupils rarely, if ever, acquire a sound practical knowledge of arithmetic. During my brief connexion with the district I have directed the attention of the teachers to those points, and I trust with some effect.

Penmanship.—The total number examined in this branch was 1,882, of whom there were able to write on paper fairly, 678, or 35·7 per cent.; able to write with ease, &c., 79, or 4·2 per cent. Taking into account the tender age of the pupils in the National schools of this district, the extreme irregularity of their attendance, and the care and supervision that must be exercised by the teachers in order to insure moderate proficiency in this useful art, I consider the above results as on the whole tolerably satisfactory.

Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books, which are in general use in the schools, have, in my opinion, largely contributed to the success attending the instruction imparted in this branch of the school course.

Writing from Dictation.—Of 1,952 examined in this useful exercise, 530, or 27·1 per cent., were able to write sentences with tolerable accuracy; and 130, or 6·6 per cent., were able to write ordinary sentences from Third Book with ease and correctness.

Grammar.—There were 2,939 pupils examined in this subject, and of those, 528, or 17·9 per cent., were acquainted with parts of speech *only*, and 127, or 4·3 per cent., were able to parse syntactically. In a large proportion of the schools the proficiency attained in this branch is, on the whole, pretty satisfactory. The chief defect, in connexion with the subject is, that the instruction imparted is not made sufficiently practical—the knowledge of the pupils is not made subservient to the acquisition of correctness in "speaking and writing."

Geography.—Of 2,939 pupils examined in geography for Secondary No. 1 Report, 526, or 17·8 per cent., were fairly acquainted with the outlines of the map of the World; and 282, or 9·5 per cent., were acquainted with map of Europe or of Ireland. Local geography, including the tracing of maps, receives a fair amount of attention; except in a few schools mathematical geography is in a great measure neglected.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Needlework.—This branch is not sufficiently taught in the schools of this district, not even in those where workmistresses are specially employed for the purpose. The chief difficulty in the way of greater success in this department is the want of a constant supply of the necessary materials for work.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with indifferent success in half a dozen schools. Drawing has not been introduced into any school in the district. I regret having to state that even in the best schools very few boys learn geometry, algebra, &c.; and even where those branches are taught the proficiency attained in them is very limited.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The results realized in reading form only 84 per cent. of what might be expected in a good district.

The numbers found able to read	First Book were	.	2,009
Those " "	Second Book "	.	1,360
" " "	Third Book "	.	598
The numbers that ought to have read	First Book were		1,314
" " "	Second Book "		2,026
" " "	Third Book "		826

Thus while the higher classes have received three-fourths of the due amount of attention the numbers able and expected to read the two lower books are nearly reversed, showing a very backward state in the junior classes.

Arithmetic.—In this subject the proficiency is only 62 per cent., the expected and realized results being, respectively:—

	Expected proficiency.		Actual proficiency.
Notation, . .	1,806	-	873
Subtraction, . .	2,489	-	1,661
Division of money, .	1,244	-	709
Proportion, . .	449	-	314

Here again we find the tendency to neglect the junior classes; nearly three-quarters of the proper number succeeding in proportion, while more than half failed in notation, one-third in subtraction, and five-sevenths in compound division.

Penmanship.—In writing the per-centage of proficiency is 76.

The numbers looked for were,	writing fairly,	2,040
" "	well,	449
The numbers found were,	writing fairly, .	1,550
" "	well, .	341

The girls have not yet become proficients in the round style of writing, and the number that can be returned as writing well is lessened by the present transition state of their hands. It is not for two or three years longer that the full benefit of the change will become apparent, and in proof of this opinion, I may mention the fact that it was precisely in those female schools in which writing used to be worst taught, that I found the most rapid improvement effected by the introduction of Foster's copy-books, while, on the contrary, the writing of the best female schools for a few months appeared to have been spoiled, so much easier is it to learn than to unlearn.

Writing from Dictation.—In writing from dictation, the proficiency is 62; the respective numbers being—

	Actual proficiency.		Expected proficiency.
Fairly, . .	1,483	-	2,040
Well, . .	280	-	449

Grammar.—This subject is poorly taught, the proficiency being only 51 per cent.

	Actual proficiency.	Expected proficiency.
Parts of speech, ...	513	1,027
Parsing, ...	128	228

Geography.—This, the easiest of all subjects, and fortunately the least important, is the most neglected; the proficiency being only 50 per cent.

	Actual proficiency.	Expected proficiency.
Map of the World, . . .	1,293	2,026
Europe and Ireland, . . .	272	740
General course, ...	20	86

In this subject alone do we usually find the senior classes proportionally more backward than the junior; and reference to the above results will show that the rule holds good in the present instance.

Needlework.—In some of the best female schools, and where special teachers are employed, needlework is satisfactorily taught, but the majority of the female teachers think it derogatory to attend to the mending of shirts, or the darning of stockings,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

though they may condescend to superintend the cobbling of dirty strips of embroidery. The new programme is admirably adapted to correct this tendency.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught in three schools. In one the practical performance is excellent, and the theoretical knowledge fair. In a second the children sing tolerably, but have slight acquaintance with more than the acoustics of the science. In the third a good commencement has been made.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—It is to be wished that many of our teachers could read better, and were more competent to teach this all-important subject. It is a more difficult task to teach the children of the poor to pronounce words, and to read correctly, than the children of the better classes. I am careful at my several inspections, to examine *all the pupils* in reading, and the result is, that much attention is given to it; and on the whole the progress made during the year is satisfactory.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is another of the essential subjects taught in our schools, and like reading requires particular attention. I am happy to say that the teachers of this district, with some few exceptions, show a very fair amount of skill in teaching the important rules; and although there is still room for improvement, the result of their exertions during the year is satisfactory.

Penmanship.—There is now a fair field for teaching an excellent style of penmanship, even in the poorest of our schools. The excellent copy-books published by Mr. Foster, and others, with engraved head lines, and sanctioned by the Commissioners, supply a deficiency long felt. Although these copy-books are cheap, I would wish to see them cheaper, so as to push all other copy-books out of every school; teachers admit their usefulness, but complain that they are too dear. Writing is the third important subject taught in all elementary schools, and during the past year it was well attended to, and held a respectable position in the schools of this district.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation presents many advantages—it is ancillary to teaching reading, spelling, and writing; some knowledge of grammar is also acquired. The advanced classes in all the schools of this district write from dictation every day; and I am frequently more than pleased to see the quickness, correctness, and neatness, with which a class of boys or girls will write from dictation a portion of a difficult lesson. Their exercises on this subject would often contrast favourably with those of pupils in the most select schools.

Grammar.—The proficiency exhibited by the pupils in this subject is rather low, but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected. To acquire a fair knowledge of grammar requires more time than the children who attend our schools can generally give it.

Geography.—The facilities afforded by the large maps supplied by the Board, place a knowledge of local geography within easy reach of the lowest class. I can record a favourable opinion of the amount of useful information acquired by pupils in this interesting subject.

Needlework.—Plain needlework has received increased attention during the year. In accordance with the instructions received from the Commissioners, I have impressed on the female teachers the necessity of teaching this branch of industry with the greatest care.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is well taught in several schools, and the National Anthem is frequently sung with an earnestness by the children which is very pleasing and hopeful. Every encouragement should be given to introduce this subject into our schools.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, in a very large proportion of the schools in this district is not what it ought to be, nor indeed what it might be, if the teachers would take proper pains with the junior classes. It is really astonishing what an amount of work many teachers make for themselves by their inattention to the first elements of good reading; for I am strongly of opinion that, generally speaking, pupils are made either good or bad readers while in the first and second classes. More real good would be done to children in first class by teaching them to read slowly, with distinct utterance, and with proper attention to the pauses, and by training them to group their words *by the sense*, so as thus to habituate them to realize the meaning of what they read, than by all the rambling questioning of an explanatory character, in which many zealous but unskilful teachers too frequently indulge. All future progress in other subjects depends so much on the pupils' ability to read with ease, that more satisfactory progress would be made in the end if the first year were devoted to reading and spelling merely; the other subjects, such as writing on slates, geography on maps, &c., being introduced occasionally rather as an amusement and recreation than as a compulsory part of the school programme.

I am glad to be able to add, however, that in a few schools reading is well taught, and its importance appreciated; and I have found that wherever good readers are made, there is likely to be sufficient evidence of judicious explanation, whenever the meaning of a difficult word, or the sense of an obscure passage, requires it.

Oral spelling of isolated words is fairly taught, but phrase spelling is not as common as

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

it ought to be in the junior classes, where the practice would be an excellent preparation for writing from dictation.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in mere slate arithmetic, following the order and subjects included in our text-books, is perhaps as high as one should expect, and in this sense is certainly in advance of that of most other subjects of the school course. The main defect consists in the inability of most, even of the advanced pupils, to apply a common sense line of thought to the solution of a practical question, when not expressed in phraseology similar to what may be found in the book, or not immediately referrible to some book-rule. Pupils in the early part of their study of this subject are too much in the habit of looking upon arithmetic as a sort of abstract application of the elementary operations to the finding of "answers," in which operations numbers of incomprehensible magnitude must be employed as a matter of course. No doubt it is necessary to teach pupils to be both ready and accurate in the elementary operations of adding, subtracting, &c., and this can only be acquired by practising on numbers large and small. But what between the imperfections of our text-books, and the routine and unintellectual character of the ordinary mode of teaching this branch, no subject of the school course shows more barrenness of practical result, compared with the great facility often displayed in performing the mechanical slate work. Even the most advanced pupils in the best taught schools are seldom able to solve anything which requires a little exercise of thought; the excuse usually being that they do not know what "Rule" to apply to it; the slavish adherence to rules completely supplanting that higher exercise of mind which evolves and establishes the rule.

It is possible I think to make the teaching of arithmetic much more intellectual, pleasant, and practical, than is common at present; but I do not believe that what is usually considered the "theory" will do this of itself; for I have found that the defect to which I have referred is very apparent in some so-called good schools, where much time is devoted to theory. The remedy lies rather in giving due prominence to mental arithmetic. Now I do not mean by *mental* arithmetic, that showy kind of mental calculation which consists in applying a few "short cut" processes to the finding of prices, wages, interest, &c. This, no doubt, has its special use and should not be neglected. But what I mean by mental arithmetic, properly so called, is a systematized, intellectual development of the mode in which numbers, integral and fractional, may be operated on *without slates*, in the solution of the less cumbrous arithmetical processes; the mode of solution to be evolved *mentally*, but the various steps in the operation to be expressed *orally* in accurate language. And even in such cases as would require too great an effort of memory to perform the whole operation, the pupils should often be required to state systematically *in their own words*, the data of the proposed question, the result which is to be looked for from this data, the various steps in the solution, and the mode in which these are to be performed. Then the slates may be used; not, as is too often the case, merely for the purpose of finding an answer according to some empiric rule, but as a convenient, and in many cases a necessary aid to the memory in performing the mechanical part of the work after the intellectual solution has been accomplished. This would teach pupils to think about the "nature of the question" proposed, a part of the teacher's work, which, though the most important of all, is too often at present treated either as unteachable or as requiring no special instruction.

Penmanship.—The penmanship in a large proportion of the schools is improving. This is to be very much attributed to the impetus given to the teaching of this branch by the introduction of Mr. Foster's copy-books. With these books available for teachers who cannot write a fairly executed head line, and with *any* uniform system adhered to by those who can, nothing but careful supervision and a fair amount of time are needed to make good writers. I have much hope that before long most of my schools will show neat and regular, if not finely executed writing. In a few of the schools the penmanship, even now, is all that could be desired. I observe that the best writers are still to be found in those schools where the good old-fashioned practice of teaching *text*-hand to beginners still prevails.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject receives a fair share of attention in the third and higher classes, and I am really much satisfied with the proficiency displayed in a large proportion of the schools. A little more might be done in the second class, however. I intend, in future, to get the teachers to alternate the *copying* from books with an easy lesson in dictation. Writing the dictation exercise on paper is practised in many of the best schools in the district.

Grammar.—I cannot say much for the practical advantage derived from the present state of proficiency in grammar; but the teachers are not altogether to blame for this, for many of them labour earnestly enough to make their pupils in second and third classes ready at referring the words in their reading lessons to the proper class or "part of speech." In some cases also there is a fair ability on the part of fourth class pupils to parse a plain prose sentence syntactically, and to apply, in a sort of rote manner, the correct rule even *by number*, which with many teachers seems to be considered the most important part of the parsing exercise. But does this method of teaching of itself impart a proper knowledge of grammar, either as a *science* or an *art?* In the latter sense the advantage gained is, too frequently, almost infinitesimal; for the pupils who cannot speak or write English "with

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

propriety" before studying grammar, seldom get out of their vulgarisms, solecisms, or inelegancies of expression by the aid of their grammatical knowledge merely. As a *science*, grammar might be made an excellent mental discipline; but with this end in view, the nature and functions of the more important parts of speech should be taught first, and their use in forming sentences pointed out from the very commencement of the study; instead of, as at present, making article, noun, adjective, &c., follow each other in customary but certainly not in natural order. If the noun and verb were first taught, and then the qualifiers of these, a *rational* system would be commenced, which, if properly followed up, would lay the ground-work for the correct knowledge of the structure of sentences, and "analysis" would not be considered, as it now is, as something to be learned *after* syntax, and therefore hardly ever learned at all, but rather as the proper and definite object and aim of all knowledge of grammar as a science. If grammar were always taught with this analytical end in view, there would be less difficulty in getting pupils to understand the meaning of what they read; for the teacher's examination of his class on the subject-matter of the reading lessons would be modified, directed and assisted by his pupils' knowledge of the structure of sentences; and even in the case of pupils in the junior classes his mode of questioning would be systematized and controlled by the accurate line of thought which a proper knowledge of analysis cannot fail to superinduce. For example, a child reads from the Second Book:—"In the afternoon our company went to the Tower to satisfy themselves as to the truth of the wonderful story of the great lion and the little bear." The following questions, which are naturally suggested by the passage, are merely a concealed lesson in analysis:—*Who* are spoken about here as *doing* something? *What* did they do? *Where* did they go? *When* did they go? *For what purpose* did they go to the Tower? *What kind* of a story was it said to be? *What* was the story about? Now, as all these questions stand out on the surface as the most natural ones to be put to a child in order to find out whether it understands the meaning of the sentence, surely it is only in accordance with common sense that the parts of speech should be taught in such an order, and in such combinations as would most readily suggest the sense and evolve the structure of the language. By such a course grammar may be made a pleasant and an intellectual exercise to all who can read; whereas the present mode of learning article, noun, adjective, &c., in text-book order must be no less laborious and distasteful to the young than the now exploded practice of committing to memory endless columns of unconnected words from the dictionary. In fine, were analysis properly taught, the usual empiric rules for teaching punctuation would be no longer required.

Geography.—This subject receives a fair share of attention, and to the extent of the outline of the map of the World, and the map of Ireland, the schools, generally, show pretty fair proficiency. Europe is seldom known satisfactorily by third class pupils, and few of those in the higher classes ever pass on the general course. Still a fair elementary knowledge is acquired. The principal defect in teaching this subject seems to be that too much stress is put on the mere ability of the pupils to *point* to places on the map, and too little practice is given in the no less important exercise of describing their relative position *in their own words*, both *with* and *without* maps before them. The above remarks apply to geography on maps *only*. In almost all cases in which geography is taught from the text-book as a "task" or "home lesson," I have found that the lesson is made a matter of memory merely, the pupils hardly ever using an atlas, and the lesson seldom being heard in connexion with the map. I have, therefore, recommended that the home lessons in this subject should be confined to the elementary definitions, and to such other matter as are more easily retained in the memory when known by rote.

Needlework.—Except in the model and convent schools, needlework is seldom taught in a satisfactory manner. I am of opinion that most teachers (except those specially appointed for industrial work) dislike teaching it; some, because they themselves are not expert with the needle, and others on account of the trouble resulting from the necessary attention to be given to each pupil separately. I have succeeded pretty fairly in securing an adequate supply of needles, thimbles, &c., in each school in which needlework is taught; but still there seems to be much difficulty in inducing the children to bring "work;" the monotonous seaming of patchwork quilts being too often the *dernier resort* of those teachers who are willing to make an effort to satisfy the Board in regard of plain sewing. Knitting is taught only to those who wish to make stockings for actual use, as neither teachers nor pupils in this district care to purchase the knitting cotton sold by the Board.

Embroidery is confined almost entirely to the model and convent schools, and in these there are some very fine specimens of fancy-work executed by some of the pupils.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading shows some advance upon the results recorded for 1866. Of the children examined in 1867, 29 per cent. were found able to read the Second Book fairly, while 23 per cent. were able to read the Third or higher Books with intelligence. The corresponding per-centages for 1866 were 25 and 22.

Arithmetic.—There is, I think, some improvement in this subject observable during the past year; but I have still frequent occasion to find fault with the manner in which it is taught, and I am still of the opinion expressed in my report for 1865, that it is the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

"weak point" in nearly all elementary schools. In many good schools, especially those conducted by female teachers, I find it necessary to call attention to deficiencies in this subject alone; and in inferior schools the children are almost invariably more backward in arithmetic than in any of the other branches.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Penmanship and writing from Dictation.—Owing to the fact that the children commence to write on paper and from dictation at a much earlier age than was the case in former years, the proportion of the entire number examined found able to rank under each head of proficiency, is lower this year than last. The *absolute* proficiency, however, as shown by the number recorded under each head, is almost identical with that recorded for last year, and in my opinion is fairly satisfactory, taking into account the circumstances under which the schools are placed as to attendance.

Grammar.—The proficiency in this subject, as shown by the examination of 1867, gives evidence that fair progress has been realized during the past year.

Geography.—Very fair progress during the past year.

Needlework.—Plain sewing and knitting are professedly taught to a greater or less extent in all the schools of this district where there is a female teacher (principal or assistant). In some of these schools the supply of sewing materials is regular and abundant, and the children are carefully instructed in needlework. In many cases, however, I find that only a few of the girls returned as learning sewing, &c., are provided with work of any kind; the inability or disinclination of parents to purchase being usually assigned as an excuse.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with satisfactory results in 4 schools. Drawing is not taught at present in any of the schools in this district.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—There are a few schools in which reading is well taught, but, in by far the greatest number, all that appears to be aimed at, all at least that has been attained, are a fair degree of fluency and general accuracy. Monotony and indistinctness prevail to an extraordinary degree. In many cases the pupils have been kept so long in First Book, and the early lessons of Second Book, that they have committed the lessons to memory, and repeat them in a monotonous measured drawl, apparently without much appreciation of their meaning. Bad pronunciation is very common; and a bad local accent, still more difficult to remedy, renders the reading almost unintelligible to an uninitiated ear. Monosyllables are rarely pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, if they contain diphthongs they are almost invariably pronounced as dissyllables, for instance, foo-id for food, she-ip for sheep, hoi-il for boil, and mi-il and fi-in for mile and fine, are quite common. The final t is sounded in a very peculiar manner, something intermediate between t and s, th is an impossible sound, and the sounds of e and i cannot be distinguished by the ear, in fact, the children constantly confound them in oral spelling and dictation. These are some of the obstacles to good reading in this district; their removal, if not hopeless, must be slow, especially as few of the teachers are free from these defects. The schools in which reading is best taught are in charge of teachers who have come from other parts of the country. Oral spelling is very well taught, but the style of examining on the subject matter of the lessons is defective.

Arithmetic.—The simple and compound rules of Arithmetic are very well taught, and the general proficiency in these fundamental rules is decidedly good. Notation is also well taught, but there is a very small proportion of the children acquainted with proportion and the higher rules. The tables, except the addition table, are carefully and successfully taught in most schools; mental arithmetic and the theory in very few.

My inspection of this district was confined to the last 8 months of the year, when few of the more advanced pupils were in attendance. If I had examined the schools during the first term, I have no doubt I would have found much higher proficiency not only in this but in all subjects.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is well taught in about half the schools. Mr. Foster's copy-books are in general use, and the style of writing is decidedly improving. The want of proper supervision during the writing exercise of the junior division is the greatest defect in most schools; and where there is neither assistant nor paid monitor, it is difficult to suggest a remedy; the teacher has not sufficient time to superintend the writing.

Writing from Dictation.—Dictation is very fairly taught in almost all the schools, and the proficiency of the pupils in the highest draft of second class, and in the higher classes, is generally satisfactory.

Grammar.—So far as ability to distinguish the parts of speech is concerned, the proficiency in grammar is good in a very large proportion of the schools in this district; but the knowledge of grammar begins and ends there in most cases. I often find schools where the children of third class and a large part of second class can distinguish the parts of speech perfectly, but who know nothing whatever of grammar beyond that. Day after day they go over the same, almost mechanical, round of naming the parts of speech, without making, or attempting to make, any further progress. If the time thus wasted were employed in making the children acquainted with the inflexions of words, the structure of sentences, and the aid that grammar affords in developing their meaning, the results would be more satisfactory and lasting than any that have been yet attained.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Geography.—The outlines of the map of the World, and the map of Ireland are fairly known, but on the whole, the proficiency in this branch is low. In a few schools of the best class, geography is well taught, but in the greatest number the instruction is unskilfully given, the questions being too rambling and disconnected. I have latterly adopted the plan of examining on this subject as I would teach it.

Needlework.—Needlework is well taught in the convent schools and in some of the town schools, but in the rural schools I fear it receives very little attention. In every school where this branch is taught, I require the girls to execute some kind of work in my presence; the results are far from satisfactory. The want of a proper supply of sewing materials is the principal obstacle to improvement.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing is taught in but two schools besides the model schools; beyond simple outlines there is little proficiency. Singing is taught in 11 schools, including the model-schools, in most of these the proficiency is very fair. Singing is not so popular here as in the northern districts.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—On comparing the tabulated return for this year with those which preceded it, I am happy to find that a much larger proportion of pupils than heretofore acquitted themselves creditably in this useful branch. About 70 per cent. of the whole number (3,504) examined this year, could read the Second Book without committing any serious error of pronunciation, and also with a certain amount of ease and fluency; out of this number more than one-fourth could read a passage (selected indifferently from any part of the new Third Book) with taste and expression; a result that is more gratifying when we remember what a small proportion of our present teachers had been trained in Dublin, or ever enjoyed the privilege of being instructed by a really good elocutionist. The many changes in the text-books have also discouraged many of the teachers themselves from studying them with sufficient application, and thus disqualified them for examining, with any degree of success, their pupils on the meanings of the difficult passages, or even the facts enunciated in the ordinary reading-lessons. The pupils, however, appear to feel instinctively much greater interest in their present reading exercises; and the poetical extracts, replete with allusions to the history and topography of our native country, are eminently calculated to produce this most desirable result. I regret being obliged to state, on the other hand, that the teachers do not as yet sufficiently appreciate their value as educational aids, a drawback that may, perhaps, be attributed to the novelty of the style and metre, and perhaps still more to the frequent occurrence of metaphorical phrases, quaint (often nearly obsolete) terms, and unfamiliar proper names which occur in some of the most beautiful poems. A glossary of terms of merely local application with the correct pronunciation of unfamiliar Irish names could, without much additional expense, be added as an appendix to each lesson-book or inserted in the shape of foot notes at the end of every page in which they occur. This addition would greatly facilitate the teachers' preparation of the reading exercises, and save not a few of them from being obliged through ignorance to "slur" over passages that contain some of the most beautiful metaphors and proverbs that are expressed in the English language.

Oral spelling, an exercise that, after all, requires little mental exertion on the part of the teacher, and is but an extension of a favourite school-pastime of the child, continues to be taught with much perseverance and success by the majority of the teachers; and children who find the greatest difficulty in conveying the meaning of a passage, will spell it through with perfect ease and accuracy.

Arithmetic.—In a commercial era like the present one, arithmetic naturally forms a most essential branch of instruction, and the practical application of its rules is an art that is highly valued by every parent; it is, therefore, a source of much regret to find that the pupils of this district, especially those of the male sex, appear to be retrograding in their acquaintance with it, a most unequivocal proof that the standard of male teachers is declining, as I had predicted in my reports for the years 1865 and 1866, while the female teachers are maintaining their ground, if not actually advancing (as a body) in efficiency as practical educators. Another reason that might be assigned for this result is the fact that, in consequence of the increasing emigration of "the flower" of our juvenile population, and the greatly increased price of provisions, especially "breadstuffs" at home, the senior pupils are withdrawn from school much earlier than was the custom in former years, and the proportion of those who can pass the higher standards is therefore materially reduced. The difficulty, in some places impossibility, of procuring competent male assistants, obliges teachers to rely over much upon their monitors, or to examine their classes in arithmetic in too hurried and therefore superficial a manner: less attention to the working of the questions is displayed by the pupils, and a much smaller number, in consequence, obtain the correct results; many conscientious teachers are so sensible of their short-comings in this respect, that they find it necessary once or twice in each week to supply questions (taken from sources that are inaccessible to their pupils) which they require to be solved at home, and the work copied out into exercise-books for their own inspection. In such schools the pupils are generally quicker and more accurate than usual in solving arithmetical questions.

Mental calculation is too much neglected in general. Some teachers regard the rules

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

that are given in the Board's arithmetic as of infrequent application, and therefore little practical value; if such teachers would take the trouble of preparing questions of so simple nature that the whole operation could be performed mentally by their pupils, the memory and attention of the latter would be considerably strengthened, and they would not be obliged (like swimmers who have been too long allowed the use of corks) to flounder through the easiest calculations when placed behind the counters of their masters, or transacting business for their parents in the open market-place. Weekly competition for prizes, however trifling in value, when conducted in a judicious manner, contributes most effectively towards the acquirement of quickness and accuracy at calculation.

Penmanship.—Thanks, in great measure, to the indomitable perseverance and enterprise of Mr. Vere Foster, this branch has recovered its ancient place in the programme of scholastic duties. The paper now supplied to the National schools is firm and sufficiently glazed, the price very moderate, and the head lines well proportioned and easily copied; the pens, too, are carefully selected and far from expensive; the ink alone is so pale and thin in most of the schools, that the writing is frequently eclipsed by the numerous lines and dots which give so picturesque an appearance to the Palmerstonian copy-books. The pupils also appear to take great interest in the use of these copy-books, but the teachers in general have not as yet devoted sufficient time or attention to the superintendence of the former; and not unfrequently an error (of form or spelling) is allowed to run down from the top of the column to its very foot, without any trace of its having been even remarked by the teacher, much less corrected for the guidance of the pupil.

Strange to relate, the female pupils who, a year or two since, delighted in angular hand of the most "prononcée" type, now, for the most part, aim at a squareness of outline, that reminds one of the style which prevailed towards the close of the last century; it entails less freedom of execution perhaps than the style which is now becoming unfashionable, but it certainly is attended by one most important advantage, that of being exceedingly legible.

Writing from Dictation.—The teacher, distracted by the noise and anxieties of a crowded school-room, and perhaps wearied besides with the scrutiny of a large class of careless "arithmeticians," finds great relief in reading a paragraph or two out of one of the ordinary lesson books as an exercise in dictation. Assistants too gladly undertake a duty that requires only a small stock of patience, and no mental labour whatever. The result is that, in most cases, the duty is overdone; the sentences are generally read with too much rapidity, and the pupils—even the senior ones at times—write so hurriedly that the improvement in penmanship, which had crowned the efforts of the morning, is counteracted by their nervous anxiety to keep pace with the impatient reader.

Again, many teachers do not devote sufficient attention to the correction of the errors in orthography; the time assigned for dictation being necessarily very limited, this duty is generally reserved for the leisure hours of the evening, when the errors are marked in pencil, and the correct spelling noted overhead.

The teachers are also advised to give these words (spelled correctly) as a writing exercise once or twice in each week. Some of them, however, neglect even the correction of the errors, and the repetition exercise frequently contains words that are spelled as inaccurately as in the original copy. The eye, as well as the memory of the pupil is trained in this way to habits of inaccuracy, and becomes in after-life a very treacherous guide, leading astray instead of directing aright the fingers of the hurried correspondent or teacher.

Grammar.—The opinion appears to be gaining ground that grammar is not, after all, a branch of essential importance in the education of those classes of society for whose benefit primary schools were originally established; it is one at least that cannot be taught efficiently, unless the teacher be a person of more than ordinary natural intelligence and considerable attainments besides. Owing to the causes already referred to, under the head of "Arithmetic," a falling off in acquaintance with grammar is perceptible in the male schools of the district generally, while the female pupils, on the other hand, steadily maintain their former proficiency in the latter branch.

As each succeeding year is likely to increase the difficulty of procuring eligible male teachers, it is desirable, most probably, that the present "analytic" method of teaching grammar should be abandoned, and composition taught simultaneously with that branch. The "synthetic" method has been found most effective for communicating a knowledge of the classical and some modern languages, and there appears to be no solid reason why a similar course should not be equally applicable to the study of the English language. Some work, arranged like "Scott's" or "Chambers's Composition," but less incumbered with technical language than either, might, in the first instance, be placed in the hands of the teacher, who could easily spare time to give a lesson on grammar (and composition) every second day of the week. The pupil need not, however, be required to purchase any text-book, as it would be sufficient for the teacher, in the beginning, to give the definition of the noun, and then require the class to write down on their slates as many examples as possible of that part of speech; when the pupils have acquired sufficient familiarity with the definition of "a noun" and its "extension," the "article" might be defined, and the pupils encouraged to write it in combination with as many "nouns" as they might think of; in the same way acquaintance with the "adjective," the "verb," &c., would afterwards be

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

sought, and the children accustomed to combine them with examples of the other parts of speech, until at last they would (at the end of a few lessons) be familiar with all of the latter, and be enabled to form simple sentences from them with accuracy and facility. The mind of the pupil being now fully awakened to the utility of this instruction, a text-book on grammar might next be put into his hands, and his attention directed to etymology and the higher sections of that subject, while the practical instruction in composition might, *pari passu*, be continued until the pupil would, at least, be able to paraphrase any poem contained in the new lesson books, and to write a business letter without committing any serious error of diction or syntax. The time saved in this way during the early school attendance of the child, could be devoted (with great advantage) to the preparation of his tasks in reading, geography, &c.—a duty that is almost universally neglected at present. The study of a branch that usually abounds in dry details and technical names, would thus be postponed until the pupil himself should have first become impressed with the importance of the subject, and until his mind would have matured sufficiently to enable it to digest the logical materials of which it is composed, and this end would, at the same time, be attained without weakening his mental appetite, or inflicting upon him the labour that is unavoidable with the present method of teaching grammar.

Geography.—Geography, the most interesting, next to history, of all the ordinary branches of instruction, is still greatly neglected, or rather most inefficiently taught, even in schools which are justly distinguished for excellence in other respects. It is most discouraging to find advanced pupils in some schools who are unable to answer such questions as the following:—What is the capital of Switzerland? Where does the Pope reside? Name the Queen of Great Britain? This ignorance proves, no doubt, that geography is regarded by many teachers as a subject that should only be taught by "rote," and recalls to my recollection a school-house which commands an extensive view of the Atlantic, and the absurd answers which some of the pupils gave when I asked them to name the ocean which was nearest the spot on which we were then standing. It also tells most injuriously upon the progress of the pupils in reading, their execution of which would become much more impressive if a spirit of inquiry, as regards geographical and historical facts, were enkindled in the mind of the child at a sufficiently early period of his school attendance. An important step in advance has recently been made by the introduction into our schools of atlases suitable for the home use of the children who attend them. "Warne's Atlas" in particular is remarkably cheap, and well adapted for the use of the younger pupils, the maps being tastefully coloured and not too much crowded with names of unimportant places, rivers, &c. Many staunch friends of the National system, however, express regret that modern history has, from the peculiar circumstances of this country, been so little cultivated hitherto in our schools; and that a dry account of empires that have, ages ago, disappeared, with the reigns of potentates whose names the pupils will probably never hear repeated after they leave school, should usurp the place of those illustrious men and women whose actions or discoveries have exercised so lasting an influence upon the prosperity of this empire, and the welfare of the whole human race. Surely if the teaching of connected English history be ignored as dangerous ground for children whose remote ancestors, owing to the accidents of birth or creed, fought on opposite sides, at least the biography of great men and women need not be overlooked; and fortunately for the cause of education these form the landmarks by which a knowledge of "the science of history" can be most usefully and permanently imprinted on the mind, just as in extended tours the traveller soon forgets the level plains he has passed over, while the snow-clad hills leave an impression upon his memory that after years can never efface. I would also suggest the expediency of adopting some catechism of geography for the use of the younger pupils—an inexpensive work, in which the points of salient interest would be interlarded with a few historical facts, and the whole illustrated by graphic wood-cuts—such as those which are given in the new lesson books, in the lessons on the "Esquimaux," "Dervis," &c. When pupils attain the fourth class the use of wood-cuts might be confined to the illustration of historical facts, and some work like the "Geography Generalized" used as a text-book on geography. Biographies (with summaries of contemporaneous events) might also be prepared, and the selection of topics made in such a way as to convey a knowledge of the most important events without diverging into those fields of discussion which many eminent historians are so fond of leading their readers into for the furtherance of their own political views.

Needlework.—In schools intended for the education of female children of the humbler classes there are two branches in which it is of paramount importance that instruction should be given—viz., domestic economy and needlework. A small work containing much useful information about the former subject (the Finchly Manual of Domestic Work), has been issued by the Board for many years past, but unfortunately it professes to be a manual for the instruction of domestic servants, and the pride of our Irish children has hitherto prevented it from being much used in the National schools. Cookery cannot, for obvious reasons, be attempted, except in workhouse schools and institutions where the pupils are boarded on the premises. In the former class of schools, however, I have invariably advised the female teachers to reward their steadiest pupils, by employing them as assistants in lighting their fires, dusting the furniture, preparing their food, &c.

Needlework can, however, be taught with reasonable success in every school that is

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

attended by a sufficient number of female pupils, and if the clergymen who form the majority of the managers would induce their female parishioners to send adequate supplies of the required materials, the labours of the teachers would be much more successful than we can expect under present circumstances. In the absence of such supplies, it is usual for the senior pupils to prepare specimens (often on a very small scale) of the different articles of female clothing, &c.—an arrangement by means of which they learn "cutting-out," as well as to execute their work more neatly than if the articles were required for actual use. The teachers are also advised to preserve such specimens (with the date of execution attached to each) in copy-books that had been previously used for other purposes, and these specimen-books are presented for inspection at each of my visits.

It is a source of constant regret for me to find that the female teachers generally are so blind to the interests of their pupils, as not to accustom the latter to repair their clothing during the time allotted for needlework. They would thus be enabled in great measure to overcome the contemptible but most pernicious dislike which the children generally entertain against the use of any clothing that has been "darned," or otherwise repaired. Children are often kept at home for weeks, nay months and years, for want of new clothing, although the exertion of a little trouble and forethought would have kept them decently and warmly clad, and in regular attendance at school throughout the entire year. All this besides would have been effected without entailing any, except the most trifling expense upon the parent of such children.

To restrain, in some degree, this neglect of a most important duty, I would suggest that the words "darning and patching" should be substituted on the teachers form of "school statistics," (and Inspector's report) for "straw plotting,"—a branch which I have never, during an experience of many years, seen taught in a National school, and which is manifestly unsuitable for a country in which the moistness of the climate would render it difficult to procure the raw material, except by using a very inferior straw, or importing it at considerable expense from countries more favoured by nature, in the absence of high winds and rainy weather.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Oral spelling is well attended to, explanation very imperfectly. In the junior classes, and in the infant schools generally, the reading is scarcely audible. The teachers do not require the children to speak out clearly and distinctly, or to stand, when in their drafts, at a suitable distance; and in the present over-crowded state of the majority of the infant schools, it would be impossible to do so. In school-rooms constructed like Townsend-street, John-street, St. Andrew's infant, and Leeson-lane, where double the numbers attend that the rooms can accommodate, and where there is no class-room, good reading cannot be expected. Pause, emphasis, and accent are lost in the din. In such schools how can the teacher read and the child listen? How can the instructions in the organization manual be carried out? The teacher must almost lean over the children to hear what they read; and, consequently, a low, whispering tone, meant only for teacher's ear, and inaudible to every other, is the result. Those remarks refer chiefly to the over-crowded infant schools.

When forming a judgment of the proficiency in reading, it is necessary to remember, that out of 6,112 present in the 72 schools, more than one-half of the entire number were in the First Book—viz., 3,545, and of those above 1,600 were unable to read at all, a fact easily accounted for, when we consider that 936 were under 5 years of age, and that the *new* admissions of children never at school before is unceasing. In the Fourth Book there were only 260 girls, and but 46 boys, or, exclusive of the paid monitors, 306 in all, and more than one-half of those Fourth Book pupils were in the convent schools—viz., 156—where this branch is well taught, and in Baggot-street and some others the reading is excellent.

On the whole 3,883 able to read in their respective books correctly is not an unsatisfactory result, where only 4,478 were presented for examination.

Arithmetic.—In the 72 schools I found only 49 boys and 100 girls able to work correctly sums in proportion, out of a total of 1,116 boys and 2,069 girls examined in arithmetic; in division of money the numbers were 106 boys and 253 girls correct, and thus the girls in every branch surpassed the boys. The boys do not remain long enough in school to make much progress, very few over 14 are to be found on the school rolls of the district.

Penmanship.—I examined the copies of 615 boys and 1,463 girls at the Secondary No. 1 inspection. 334 boys, or a little more than half the number examined, could write fairly or with ease, while 831 girls, or considerably more than half, obtained marks. Vere Foster's copy-books are in general use. The pupils have now a good model constantly before them, and good paper; but the ink is not good, and the pens are seldom good, while children require both to enable them to produce good copies. I am of opinion that the ink should be supplied ready for use, like other requisites, from the central depot, and covered ink-bottles also provided. A better supply of pens too is essential. The teachers in general do not superintend the writing with sufficient care. The copies are seldom marked by them, and occasionally there is no date. It would be satisfactory to the parents and to the Inspectors to see the teachers' mark and date on each copy, and as they are not now required to write head lines, and make pens, they have abundance of time for this.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—I examined 401 boys and 744 girls in dictation, chiefly pupils from the third and fourth classes. 280 boys and 497 girls obtained marks. Great attention is paid to this subject in nearly all the senior schools, and the spelling is generally correct. But dictation copies are not as much in use as they should be, especially in the boys' schools. The task is performed chiefly on slates.

Grammar.—In grammar I examined 1,001 boys and 2,051 girls. 352 boys, or about one-third, acquitted themselves satisfactorily, while 939 girls, or nearly one-half, attained the required proficiency. 208 girls could parse syntactically; but only 54 boys. Of the 208 girls 112 were pupils of convent schools.

I am glad to find that a knowledge of the parts of speech is no longer required from first class children. This change, I have no doubt, will add considerably to the number of readers and writers in the district.

Geography.—The first class and junior drafts of second are by the new programme exempt from any examination in geography. The attempt to teach it to them was, in most cases, a failure, and occupied the time required for more essential attainments. During the past year I examined, at the Secondary No. 1 inspection, 1,065 boys and 2,086 girls in this branch. 360 boys, being about one-third of those examined, and 870 girls, a much higher proportion, answered fairly; but their knowledge of local geography was, with few exceptions, confined to 3 or 4 maps; and with the "general course," only the unpaid monitors in convent schools exhibited any acquaintance.

Needlework.—Is taught in every female school in this district. I have marked only 251 as knitting, but the majority of those learning needlework can knit. However, the teachers gave only the number actually employed at either branch on the day of my visit, except in 1 or 2 cases. The new regulation giving marks to the teachers for proficiency in needlework must produce good results; one hour every day is devoted to this branch in most of the schools, and in some, two or more hours. In 4 of the convent schools great proficiency has been attained.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In nearly all the female schools, and in some male schools, singing by ear is taught. In 10, in which the teachers have certificates, the theory is taught and gratuities awarded. Instruction in drawing is given in 5 schools. But the children do not remain long enough to make much progress in either singing or drawing, and the programme is considered too difficult.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading—easy, fluent, and correct, according to punctuation is very general; but few can read with intelligence and expression. This, however, cannot be attained by, as it need not be expected from, persons not so proficient in the language as to be able to catch and follow the meaning of the author, to analyze or parse as it were the sentences as they repeat them.

Very few fail in oral spelling, and very few are able to explain words or sentences in anything like a satisfactory manner. Many, however, who fail in ability to explain have a fair *notion* of the meaning of the words.

Arithmetic.—The pupils generally are fairly proficient in this subject. The improvement is most marked in the female schools.

Penmanship.—Fair progress has been made in this branch during the year. I attribute a great deal of this to the extensive use of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books, which are especially valuable in schools conducted by teachers whose penmanship was bad, and who generally had no taste for good writing, thinking any scrawl better than their own quite good enough, and wondering, if not indignant, that anyone should not be enchanted with it.

Writing from Dictation.—The progress in this branch is very satisfactory. It is, however, taught too much at random, any subject being taken up one day, and any other another day, none being finished, and no notice given to the pupils to prepare for exercise in any given subject or chapter.

I have taken some trouble by oral instruction to show how far this method is faulty, and what course should be followed.

Grammar.—This subject receives much attention, but not with proportional success. It is a difficult subject, and few can teach it well.

If my advice were taken, no pupils below third class should be instructed in it, as they are not sufficiently acquainted with the language to understand, appreciate, or digest what is said to them on it, by 19 out of every 20 teachers. The time devoted to it by second class would be usefully employed at anything else—reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic.

Geography.—Very generally taught, and very little learned. It is not in general judiciously taught, and, like grammar, is attempted to be learned too soon, especially considering the rate of attendance of nine-tenths of the pupils.

Attempting too much is only second in evil to attempting too little.

Needlework.—Improvement has been made in this branch, but not to a sufficient extent. It is not sufficiently appreciated by many teachers, and most parents neglect to provide their children with the materials without which it cannot be taught, and which poor teachers cannot be expected to supply.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

It is largely and effectively taught in the nunnery schools, because to taste, skill, and high appreciation of its importance, the nuns contrive to add a good supply of materials.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—In the schools where it is taught a fair proficiency is attained in singing in unison, some of the pupils being excellent. Few can sing in parts, and in my opinion the latter is attempted too soon, and certainly with little success. I think we might "let go half the nuts" with advantage.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—Considering the schools of the district as a whole, the year 1867 has not been one of even average progress in reference to the actual proficiency of the classes. A special hindrance to improvement occurred in the extremely severe weather which prevailed in the first quarter of the year. A large proportion of the schools are in mountainous situations, and were virtually inoperative for nearly three months, while all schools suffered most seriously in the amount of attendance. The effect continued in rural schools long after the snow-storms had ceased, as the spring farm work, which every year thins the classes, was, of course, unusually delayed.

Reading (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading may be regarded as successfully taught in about one-half the schools, the pupils being trained to articulate either thoroughly well or with very fair distinctness, and being advanced with creditable expedition to that degree of proficiency which consists in the ability to read ordinary prose with facility, and in an intelligible manner. In a large proportion of the schools the defects so often described, as with one voice, by the Board's Inspectors, are found in unabated force; indistinctness, monotony, and incoherence, in a degree utterly incompatible with a perception of the sense of what is read, and quite independent of inability to pronounce the difficult words. These faults are attributable in a great degree to the children being kept too long at particular lessons. The teaching is, no doubt, unskilful in many other points. I continue to experience the greatest difficulty in persuading teachers to give more frequent *examples* of reading in the course of the daily lessons. Single words are habitually pronounced for the pupils who fail to read them correctly; but the teacher, too frequently, does not require the class, or even the individual reader, to repeat such words after him, and very rarely, indeed, are short sentences read by teachers for the pupils' imitation. In this, as in various other particulars, it would seem that the more simple and "common sense" the suggestion offered, the greater impenetrability does it encounter in the persons advised. I may note, however, that even many of the less efficient schools exhibit improvement as regards the collective attention of the class to the reading as it goes on.

In the convent schools there is more of teaching by example, and these schools, with the advantage of a higher culture in the teachers, produce the most tasteful readers, and in the largest numbers. On the whole the girls read more intelligibly and correctly in all schools than the boys, a superiority due not wholly to their clearer voices, and, perhaps, greater docility, but largely to the fact that they remain longer at school, and while at school attend more steadily than the boys of senior classes.

As regards explanation the results of my examination are still unsatisfactory in the majority of schools; but I cannot, therefore, charge the teachers with neglect. From their scanty knowledge of books and limited range of thought, the average run of teachers are, in truth, quite incompetent to explain with clearness, or with a fair appreciation of the context, numberless words and phrases occurring in the reading lessons, and notably in the poetical pieces. As regards the latter, advanced pupils often exhibit sad ignorance of the meaning of passages which they are able to repeat perfectly well from memory.

Explanation has certainly received a certain impetus from the introduction of *meanings* at the heads of lessons in the new Third Book; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the plan has not been extended to other books. One sometimes hears that arrangement objected to as tending to supersede the teacher's proper work; and, doubtless, many teachers can and do dispense with the aid in question, but most certainly such teachers are in the minority. Besides, the scholars, grant their teachers ever so competent, would profit much by a glossary for the particular lesson they had to prepare for a first reading. They cannot all be expected to buy dictionaries.

In *oral spelling* a satisfactory proficiency is attained in fully two-thirds of the schools, and in very many of these great and uniform accuracy is met with. The connected spelling of phrases is now practised in nearly every instance.

Arithmetic.—The junior classes, as a rule, are being introduced to the study of numbers at an earlier age than formerly. Persistent pressure upon the teachers has led, in most cases, to more thorough and varied exercise in the first rules, and increased attention is bestowed upon repetitions. Tables are learned more fully than before, and the examination upon them is somewhat more intelligent. Looking to the results of examination of higher classes, I note a decline of 1·8 per cent. for the year as compared with 1865, in the number "able to solve readily and correctly questions in proportion or practice." But it is only fair to keep in view the adverse circumstances mentioned above as specially affecting the past year.

Penmanship.—Several hindrances to progress are still in force. Of these perhaps the worst are the bad quality of the pens obtainable for the schools, the very inadequate supply of pens—such as they are, in many schools—and the scarcity of good ink. Desks of the old make, moreover, have generally their tops too narrow and too steeply inclined, and

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

are often quite too high for the very young children who now-a-days form the majority of learners.

Under all these difficulties, it is gratifying to observe that the progress inaugurated by the issue of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books is steadily continuing. Attention to the subject has been strongly awakened, and one can trace in several instances the effect of the *movement* upon even the teachers' handwriting.

The *ciphering* department of penmanship is still very unsatisfactory, and no appliances are more urgently wanted than a set of *large* example sheets of figures, as well as words and letters, for suspension on the school walls.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is efficiently taught in a large number of schools, and it can hardly be said that it is decidedly neglected in any. The number of junior pupils under such instruction continues to increase, and I cannot see that their handwriting is the worse of the exercise, as is sometimes apprehended. It is in some of the schools most distinguished for good penmanship that the children begin soonest to write from dictation; but then the teachers see that the work is done slowly and carefully. In this connection, the "wall sheets" of letters, &c., already suggested, would be of the greatest use.

Grammar.—I have little change to note as respects this subject. It receives as large a share of time and attention, though that attention is not always effective, as is perhaps desirable under the circumstances of the schools and pupils. I must repeat what I have had occasion to remark in former reports, that the teaching is too often without practical bearing upon the pupils' manner of expressing themselves, and too much overlaid with technical terms when the younger children are under instruction.

Geography.—As regards geography, I have before had to characterize the pupils' attainments as neither definite nor connected enough, and I regret that I am now unable to record any appreciable change for the better. If there be any improvement within the last year or two it is in the earlier introduction of the youngest (first class) children to the map of the World, and, wherever the teachers could be persuaded to adopt the suggestion, a somewhat better connexion of the school information respecting the surrounding country —Ireland generally, and the United Kingdom, with the notions derived by pupils from other sources. The teachers find it difficult to keep the home lessons from text-book, in agreement with the school programme and the lessons on maps which it prescribes; and the schools very much need a First Book of Geography, containing what is essential for junior classes, and what has now to be selected from a multiplicity of details and definitions unsuited to beginners.

A like remark might be made with regard to grammar.

Needlework.—Of 2,385 girls of all school ages present at my inspection for reports of detailed examination, 1,491 were learning to sew. This proportion, nearly 63 per cent., will, I think, be found a high one. There are 15 "mixed" schools, in which the attendance of girls is not large enough to permit grants of salary for workmistress, in addition to the male teacher in charge; and these are the only schools of district having any girls in attendance in which needlework is not regularly taught. In the rural schools I have been very urgent with the teachers with a view to the provision of sufficient materials for work, and to the instruction therein of the younger girls. A good deal has been accomplished in extending the instruction; and the recent measures adopted by the Board with reference to the examination of teachers in needlework will lead them to look upon this branch as of more importance than many of them have hitherto attached to it. In the convent schools and some others excellent proficiency is attained. Throughout most of the ordinary schools, the teachers complain that they have to *give away* to the pupils, at some expense to themselves, considerable quantities of materials which the parents of such children are too poor or too careless to purchase for them.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—Singing is taught, more or less, in accordance with Hullah's or Wilhem's system, in 12 schools of the district, the teachers of which hold certificates of competency from Professor Glover, of the Central Training School. In at least 5 of those schools the character of the pupils' singing is very creditable, relatively to the amount of time available for teaching and practice. I do not find that many of the pupils acquire such a knowledge of musical notation, as to be able to *sol-fa* an easy piece in correct time. Many questions in theory of music are answered with readiness by the classes, but, practically, the singing is "by ear." I have not found pupils able to sing at sight very simple intervals occurring in a sequence to which they had not been for some time accustomed. I do not refer to *airs*, but to simple exercises.

Drawing is taught in only one school of this district—a large girls' school in which the drawing class commands an average attendance of twenty. The proficiency is of a moderate character.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The improvement is marked—

21·7	per cent.	can read	First Book	fairly.
20·2	"	"	Second Book	"
14·1	"	"	Third Book	"

This is a much higher per-centage than on former years.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Arithmetic.—

56	per cent.	can work	simple subtraction.
24	"	"	compound division.
12·7	"	"	proportion and practice.

The formation of the figures and the general neatness of execution is much improved.

Penmanship.—This subject is in a fair way to permanent improvement. The increase in the number of head lines has facilitated the *execution.*

Writing from Dictation.—Very fairly taught. Many pupils in second class can write fairly simple sentences of one syllable from First Book.

Grammar.—The general answering is very creditable, and fully up to the school programme.

Geography.—Still unsatisfactory. It is still almost confined to pointing out places on the maps, without any general knowledge of the statistics of the different countries.

Needlework.—But medium. This subject is now for first time to form the basis of female teachers' classification.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—Drawing is on the increase, and promises to be practical and useful. Singing only taught in convent schools.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In about 50 per cent. of the schools in this district, reading (including spelling and explanation) is well taught, and proper regard paid to correct pronunciation and the grouping of the words. In the others the reading is generally accurate, but deficient in expression and pronunciation. This defect is, without doubt, owing in a great measure to the fact—that the language of the peasantry in this part of Ireland is at present hovering on the confines of Irish and English. The junior classes displayed a fair amount of quickness in spelling words in groups, and the senior classes, in addition, had an accurate knowledge of the rules of spelling, though not so ready at the application of these rules as might be expected.

Arithmetic.—The answering, on the whole, in the simple rules, compound rules, and proportion was very good; and in some 15 schools a much higher standard is aimed at than that required by the programme. This gratifying result is owing partly to the children remaining in these schools to qualify for situations in merchants' offices, and partly to the extra instruction given to them as unpaid monitors.

The notation is generally answered when given as an exercise *in notation*, but I noticed many failures in simple addition from want of accuracy in taking down the question. This is unquestionably caused by some of the teachers always writing down the question on the black board, thus never requiring the children to put their knowledge of notation into actual practice. The mental arithmetic is, I am sorry to say, ignored in nearly all the schools, except some few of the very best.

Penmanship.—The number of children who passed in this subject is very large, being about 41 per cent. of the total number examined, and a fair proportion were able to write with ease and freedom. This high proficiency is attributable partly to the introduction of Mr. Foster's head lines, and partly to the regular supervision which nearly all the teachers exercise; as they were required by my predecessor to write an expression of their opinion on each copy.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in this essential branch of education is very fair, and in some schools the results are really excellent. The second class children are frequently exercised in it, and, at my inspections, a large proportion of them were able to write down five lines from one of the more advanced lessons in their Reading Book, with one, two, or three errors. The senior classes generally acquitted themselves creditably in the dictation, but when writing the grammar and geography exercises, they frequently made errors in the spelling of the technical terms. This defect will be easily removed, and I have no doubt it will disappear altogether next year.

Grammar.—The fourth and fifth classes were generally able to parse any ordinary sentence, but, except in a few instances, they failed at the analysis of the poetical pieces. I noticed more failures in the third class than in any other, owing partly to the want of intelligence in distinguishing the adjective and adverb, and partly to the great difference between the grammar of this class and that of the second. In addition to the numbers returned in the proficiency tables, 478 boys and 480 girls answered satisfactorily on the grammar of the second class.

Geography.—The answering in this subject was good in 30 schools and fair in 27. In the others very little was aimed at beyond a knowledge of the outlines of the map of the World and a superficial acquaintance with the maps of Europe and Ireland. The deficiency in these cases is attributable to the want of good maps, and of a regular method in teaching this subject, which, of all others, most requires it.

Needlework.—This subject is now generally well attended to, the teachers being fully impressed with its importance by my predecessor, and by the fact that it is one of the essential subjects of their examination. In some schools a fair proficiency is attained in the more advanced kinds of needlework, and the neatness of the children in these cases bears witness to the practical utility of teaching it.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with very fair

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

success in two schools; and good results are attained in one of these by the drawing class.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This branch continues to be well taught, and the proficiency obtained by the pupils in it is all that could be desired. It is true that the number who can read "with expression," as it is called, is not large, but, I am happy in being able to state that few, if any, who have ever been pupils at National schools here, leave without having acquired the ability to read with ease and intelligence.

Arithmetic.—The teachers here endeavour to make their pupils quick as well as sure calculators, and in general with success. Theory is introduced when the reasoning powers of the pupils are sufficiently mature to comprehend it; the result is, that arithmetic is in general, efficiently taught.

Penmanship.—More than ordinary care has been taken with this subject during the past year, and, in consequence, the progress made by the pupils in it, is creditable to them and their teachers. There are a few exceptions, and these are where the teachers are bad writers themselves, and have not a proper perception of what good writing is.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch continues to be well taught. I have found the proficiency attained by the pupils in it to be quite satisfactory.

Grammar.—This branch receives its due share of attention; a considerable number of the pupils of third and fourth classes can parse well, and are able to speak and write the English language with propriety, and to detect and correct the errors of those who do not.

Geography.—This branch is fairly attended to, and the pupils, on the whole, have made fair proficiency in it. In some schools where the drawing of maps is practised, the pupils have attained a much more accurate knowledge of this subject than in those where this practice has not been introduced.

Needlework.—More attention has lately been paid to this branch than formerly. In every girls' school, and in every mixed school in which there is a female assistant, it is now carefully taught to all the girls able to handle a needle.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In this district, singing is well taught in the two convent schools, and fairly in two ordinary town schools. Drawing is well taught in one of the convent schools, and in two ordinary rural schools.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Progress in reading during the year was impeded, to some extent, by the numerous changes made in the lesson-books. It was rare to find all the members of the same class, or even draft, engaged at the same lesson. In schools where only one teacher was recognised, class-teaching, under the circumstances, was attended with great difficulty. No doubt this drawback is merely temporary in its nature.

Oral spelling of words in groups was carefully attended to. No improvement was observable, generally speaking, in the teachers' method of explaining the subject-matter of the lessons read by the pupils. The absolute necessity on the part of the teachers of making preparation for the day's duty by writing notes of lessons, &c., has been brought under their notice at the several inspections, and detailed instructions given, where necessary, to the younger members of the staff.

Arithmetic.—In the solution of elementary questions in arithmetic, especially those bearing on everyday life, a satisfactory degree of promptness and accuracy has been attained in the majority of the schools. The junior classes are very carefully taught, and their proficiency is, in general, fully up to the requirements of the school programme. Increased attention has been paid, throughout the classes, to mental calculation.

Penmanship.—In penmanship very fair progress has been made, and this to a greater extent in the junior than in the senior classes. In nearly all the schools the children in the senior draft of first class have commenced to write on paper. I consider that we are much indebted to Mr. Vere Foster for the improvement effected, by means of his series of copy-books, in this important branch of the school course.

Writing from Dictation.—In writing from dictation, satisfactory proficiency was observable, especially in the junior classes, taking their stand into account. In none of the subjects of instruction was progress, generally speaking, more evident. The use of dictation exercise-books is on the increase. Original composition, however, or any approach to it, is but rarely attempted by the pupils. The attention of the teachers has been directed to this point.

Grammar.—Proficiency in grammar, mediocre. In the junior classes a tolerable acquaintance with the easier parts of speech has been attained. A fair number of the senior pupils can parse simple sentences syntactically. The value of the instruction in this branch as a mental discipline is by no means commensurate with the time devoted to it.

Geography.—Geography received more attention than in previous years; the pupils' home lessons in this subject having been more carefully attended to. There is still, however, too much of the old routine method of teaching the subject observable.

Needlework.—Plain sewing received a considerable amount of attention during the year; much, however, yet remains to be done. In many cases where masters have charge of

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

mixed (boys' and girls') schools, there is no provision for the instruction of girls in this branch. The female teachers frequently complain of the difficulty they experience in inducing girls to bring materials for needlework. It is seldom that the cheap sewing materials on the Board's list are procured. In one of the convent schools of the district (Stradbally) the industrial department is a special feature. In addition to the ordinary class of school-girls receiving instruction in needlework, about 40 adults are in daily attendance. The descriptions of needlework chiefly taught are crochet and tatting, knitting, and plain sewing. From a detailed statement furnished to me of the receipts in this department during 1865 and 1866, from agencies in Australia, North America, Cape of Good Hope, England and Scotland, it appears that the large sum of £909 18*s.* 11½*d.* was realized, which was distributed amongst the workers, cost of expenses, &c., being deducted.

Shirtmaking on a large scale has lately been introduced, a sewing machine purchased, and a special teacher for this branch appointed and paid by the nuns.

Singing and Drawing.—Both singing and drawing are very successfully taught in one of the convent schools of this district, and very fairly taught in another. These are the only schools (except the model) in which instruction is given in drawing. In seven other schools vocal music is taught with fair degree of success.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—No report on this section.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, as such, receives more attention, and is characterized by greater fluency, and, in some cases, by more expression and intelligence than in past years. In a few schools it is really well taught; but there are too many cases in which rote-reading in the junior classes, a pronunciation marked by local vulgarisms, and an indistinct and rapid utterance bespeak a want of taste and carefulness on the part of the teacher. Out of about 8,000 pupils examined for Secondary No 1 Report, 60 per cent. could read the Second and higher books fairly.

Since the issue of the new series of lesson books, oral spelling has been more systematically taught. Pupils of the higher drafts of First, and all those of Second and Third Books prepare the column words of their reading lessons as a home task, and are all more or less exercised on phrase spelling.

Explanation receives a fair degree of attention in all the schools of the district—in a few quite too much, in some it is skilfully conducted. To be judicious it should be brief. An unusual word, an obscure phrase, an historical or other reference should be concisely explained; and so much time should be given to examination as will satisfy the teacher that the subject-matter of the lesson and his explanations are understood. More than this I consider unnecessary—as an undue waste of time that should be given to reading, as such; as I believe too much time cannot be given, especially in the junior classes, to this, the most important branch of the programme.

Arithmetic.—A fair proportion of school time is allotted to this branch, and the results are, on the whole, pretty fair. Pupils of first class learn mental addition; those of the higher drafts of second class know the multiplication and pence tables well, and work easy questions in all the simple rules, and, in some instances, in the compound rules; while those of the Third and higher books know notation well, and generally work questions in proportion, practice, and interest with tolerable accuracy. But questions of a practical character—such as occur in everyday life—do not receive sufficient attention. I very often find, even in well-conducted schools, pupils who can work questions in practice and interest with readiness and accuracy, and yet have no idea as to how they should make out an ordinary shop account. The chalk should be oftener in the teacher's hand, not for the purpose of theorizing, but rather to show how such accounts are worked and recorded. Fourteen per cent. of the average attendance work exercises in proportion and practice with ease and correctness.

Penmanship.—As the pupils of National schools do not, on an average, spend more than 3 years at school, and as their attendance is generally very irregular, and unconnected, it should be an object of primary importance with every teacher, to see that as large a proportion as possible of his scholars, should be able to read with intelligence, and to express themselves on paper with legibility, and correct spelling. And as writing is purely an imitative art—in no way dependent on proficiency in reading—I would recommend that all pupils of seven years of age and above should write on paper. That so large a proportion of the adult population cannot even sign their names, arises in part from the fact, that much of their school time was lost; as it was too generally believed that pupils should have made a certain proficiency in reading before beginning to write. A few years ago this branch was the worst taught of any in the school course; but since the introduction of Mr. Foster's copy-books, it is, I believe, the best. In many of the schools of this district the writing is really good.

Writing from Dictation.—General proficiency in this branch is on the whole very fair; generally all the pupils of second class and above learn it.

Grammar.—General knowledge of this subject moderate, scarcely so high as in past years.

Geography.—This is a favourite branch, and it is in general very fairly taught. Nearly

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

all the pupils of third and higher classes prepare home lessons in Dr. Sullivan's text-books, and the junior classes are all exercised daily on the Map of the World.

Needlework.—This important branch is taught in 54 schools of the district, in about 12 cases successfully, in most of the others fairly; in a few cases the results are far from satisfactory. There has been a marked improvement in it during the past year, and I believe the best results may be expected from the importance which is now attached to it at the annual examinations.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in 12 schools of the district, and drawing in only one. The results in both branches are very fair. Geometry, mensuration, and algebra are more or less taught in all the male schools; but, with three exceptions, with little skill and less success.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—A want of uniformity in the books, arising out of the recent revision ordered by the Board, gave a slight check to the usual progress in this important branch during the past year. In the following year I hope for the best results.

Arithmetic.—As regards arithmetic there is no falling away to report. It is a popular branch both in male and female schools, so much so as to require the wholesome restraint of the time-table, to prevent encroachment on the time devoted to other subjects equally important.

Penmanship.—The good results arising from the introduction of copy-books with engraved head lines, are now most apparent. It is a common occurrence to find numbers of children in the *first class*, engaged in writing on paper, who previously would have been writing only upon slates, till about to enter the third class. The female pupils have shown a remarkable facility in adopting the new style, though previously trained in the angular system of writing. A great impetus to the instruction of females in writing has been given by the introduction of the improved copy-book, both as to the quality of the writing and the numbers engaged at it.

Writing from Dictation.—This exercise is well attended to throughout the district. As a rule, pupils of the third and higher classes write difficult sentences correctly, and with a fair knowledge of punctuation; this proficiency being attained at the average age of 10 years.

Grammar.—The standard of proficiency fixed by the pupils' programme, in grammar, is fairly attained throughout the district.

Geography.—A knowledge of this branch is becoming more extended daily, though taught with less success than any of the other subjects prescribed in the school course. It is difficult to impress the teachers with a clear idea of its importance, and this indifference unfortunately descends to the pupils; and it is only by vigilant enforcement of rule that the scanty progress reported can be secured.

Needlework.—Plain sewing, knitting and cutting-out, are taught with considerable success in all the female schools, and in some of the mixed schools having the services of a work-mistress. Little progress is made in embroidery.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—In five schools only in the district is music taught with any success. Drawing is not attempted in any.

District 48, Tonghal; Mr. Mahony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is generally accurate, audible, and fluent. Its prevailing defects are over-haste and indistinctness, caused by not fully pronouncing the final letters, and altogether dropping the shorter words. I have seldom tried oral spelling, except in the first and occasionally in the second class, and it has been rather satisfactory. Explanation of meaning is vague, misty, and inaccurate. The meaning of ordinary words is sought to be explained by convertible terms, more unintelligible to those who use them than the words they were meant to interpret. Teachers, in other respects satisfactory, often fail altogether in conveying clear perceptions of the meaning of words and sentences. Their most common fault is, that they rest content with telling a thing, and taking no trouble to ascertain whether it is understood or not. And the latter is the more frequently, if not always, the case. In this respect fully three-fourths of their teaching-power and exertion is wasted and lost.

Arithmetic.—Nothing special is to be stated respecting the mode of teaching, or the proficiency, in arithmetic. Ordinary questions are solved with accuracy. Only in the inferior schools is there a want of readiness in calculation. The most common defect is making arithmetic a sort of mechanical process. Those who can work questions put in the ordinary form, with accuracy and rapidity, often fail most singularly when a question is put which requires a very slight exertion of thought or reasoning. Mental calculation is but little cultivated, which is the more to be regretted, as I have ascertained that there is a singular aptitude for it, more especially among female children, whose faculties have been only imperfectly, or not at all, developed in the subject of arithmetic, and who may be drawn out into singularly successful and progressive exercises in mental calculation.

Penmanship.—In a few male schools, in still fewer female schools, and in all the convent schools, the writing is highly satisfactory. Instances of utterly careless writing are rare, even in schools of an inferior kind. Culpable neglect in the supervision of writing seems to be gradually dying out. Altogether the average character of the writing is fair, and

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

suited to the future pursuits of all, whether commercial or industrial. The marvel is, that although there is no teaching of writing, or only very little, penmanship is, nevertheless, rather fair, sometimes approaching to the ornamental, and always entirely legible, which is, after all, the highest perfection of good writing.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—General proficiency is not so satisfactory in any subject as in writing from dictation. Instances of grossly bad spelling are extremely rare. They occur only in the exercises of beginners, or of those who are oftener absent than present. In most schools the dictation exercises are frequent enough, but they are often too short. The ascertained results of examinations within the past year are, that 51·8 per cent. went through their exercises respectably, and 27·8 per cent. were classed in the higher grade; and these latter were not only faultless in spelling, but accurate in punctuation.

Grammar.—In the lower classes the proficiency is rather satisfactory. At my last examination at Dungourney female National school, the answering of the second class in grammar was fully equal to that of a fair third class, or of a middling fourth class. Even in rather inferior schools the lower classes are fully up to the requirements of the programme. The prevailing defect is routine parsing. There is a close affinity between the defects in teaching grammar and those in teaching arithmetic. The principles of etymology and syntax are imperfectly understood; those of the former more especially, which teachers in general seem to misapprehend or undervalue. But little fault is to be found with regard to practical grammar. The answering and conversation, which are to be daily encountered, betray very few grammatical defects.

Geography.—Geography continues to be an unpopular subject, badly, and to all appearance, reluctantly taught, and but little known. The best thing to be said of it is that there is a general acquaintance with the Map of Ireland. Many who could be scarcely set down as acquainted with the Map of the World, can answer fairly on the Map of Ireland. But, even on this, there is too much getting off by rote, and little real knowledge of the position and relation of localities. In the best schools the most elementary outlines of mathematical and physical geography are but little known.

Needlework.—The convents of Youghal and Tullow continue to produce lace of a sumptuous kind. The former school affords a considerable amount of employment, and remunerative wages, to several young women. In a few other schools plain work is fairly taught; but in general it is a matter about which there is much indifference.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is not taught in more than 8 schools, and not with much success. The only school in which drawing is taught is that of Cappoquin convent; in which it has reached a high degree of perfection. Few other subjects are taught, except a little mensuration and book-keeping. Although the district includes an extent of upwards of 50 miles of sea-coast, with two good harbours, and several creeks and inlets, supplying considerable numbers to the navy and mercantile marine, navigation is not taught in any National school within it.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—No report on these points.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, except in some few schools, is taught with indifferent success, it is generally characterized by monotony, uncertainty, want of expression and attention to pauses, and by false, affected, or vulgar pronunciation.

Oral explanation is taught with more success, but mechanically, not intelligently.

Spelling is generally taught with tolerable success.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is taught with tolerable success, but in few cases is the theory of this important branch sufficiently well known to the pupils; the "reason of the rule" is hardly ever known, and mental arithmetic is almost entirely neglected.

Penmanship.—There is in almost all schools an indication of *care* in the writing of the pupils, but in few instances is the *character* of the penmanship satisfactory.

Some teachers are found recklessly to set before a second class pupil, a copy-line (No. 8 of Palmerston series) adapted to a fifth class pupil; and are in the habit of *suffering* the pupils to write, instead of carefully superintending them while employed at the exercise.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils. This exercise is in some schools executed on paper, but a habit prevails of transcribing from printed books, which I apprehend is objectionable; perpetuating errors in spelling, and certainly not improving the handwriting.

Grammar.—This branch is taught with indifferent success. A very small proportion of pupils in the schools can parse syntactically, and the subject appears to be unpopular with both teachers and pupils.

Geography.—The acquaintance of the pupils with geography is not of much material value. They are found to repeat, mechanically, the names of certain oceans, countries, cities, &c.; but few in the junior classes can tell the nearest ocean or river to them, although looking at it all their lives, and few in the senior classes can tell "where the fair of Ballina-loe is held."

Needlework.—Needlework, one of the most, if not *the* most, important branches of female education, receives a fair amount of attention, with fairly satisfactory results.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught according to Hallah's system in a few schools. Drawing is taught only in the model school.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is sensibly improved. The new Reading Books, now in almost universal use, have been largely instrumental in producing such result. Very considerable further progress will be required during 1868, as the manuals just referred to are, in their *revised* form, admirably adapted to their objects, and leave teachers without excuse. Oral spelling (of *phrases* almost exclusively, even in First Book) may also be described as improved in no slight degree.

Explanation in a tolerable proportion, but still in a decided minority of cases, is perseveringly, judiciously, and effectively handled; but in at least an equal number of instances it enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the subject most absurdly and fruitlessly dealt with in the entire course. This sadly defective treatment, and so much to be deplored, cannot create surprise when we find that over 40 per cent. of the teaching staff have not got a step above the lowest possible grade as *classed* teachers.

Arithmetic.—My anticipation last year of progress in *practical* arithmetic has been realized, it is true, but not to the extent I had hoped for. I have had a good deal of difficulty in obviating the mischief done in this regard by the abominable practice of copying. The course I finally adopted is very simple, and, after some experience of it, very easy to an examiner; and as it precludes the possibility of indulgence in the odious vice just adverted to, it secures genuine and reliable results, and in the shortest time.

I group all who are to be examined in threes, fours, fives, and even, occasionally, sixes, and dictate as many *perfectly distinct questions* as there are individuals in the group. I am quite confident that the habit of independent exertion on the part of each scholar thus necessitated, will enable me to report very considerable progress for 1868 in this grand branch of elementary education.

Penmanship.—The "hopeful state of affairs" mentioned in my report for 1866 as regards improvement in penmanship, has not been doomed to any abatement. Schools that prior to the introduction of the Palmerston series of copy-books, very rarely could produce any reasonably respectable specimen of handwriting, now furnish no inconsiderable number of really good penmen.

Reference to the table of proficiency will show how nearly the number "writing on paper" comes to that of those examined in arithmetic, or, in other words, to the aggregate of all classes from *senior* first up inclusive.

Writing from Dictation.—Reference to the table just mentioned will show, also, the great number "writing from dictation," being nearly half the entire attendance. Every one of these I examined, and, on the whole, with fairly creditable results.

Grammar.—Results in this branch continue low. In hardly any school did I meet with even a small proportion of the highest class who could decently get through such a parsing exercise as the following:—"Write out the parsing of the underlined words in 'Let *us* now *go very* briefly over what *has* been done.'" Any proficiency short of what such an exercise requires can never be of much direct benefit in the way of rendering one a good grammarian, still I am far from undervaluing the excellent mental training that grammar puts it in the power of a skilful teacher to impart, even within the proficiency indicated.

Geography.—In geography, also, during the past year, I have largely applied the test of a written exercise, and it has laid bare an amount of superficial and all but worthless acquaintance with this subject that I was hardly prepared for. Great numbers who could parrot off page after page in the admirable Introduction to Geography, would all but utterly fail when required to write down the names of the counties in which Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, and Enniskerry are situate, or get through in writing some similar exercises.

Needlework.—The number attending to this branch is about one-third of all the girls at school. This proportion is somewhat higher than what can be deduced from the statistical return referred to. The discrepancy is accounted for by the recent addition to such tables of reference to this branch, and the fact of my having, in the prosecution of detailed literary examination, occasionally omitted to note down the industrial statistics.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Of the whole range of extra branches very little need be said, as very little attention is paid to any of them. Excluding the model schools, but *including six convent schools*, there is but one case of a gratuity for drawing, and the class is only four months in operation. Eight gratuities for singing in all. Mathematics are at a very low ebb, though I urge every teacher competent for such work to form a class in geometry at least.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency of the pupils in reading (including oral spelling) is satisfactory. Great attention has been paid during the past year to the explanation of words and phrases, and the result has been a marked improvement in the intelligence of the pupils' reading.

Arithmetic.—The teaching of the practical part of arithmetic is attended with satisfactory results in nearly all the schools of the district. The theory, however, does not appear to receive its due share of attention. I have adopted measures to remedy this, and hope to be able, at the end of next year, to report favourably on this part of arithmetic also.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is well taught in all the schools. The pupils of the senior classes, third, fourth, and fifth classes, in general write a good legible hand, and very many of them an excellent hand. The use of paper in learning to write is insisted on in all the classes, and is attended with very gratifying results. Foster's copy-books are now in almost general use in the schools, and have contributed much to the improvement of the handwriting of the children.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency of the pupils in writing from dictation is satisfactory. I seldom find the pupils of fourth or fifth classes make any mistake in their exercises, while those of third class can, in general, write sentences selected from their reading-book with a fair amount of correctness. The pupils of the senior drafts of second class are taught to copy on paper from their reading-book; and this exercise is found to be an excellent preparation for the regular dictation lesson, when they are promoted into the senior classes. In order to make the exercise as practical as it is possible to have it, all the pupils are required to write their dictation on paper.

Grammar.—The proficiency in grammar is, on the whole, very fair. The junior classes are, in general, able to distinguish the parts of speech, and the senior class to parse syntactically. The knowledge, however, of the text-book is not satisfactory.

Geography.—I generally find the children of the different classes possessed of a respectable knowledge of the geography of the maps specified in the school programme. The junior classes can answer readily questions on the maps of the World and Ireland, while those of the third and fourth classes know the geography of the Continents, and of England very fairly.

Needlework.—There is no part of the school course so badly taught as needlework. In too many cases the workmistresses are not themselves expert sempstresses, and possess very little knowledge of the methods of teaching the different branches. It is to be hoped that the increased importance which has latterly been given to this useful and necessary part of female education, will effect an improvement in the teaching of it in our schools.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—Vocal music is taught, but not with very marked success, in five schools in the district. Drawing is not at present taught in any of the schools.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—As I have been in charge of this district only since May last, and as the proficiency exhibited in rural schools is generally higher in the first term of the year than in either of the subsequent terms, I do not feel warranted—on such limited data, and with such limited opportunities of judging—to offer any very positive opinions regarding that proficiency.

Of the pupils whom I examined in reading for Secondary No. 1 Reports, 20 per cent. only were able to read the Third and higher Books; 26 per cent. were able to read the Second Book; and 54 per cent. were not able to read even the Second Book.

I meet with but few schools in which either oral spelling or explanation is well taught. The habit of giving children detached words, rather than phrases, to spell, still prevails; and explanation with many teachers means nothing more than giving one word for another, without seeing whether either is understood by the pupils.

Arithmetic.—About 60 per cent. of the pupils in attendance are learning arithmetic; and 10 per cent. of these are able to do ordinary sums in proportion and practice. That is, of every 100 school-going children, there are 6 who have acquired such an acquaintance with arithmetic as is of practical use to them. I do not consider this result satisfactory; but I believe that it is up to the average of arithmetical proficiency throughout Ireland generally.

Penmanship.—The proficiency in penmanship is fair; and is, I believe, improving. I attribute this improvement to the general use of Mr. Foster's copy-books, and to the recent introduction by the Board of a better description of pens than those previously supplied. I fear, however, that the late adoption of copy-books on two other systems along with Mr. Foster's will be injurious rather than beneficial. Teachers are bewildered in making a selection from such a variety; and children who commence writing on one system and then shift to another, generally fail in acquiring any distinct or finished style of writing. I hope, therefore, that the Board will finally decide on selecting some one set of copy-books, and excluding all others from their price list.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is a daily exercise for the third and higher classes in nearly all the schools of the district. The proficiency in this branch is fair as regards the spelling; but the execution of the exercises in other respects is often very defective. This is, in a great measure, owing to the exercises being always written on slates, and while the pupils are standing on the floor. I have accordingly provided—in the Time Tables which I have either constructed or suggested the construction of—that writing from dictation shall be a *desk* lesson; and I have also advised that at least one exercise in the week be on paper, and that it be preserved, with the teacher's corrections, for examination by the Inspector.

Grammar.—The proficiency in this branch is not at all proportionate to the time and attention devoted to it. In all my previous reports I have stated my objections to the compulsory learning of grammar in the National schools; and I see no reason to alter my

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

views on the subject. I believe that it should be left an extra or *voluntary* branch, like geometry or book-keeping, instead of being *forced*, as at present, on every pupil who enters the second class.

Geography.—Not judiciously taught in the majority of the schools. Most of the teachers are satisfied with drugging their pupils with the definitions and enumerations of the text-book, word for word. The consequence is that most of the pupils know nothing of the subject beyond being able to repeat a number of dry *phrases* and *names* to which they attach no significance.

Needlework.—Taught in all the female schools and in several of the mixed ones, with varying degrees of success.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Except in the Clonmel model school there is very little attention devoted to extra branches. Only one teacher in the district receives a gratuity for the teaching of singing; and drawing is not systematically taught in any of the ordinary schools.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is not attended with much success in far the greater number of the schools, being hurried, confused, void of feeling or emphatic expression, and prone to many vulgarisms; in the junior classes it is particularly monotonous, with little or no attempt at the proper grouping of words.

Oral spelling is, in general, good; the spelling of words in groups from the lessons has been practised with success.

Explanation is very poor, and the subject-matter of the lesson-books, but imperfectly understood.

Arithmetic.—The practice of arithmetic is attended with fair results; but its principles are not fully inculcated in some of the schools; and but few of the pupils remain long enough at school to attain anything like a marked degree of proficiency.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is, on the whole, attended with due results; it is bold and legible in character, well and neatly executed, conducted under proper supervision, and bears evidence that the teachers and pupils are duly impressed with its importance.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is satisfactory, and the importance of this essential branch of instruction appears to be duly estimated.

Grammar.—The proficiency of the pupils in grammar is fairly commensurate with the importance of the subject; the senior pupils generally distinguish the parts of speech, and the more advanced pupils parse easy sentences syntactically.

Geography.—The pupils are fairly acquainted with the maps of World, Europe, and Ireland; and with the general features of the continents; but are not relatively conversant with the text-book.

Needlework.—The proficiency in needlework is tolerable only; the subject has, of late, occupied more attention; and better results may be anticipated.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is taught with success in 4 convent-schools, and drawing in 2 of the same.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading of the schools of this district has, I am glad to say, continued to progress during the year that is now past; and I feel persuaded that the great majority of the teachers have made laudable and successful efforts to satisfy my earnest wishes regarding this important branch. In most schools the junior classes can read with a fair amount of ease, distinction, and attention to pauses; while the senior surpass them in these particulars, which are characteristic of all good reading.

Again, in many cases the pupils show that they have caught the true spirit of the passage by their intelligent and expressive enunciation. I attribute much of this last result to recitation of poetry. Teachers and others interested in the education of the people should bear in mind that reading is the grand instrument of self-culture in after life, and where this channel of endless enjoyment is closed through defective instruction, all is mist and thick darkness, while, on the other hand, where a real facility in the art has been acquired we may rest assured that the desire to gratify it will always be found to exist; in other words, a thirst for intellectual food will be excited, and every effort will be made to procure it.

Our new lesson-books (recently published) which are replete with exquisite pieces of poetry from all our standard authors, and contain a vast amount of very useful information on a variety of subjects, will impart a pleasing zest to the reading in our schools, and, I have no doubt, will much contribute to the popularity of our system, as well as the general enlightenment of the nation. If asked my opinion as to how good reading can be best secured in a school, I answer, by *imitation*. The teacher should be the *first* and *last* to read for the class, and should, by all means in his power, endeavour to set a proper model. His monitor and assistant should do the same. No amount of reasoning without this will succeed. Oral spelling is generally good, and explanation of the subject matter fair, but *might be much improved*. Everyone of ordinary discernment knows that the reading can never be really good until the meaning of the author is clearly understood. It is, in point of fact, mere sound without sense—"vox et preterea nihil."

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Arithmetic.—This branch is well taught in nearly all the schools of the district, and the proficiency, as compared with that in the year 1865, shows some progress in the numbers able to work simple rules, but there is a slight falling off in case of compound rules, and proportion or practice. I cannot advert to any fault in the mode of teaching this branch, especially in case of the male schools, or inattention on the part of the teachers. Theory and practice are, I believe, judiciously combined, and all the respectable schools have adopted the custom of transferring *some* of the exercises to paper with, as I believe, the best results. I am of opinion that no amount of slate work will secure sufficient neatness and accuracy, unless the pupils are habituated to the use of paper. All business transactions require it, and hence, the absolute necessity for its general use in our schools. However, I would limit the use of paper to third or higher classed pupils; and even these should not be required to transfer more than *two questions* daily. The teacher should carefully superintend the operation, and mark the character of same in *red ink*. Several schools in the district exhibit excellent written specimens of arithmetical exercises. The following are chiefly distinguished in this respect,—Derrinagree male and female, Kanturk male, Macroom male, Inchigeela male, Newmarket female, Millstreet male, Castleview and Cullen female, Colthurst male and female.

Penmanship is, on the whole, careful and fair in execution, and the books are well preserved. A most satisfactory progress has taken place, chiefly through the use of Mr. Foster's copy-books, as well as a more exact supervision on the part of the teachers while the pupils are engaged with their writing. The practice of marking the character of the exercises in red ink very generally prevails, and from this it may be fairly inferred that the teachers are painstaking in this important branch. I had some difficulty in inducing the female teachers to use Mr. Foster's copy-books; they seemed to think they were not meant for girls—that the head-lines were rather vulgar in style. However, on my recommendation, they were disposed to give them a trial, and do not now appear to regret the change from the "angular-hand," which was heretofore universal in all female schools. Even in a few schools, where the new copy-books have obtained only a partial admission, the character of the writing has undergone a pleasing change, especially as regards legibility. I consider No. 4 of the Palmerston series, the most suitable for girls; it appears a compromise between angular and round.

Writing from Dictation is practised by nearly all classes except the first, and a very respectable proficiency has been attained in a large proportion of the schools. It is generally performed on slates, and often on paper. The exercises on paper are usually revised by the teacher, marked in red ink, and preserved for Inspector's examination. Of all branches taught in our National schools none has made such marked progress in my recollection; and the most bitter opponents of the National system must admit this. Some dozen years ago it was rare to find a pupil below a fourth class able to make even a tolerable attempt at writing a sentence; whereas now it is no uncommon thing to find third class pupils able to write well, and some of the second to make a fair attempt.

Geography.—This branch is taught with a fair amount of success in a large proportion of the schools. The proficiency of the pupils and the intelligence displayed in teaching it vary, as a matter of course, according to the abilities of the teacher. In some schools the knowledge of the pupils mainly consists in stating the boundaries of the continents and oceans; also the position of straits, islands, peninsulas, capes. Now all this leaves out the most important information. We manifestly require to know something of the ordinary statistics of the several countries; namely, the population, productions, manners and customs, laws, climate, &c.

Grammar.—As regards grammar I find that there has been little or no progress when compared with the year '65, the numbers proficient for that year being thus:—"able to refer to parts of speech," 30·5; for '67, 33·4; "able to parse" in '65, 11·9; in '67, 9. I am in no way disposed to find fault with this result, when I consider its relative value to other branches of the programme. We still, however, want a more practical application of it in the formation of sentences, oral, as well as written; otherwise the time spent at grammar is of little use for all ordinary purposes.

Needlework.—In case of needlework, I am able to report a fair amount of progress; the schools are better supplied with materials, and more pupils are usually engaged. The introduction of needlework, as one of the elements in deciding the classification of female teachers, will effect much improvement, and even now I perceive good symptoms.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.)—I cannot refer to any progress in case of extra branches. Some of the fourth and fifth class pupils in male schools, under first and second class teachers, usually attend to geometry, mensuration, algebra, and bookkeeping.

In mensuration the proficiency rarely extends beyond the measurements of planes (superficies), and in geometry beyond the first and second books of Euclid. In algebra and bookkeeping some few are able to solve a simple equation, or easy quadratic, and answer in four sets of bookkeeping. The general proficiency in the latter branch is fair, under the circumstances; and I am convinced that six months spent at bookkeeping, is an excellent preparation for young people employed as drapers' assistants, and ordinary clerks, &c. So soon as the Parliament enables the Commissioners to establish classical schools (and I hope the time is not distant), I believe that a great impetus will be given

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

to the cultivation of extra branches. They will proceed, *pari passu*, with classical literature, as being included in the college curriculum. Singing and drawing have made but little progress: the teachers seem to think that the conditions necessary for obtaining gratuities in these branches are too difficult. Only few teachers in this district have obtained certificates for singing, and drawing, &c.; hence, their introduction is likely to be limited for a considerable time. Other countries, especially continental ones, have obtained a great advantage over us in the successful cultivation of these branches.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I find the reading, generally speaking, characterized by fluency and verbal accuracy, but marred too frequently by indistinctness of utterance, irregularity of tone, mispronunciations (of the *t* and *e* sounds more especially), and neglect of emphasis. The teachers are, as a rule, too easily satisfied with reference to the reading of their scholars. They are contented if the reader gets through his or her portion of the reading lesson without making gross mistakes in the pronunciation of the words, and with fair attention to the pauses. The clipping of final consonants, the slurring over of small words, &c., are comparatively unchecked by them. They make little effort to impart expression to the reading. Rarely do they read out a passage that the pupils may copy their style; they appear to be unaware of the fact, that reading is essentially an imitative art, or, if they are aware of it, to be heedless about carrying the knowledge of the fact into practical effect in their teaching.

Explanation of the words and the subject-matter of the lessons is not carried to a sufficient extent. The children, it is true, are now generally required to learn by heart the meanings attached to the columns of words at the head of the lessons in the new reading-books; but there the so-called explanation of the lesson too frequently ends. An examiner probing slightly beneath the surface will, in many cases, elicit the fact that no precise ideas are attached to these meanings repeated so glibly, and that the child has acquired no true appreciation of the sense intended to be conveyed by the words in question. This is sometimes made ludicrously apparent, when too or more different applications of the same word are run off the child's tongue without a break between, as if they were one.

I have seldom occasion to find fault with the proficiency in oral spelling. The useful practice of spelling clauses or groups of words is now pretty general in the district. The "Spelling-book Superseded" is learned by the senior classes, and very generally by the higher division of second class also. The rules for spelling therein contained are taught, I must say, in too superficial a manner; they are learned by rote, but they are seldom impressed on the children's minds by practical exercises on them, or practical illustrations of them.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic may be said to be fairly taught in most of the schools in the district, if one takes, as a standard, the ability of the pupils to perform on a slate exercises of a certain class. On the whole the instruction in this important branch is of too mechanical a nature, and this remark applies more especially to the girls' schools. Notation and numeration, which constitute the basis of arithmetic, are unsoundly and unskilfully taught; as a consequence the superstructure too often shows corresponding indications of unsoundness. Reasons for the rules, and for the operations incidental to the different stages of the exercises, are seldom given. The teachers also, not unfrequently, neglect to make sure that the pupils, as they advance from rule to rule, shall not forget what has been taught them already. I sometimes find those who are working the compound rules unable to solve an exercise in simple subtraction, and (no uncommon case) those able to work questions in proportion or practice very fairly, fail in an exercise in reduction.

Another cause of failure of pupils under examination on this branch is, that the exercises given to them by the teachers are of too stereotyped a character, and have too little bearing on the practical, every-day business of life. The chief use which will have to be made in after life of the arithmetical knowledge acquired in the school is not sufficiently borne in mind. When an Inspector, in proposing his questions, diverges ever so little from the beaten track, or from the form in which these are usually presented, failure on the part of the pupils is too often the result. I find that very frequently children who are able to solve a subtraction exercise when the terms are dictated to them in the usual order, will not succeed if they are told simply to take one given number from another, or to find the difference between two given numbers, or to find what number must be added to a given number in order to produce another given number.

Until within this last year, the practice of learning the addition and subtraction tables was almost unknown in the district. The other tables are pretty well taught; I am pleased to find at each successive inspection that familiarity with them, and facility in their applications (in the form of mental calculations of a simple character) is on the increase.

Penmanship.—The introduction and use of Mr. Foster's copy-books has produced a good effect on the general style of the writing. This improvement is most marked in the case of the pupils of second class, and those of the lower division of third class. Their writing is, on a general view, more careful, and presents less of the character of mere scribbling; is altogether more connected and uniform, and better proportioned than it used to be. A few

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

of the older teachers are still disposed to cling tenaciously to the habit of setting beginners to write large-hand; but, on the whole, I may say the practice is exploded here. The ability to write a free, business hand is rarer than I would wish; however, I augur good results in this respect from the continued and systematic use of this series of copy-books. The girls have not profited so much by them as the boys. This is mainly due to the fact that hitherto they have been, as a rule, trained to the angular style of writing; their present style is in a sort of transition stage from the angular to the round, and it is, therefore, more or less constrained. I consider that good head-lines for girls in the advanced classes are still a desideratum in Mr. Foster's series. No. 8 is not suited for use in the National schools, the writing being too minute. If the characters were enlarged, the general style of their formation being retained, the head-lines would, I think, answer their purpose much better.

One serious drawback with reference to the use of these copy-books I must not omit to notice. I have occasionally found that teachers, when the supply of copy-books for the junior classes runs short, will not scruple to put into the hands of young children copy-books intended for advanced pupils, and will set them to a hopeless task, viz., endeavouring to imitate the head-lines in these books.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is practised in all the schools of the district, and by all the classes except first class. I had some trouble at first in inducing many of the teachers to extend this exercise to the lower division of second class. They were of opinion that dictation exercises were too difficult for these children, not reflecting that the sentences set to them might be of the very simplest character.

The mode in which this subject is taught is not characterized by much judgment. The exercises are almost invariably written on slates, and their utility is neutralized to a great extent by the absence of systematic and careful revision of them on the part of the teachers. The "correction" of the errors is too generally confined to the mere pointing out of the misspelled words in a cursory manner. In few places, I believe, are the pupils informed of the correct mode of spelling these words. In order to remedy this state of things I have been endeavouring, for some time past, to make the practice of writing the dictation exercises *on paper*, in the case of the senior classes, more general; and I have been instructing the teachers not only to mark distinctly every one of the misspelled words, but to write over them the same words correctly spelled, to insist on their being copied out more than once by the owners of the exercise-books, and to keep these books for my inspection. I have also been in the habit of recommending that these erroneously spelled words should form the groundwork of a lesson on oral spelling on one day in the week.

Grammar.—Generally speaking I find the pupils taught to distinguish the parts of speech with a fair degree of intelligence. I cannot say much, however, for the proficiency of the senior classes in etymological or syntactical parsing. Though they professedly learn home-lessons on grammar, the want of a thorough acquaintance with the text-book is too often markedly shown when they come to be examined on the declensions of the nouns and pronouns, the conjugation of the verbs, and the other etymological variations of the words occurring in their lessons. Even in some of the best conducted of the schools I find that syntactical parsing is taught in a mechanical manner, the pupils not being trained to analyse the sentences in order to perceive the connexions, relations, and dependencies of their component parts. That which ought to prove a very useful intellectual exercise is thus converted into a mere routine lesson, almost valueless for practical purposes.

Composition, even of the simplest kind, is rarely attempted. I find most of the teachers loath to adopt the practice of accustoming even their advanced classes to write out in their own words abstracts of the subject-matter of their reading lessons.

Geography.—Of all the subjects included in the ordinary curriculum of National schools this is the worst taught here. The schools in which the proficiency in geography is quite satisfactory are comparatively few. *Primâ facie* this would hardly be expected, as geography is a subject which admits of being made very interesting to children, when the information is imparted to them in a judicious manner. Unfortunately the teachers confine themselves too much to mere map-teaching, and requiring the children to learn, by heart, strings of names. They pile together the dry bones of the skeleton—and that not in a very methodical fashion—without troubling themselves about covering these bones with flesh.

Large globes are found in four or five of the schools; small hinged globes in a few others. Little use is, however, made of them. They are almost invariably mere ornaments, and the same may be said of the diagrams and prints hanging about on the walls.

Needlework.—Needlework is taught in every school in which a female teacher is employed. When first appointed to the charge of this district, I found, in several of these schools, this important branch of female education more or less neglected; the instruction being limited to a few of the older girls, the supply of working materials scanty, and the specimens of work for exhibition few. The teachers appeared to regard instruction in needlework as a matter of minor importance. I am happy to say that, at my late inspections, I have observed in most of the girls' schools creditable results as regards proficiency in sewing and knitting. These results have been brought about by my directing a strict adherence to the requirement of the official programme on this subject, viz., that needle-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

work should be taught to all classes above the first, by requiring that *bonâ fide* specimens of the different kinds of sewing, which *each girl* was able to do, should be kept for inspection, and by demonstrating to the teachers that no great stock of materials was required for the teaching of the junior classes; these having been the most neglected, and the necessity of providing materials at their own expense, having formed the staple excuse of many teachers for the neglect.

Cutting-out, darning, and patching, do not yet meet with the attention which they merit; embroidery, crochet, and other kinds of fancy work receive rather more than their due share.

In the convent schools lessons in needlework occupy a prominent place in the pupils' education, and the results are eminently satisfactory.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught in eight of the ordinary schools, and in two of the convent schools; in two other convent schools, vocal music classes have been formed within the last few months. In the majority of these schools singing by ear is fairly taught. The theoretical instruction is moderate in character, and this I am disposed so ascribe to the impression prevalent, until of late, among the teachers, that in the award of gratuities for giving lessons in singing, little stress was laid on the imparting of a knowledge of the theory.

Desirable though it is that vocal music, as a civilizing agent, should aid in the work of education to a greater extent than it does at present, I fear that there is no prospect of much addition to the number of our schools in which it is cultivated, so long as the bulk of the teachers are debarred from the benefits of training, and, consequently, from the chance of obtaining certificates of competency to give instruction in this branch.

Drawing is very fairly taught in one school; in another, the drawing class is in its infancy.

Agriculture is taught in but one school. The Agricultural Model School at Faraby has been inoperative for some time past, owing to the opposition of the parish priest. A serious loss has thus been inflicted on the surrounding population, who take it very impatiently, if I may judge from the tenor of the remarks made occasionally in my hearing. Much benefit is likely to accrue from the late order of the Commissioners—that in all schools the new Agricultural Class Book is to be used in future by the boys of the senior classes as a reading book, at least twice a week.

In the course of my second round of inspection in the year—the time at which the attendance is usually highest—I found, in thirty-two schools 66 boys learning mensuration; 81, geometry; 39, algebra; and 59, bookkeeping. The instruction given on these branches is in the main fair in character. The total number of schools in which such instruction *could* be given (*i.e.*, schools conducted by masters), is 51.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading, spelling, and explanation, found at my inspections of the schools during the year, was on the whole, of satisfactory quality. The reading, as regards style or enunciation, I found as satisfactory generally as necessary, or as might be expected. It was correct and easy among a large proportion of the pupils in nearly all the schools, and in a very considerable number it had the additional merit of being distinct and round-sounding. I must say, however, I found few readers who grouped the words neatly according to the sense, observed the pauses with nice variation of tone, or marked their full mental appreciation of the matter by the proper use of emphasis. Mispronunciation occurred sometimes in the best schools, and I am of opinion that this and the other indicated defects are very difficult of remedy.

Oral spelling is acquired satisfactorily in nearly all the schools. It is learned by phrase-spelling or spelling orally the whole of each reading-lesson, in phrases dictated by the teachers, monitors, or pupils. This exercise is confined to the first, second, and the greater part of third class. The fourth class, and advanced drafts of third, having undergone a long course of it, continue their spelling studies in writing from dictation, and in the more advanced portion of the Spelling-book Superseded.

Explanation—which refers to the intellectual part of reading, meaning the power which the pupils have of proving by their answering that they comprehend the narrative or matter read in its general import, and also that they know the meanings of such difficult words and phrases as occur in their reading-lessons—I found of very fair quality in the majority of the schools, and of not unsatisfactory quality in the minority. The method of allowing the pupils to hold their books open for reference during examination on the subject-matter, I continued to use during the year, and found excellent results from it. I found that the teachers and pupils read the lessons with much closer attention, and that a large banishment of listless dulness had taken place from the classes. For not being able to give answers to easy questions from the matter just read, with fair facility, and perhaps often previously read by the pupils, the teachers could urge no satisfactory excuse when the pupils were allowed time to refer to the books for the answers. The habit of examining the text thus closely makes the lessons interesting to the pupils, renders the explanation of words and phrases more easy and intelligible to them, and inducts their minds early in the true method of study.

The new lesson-books having come into general use during the year, contributed to render

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

progress in reading more marked than in former years, from the degree of interest they excited. The new Agricultural Class-book I consider an immense boon to the rural schools, and I would recommend that the teachers should be directed to cause the advanced portion of third class and fourth to read it on two days in each week during not less than 45 minutes, or an hour at a time. I mean to say that I think the use of this book should be compulsory in all rural schools, unless objected to by the managers, or when there are no pupils fit to read it. Of course only boys should be compelled to use it.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Arithmetic.—In arithmetic I observed no deterioration in the amount of teaching and proficiency. There were not so many pupils learning the more advanced rules as formerly, but the attendance of grown boys had diminished in regularity. The junior classes, second and third, answered very fairly in the simple and compound rules. The fourth class supplied a fair number equal to practice and interest, and a few of fourth and fifth showed themselves fair students of elementary geometry and algebra.

Penmanship.—On the whole, penmanship may be considered creditable in the schools; except in a few schools, the style is not laboriously symmetrical, and imitations of the head-lines—but legibility, boldness, and freedom from scribble and carelessness are extensively apparent in the copy-books. Vere Foster's series of books, particularly the early numbers, have proved most useful.

In writing from dictation I found more satisfactory results than in any other branch. It is a daily practice in all the schools.

Grammar.—The difficulties of this subject continue to be contended against with unabated attention. The second and junior portion of third class attain pretty fairly an idea of the syllabic and etymologic classifications of words. The proficiency in referring the words of a reading-lesson to their respective classes varies considerably in the schools, but on the whole, it must be favourably estimated.

Parsing and the study of the text-book are confined to the senior third and upper classes. The results continue fair generally.

Geography.—No variation in the method of teaching this branch, in the amount taught, and in the proficiency attained, took place during the year. The proficiency attained is fully equal to all useful purposes.

Needlework.—From the marked attention I paid during the year at all my inspections of the female schools to this very important branch, I am able to record considerable improvement in the instruction, and in the skill acquired. My first business on entering a female National school for inspection is to call out and form into a class all the learners present, who exhibit the work they have executed, or the work in which they are engaged. This examination leads to the carrying out of the programme as respects the junior classes, the provision of material for practice, the proper arrangement of the work, &c.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—These branches are taught only in two or three of the convent schools. In one school both are very effectively taught.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The general style of reading is only middling, being deficient in points of fluency and verbal correctness, to a greater extent than I observed in my last district (Westport). Oral spelling, in single words and phrases, is tolerably good, though the pupils often find a difficulty in distinguishing a particular vowel or syllable. Explanation is not neglected, but in most cases is deficient in intelligence and precision.

Arithmetic.—A fair amount of attention appears to be devoted to the subject, with pretty satisfactory results, at least as regards the power of working questions on the slates, the chief defect being, that facility and accuracy in the performance of operations in the simple and compound rules, and which can be attained only by constant practice in them, is often sacrificed to the acquisition of a much less useful acquaintance with higher branches of the subject. Mental calculation is not sufficiently valued or taught in the majority of the schools.

Penmanship.—This subject is taught to a large proportion of the pupils, and with much success. Not only do the whole of the second class, as a rule, write on paper, but in many cases the senior first make a good attempt at elementary writing. It is impossible to allude to this subject without noticing the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Vere Foster to make his copy-books as perfect, and at the same time as cheap as practicable. The new exercise-books will form a useful feature in the series.

Writing from Dictation.—This exercise is practised successfully in the third and fourth classes, but not at all equally so in the first and second, whether in the form of ordinary notation, or transcribing from the book. The excellent plan of writing from dictation in exercise-books provided for the purpose, has, for some time, prevailed in this district; but the teachers do not give sufficient attention to the subsequent correction (by the pupils) of the words which had been misspelled.

Grammar.—The knowledge of the "parts of speech" possessed by those pupils who cannot also parse, is generally very superficial; this is simply because the definition is not at first properly *explained*, and the example is not then shown to be one of the *class* described by the definition; an obvious and easy logical process.

Geography.—The Map of the World is in general fairly known by the second class, and those of Europe and Ireland, with a few statistics relating to extent and population,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

by the third and fourth. The subjects included in the "general course" are confined to a very small per-centage of the highest classes.

Needlework.—Even where workmistresses are employed, needlework is confined to a small proportion of the female pupils, and in other cases little or nothing is done in this branch. The chief hindrances have been the scarcity of materials, the apathy of managers with regard to such supply, the pressure of other duties in crowded schools, and the fact that until lately this was regarded as an extra subject, and not, as it is, a useful and essential branch of female education.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Vocal music is taught only in three of the schools, and only in one of them for any length of time. Nothing of importance is done in any other subject of this class, as far as my short residence here has enabled me to observe.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The pupils generally read without difficulty, if naming the words without much hesitation may be called reading. But certainly the utterance, at least to a stranger, is most indistinct. In very few schools are the children taught to open their mouths properly when reading, or to sound the final consonants. The small words are scarcely heard. Such vulgar pronunciations as "dis" for "this," "wit" for "with," &c., are quite common; and so far as my short acquaintance of the district enables me to judge, I do not think the teachers take much trouble to correct them. The rapid way in which the pupils are allowed to parse must lead to rapidity in speaking and reading.

Oral spelling is well attended to. Explanation is only tolerable. The poetical pieces are particularly neglected, except in a few of the very best schools.

Arithmetic.—This subject receives a good deal of attention; and the results are in proportion. Notation is very well taught. In the higher rules sufficient attention is not paid to contractions, and the shortest methods of performing the different operations. But on the whole proficiency is very fair.

Penmanship.—I am not satisfied with the quantity or quality of the penmanship exhibited in the schools generally. In several schools the copies (except those of the highest class) are not regularly dated; and in several schools in which they are dated, I have found, by referring to the Roll Book, that the children are often present without writing copies. The usual excuse is that the child has forgotten his pen, or his ink, or his penny for a new copy. It is unnecessary to dwell on the weakness of this excuse. It argues on the part of the teacher a want of that anxiety for his pupils' progress which every honest teacher is sure to manifest, or a want of that influence amongst parents and pupils which every energetic teacher is sure to possess.

Writing from Dictation.—Very fairly taught. "Dictation copies" are now to be seen in many schools, and they exhibit a fair amount of attention on the part of the teachers.

Grammar.—In the 62 schools inspected for the purpose of tabulating the proficiency, I found 162 pupils "able to parse syntactically," and 255 "acquainted with parts of speech." By the latter I do not mean such knowledge as would be necessary to classify properly every word that may occur in a sentence; for I believe that to be a higher standard than "able to parse." I have frequently found pupils puzzled about the classification of words who could fairly apply the rules of syntax. By "parts of speech" in my tabulation I mean the classification of those words that should present little or no difficulty.

In this district, as elsewhere, I have found schools in which grammar must be returned as "fairly taught," and which, I fear, the children will quit for the work of life, assuring their neighbours that "they knows grammar." Composition, as a regular subject of the school course, is practised in but very few schools. The absence of some text-book on the subject is a great obstacle to its introduction into our schools.

Geography is taught with a pretty fair amount of success.

Needlework.—About one-fourth of the girls present at my inspections were learning to sew. Judging from the supply of materials I found in the schools, I think the subject does not receive sufficient attention.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Drawing has been recently introduced into the convent schools and a few ordinary schools with pretty fair success. Singing is well taught in the convent schools, and with middling success in a few others.

Euclid, &c.—I have not paid much attention to these subjects since I took charge of the district. I hope to be able to devote a proper amount of time to them during my next tour of inspection. I am most anxious to see them carefully taught in good schools.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is badly taught, except in the convent and model schools, and a few others. The style is monotonous, and the pronunciation, apart from the peculiarity of accent, is bad. And yet it is quite possible to make good readers of these southern children, for in one convent school of the district reading is far more successfully taught than in any National school of any class I have ever inspected.

Oral spelling and explanation are well attended to.

Arithmetic is generally well taught.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Penmanship.—The proficiency in penmanship is rising rapidly owing to the introduction of Foster's series of copy-hooks.

Writing from Dictation.—Proficiency in this hranch very fair.

Grammar.—Due attention ie paid to this branch.

Geography.—Proficiency in geography very fair.

Needlework.—Needlework ie taught with great success in the convent schools, and is fairly attended to throughout the district.

Extra Branches (such as singing, drawing, &c.).—Singing is carefully attended to, chiefly in the convent schools. Drawing is taught but in a few schools in the district.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

No. 8.—State and Prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Barrett.—I. The state of education in the district, can hardly be considered satisfactory; there are, no doubt, some good school-houses, and some highly intelligent teachers, and there are a few schools which are well attended, and which are doing a great deal of good; bnt the great majority of the children of a school-going age do not come under instruction for a sufficiently long period of time, and their proficiency is, in conseqnence, low. The prospects of education are not encouraging; the cause which chiefly, though not solely, prevents the attendance of the children at school, for a sufficient time is, that owing to the poverty of tho majority of the people, it is found necessary to keep the children from school whenever they can earn anything either at home or elsewhere; and the system of farming, generally followed in the district, gives occasion for their employment almost continually during eight months of the year.

The Teachers are improving as instructors of yonth ond as school-keepers: the institution of paid monitors, the Model Schools, and the Training Establishment in Dublin, are raising up some very promising teachers, or improving many of the teachers already employed. The supply of young persons who have been trained, either as monitors or as pupil-teachers, is, however, much short of the demand for new teachers; and most of the new teachers appointed since I came to this district were previously ordinary pupils only in National schools.

The teachers seem devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives; many of the male teachers of this district are highly intelligent persons, well qualified to succeed in other walks of life; bnt I am not aware that any of them are anxious to leave their present situations. They generally express a desire, however, that some arrangement should be made, by which pensions might be made available for them, when, from age or infirmity, they become unable to support themselves by their schools. The social standing of the teachers, generally, seems to be better than that of others of the same income. Some of the teachers are, from their intelligence and personal worth, highly respected in their localities; the greater number of the young teachers and of the paid monitors are possessed of good address, and are very intelligent, and are likely to become excellent educators; and, I am happy to be able to state, that I have not heard any sort of misconduct attributed to any teacher in the district, since I have been placed in charge of it.

The teachers' means of living are derived, either directly or indirectly, from their schools, and, except in the case of some few old and low-classed men, their modes of living and their dwellings, are respectable.

II. The moral tone of the schools is good: a Christian spirit pervades them all; and the habits of the pupils are quiet and orderly.

III. The local management is, in all cases, exercised by individuals; there are, however, some committees; but there is, in all such cases, some one member who acts, individually, as manager or correspondent. These managers and correspondents are all either clergymen or gentlemen of high social position; they visit the schools frequently, and perform the ordinary duties of managers with willingness and good faith.

The chief, though perhaps, not the only, impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district, are the difficulty experienced in obtaining sites for school-houses, and the inability of the children to come under the influence of the schools for a sufficient amount of time. I have been only a short time in the district, and the knowledge which I have, up to the present, acquired of its circumstances, does not enable me to offer any suggestions as to means by which these impediments might be removed.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Dugan.—Schools are now so generally diffused throughout the country that it certainly is in the power of every individual of the community to obtain at least an elementary education. Wherever one turns he is sure to find a National school;—in the midst of bogs—perched in the wild fastnesses of the mountains and glens—in the rock-set fishing hamlets of the many-headed Inishowen, in every town and every village there is sure to be, at least, one of these homes, as they may be called, where children of all kinds can freely resort to obtain the elements of a sound elementary education. Yet, in the face of all these appliances, men have been found bold enough to state that education is not progressing amongst the people of the country, and others simple enough to believe this monstrous anomaly. Now, the ability to read is not a bad test of attendance at school; at all events, it is one of the most powerful means towards developing

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

the mind and character of a people; and I have been assured by several clergymen, in the more remote districts, that for one person in their respective congregations, who used books in their houses of worship, fifteen years ago, there are now a hundred. This fact, in itself, proves the progress of popular instruction, irrespective of any reference to statistics on the actual number of school-goers, compared with the number of the population of a school-going age.

The teachers are a most respectable and industrious body, doing a great deal, but yet, capable of doing much more, were their powers properly used, and their skill and energy roused more directly. By more directly, I understand an appeal to self interest—and nothing can be more legitimate. For example, they complain, and very justly so, of the poverty of their incomes; but any improvement in this respect should, I think, most certainly be made to depend upon increased individual exertion.

The *worth* of the teacher, as a public servant, must be looked upon as made up of *two* distinct elements. 1. His natural and acquired ability. 2. His success and skill as an instructor. The former is determined by mere personal examination; the latter, from school results—*i.e.*, proficiency and attendance of pupils combined. If these views be correct, it follows, as a matter of course, that the teacher's remuneration ought to consist of two parts—a *fixed* salary, in proportion to the first element; and a *variable* one, or allowance, depending upon the second. The English system errs in trusting, almost solely, to payment by results—our system, in cramping, indirectly, the teacher's own energies, by a fixed salary, and offering little or no inducement to extend his sphere of usefulness by an appeal to his self interest. There are certainly inducements towards results, of an indirect kind—such as the advantages depending upon favourable reports—sending forward for promotion—recommending gratuities, &c., but these are comparatively small, and their very indirectness is the cause of their great weakness. On the other hand, mere payment by results is wrong in principle, since there are results, and these often of the most important kind, which cannot be estimated by mere number: such as the teacher's manner and method of communicating knowledge—the general tone and organization of his school—his capacity to give information at the moment required,—in short, all those advantages which an intelligent and trained teacher can present in forming the tone and character of his school and pupils, when compared with one less educated and skilful.

I have not the slightest doubt that such a plan of two-fold remuneration to the teacher would work most satisfactorily, and would increase the usefulness of the present schools to a very great degree.

The average income of the teachers in this district from all sources is £37 for males, and about £29 for females; an income manifestly inadequate considering the present low value of money, for maintaining a position of decent comfort. The minimum ought to be £45 for males, and £40 for females.

Into the details of the plan above referred to for payment of teachers I cannot here enter. These need not by any means, be complicated or difficult of execution. The fixed salary ought to be nearly equal to the variable one in the average and be paid *monthly*; the other portion of salary, depending on the results, of course, should be determined by inspection, and be founded upon a capitation allowance for each child fulfilling the conditions of attendance and proficiency, somewhat upon the plan at present carried out for English inspected schools. The schools in each district to be inspected *twice* a year, and to be rated for the variable salary at one of the half-yearly examinations in the preceding year.

Undoubtedly, under the present system of inspecting schools three times a year, it would be impossible to examine and decide upon the rating for each in a satisfactory manner. Under any circumstances, however, a half-yearly inspection would be quite adequate for the end in view, provision being made for as many incidental visits as possible; certain degrees of allowances to be given to the inspector in each case. At present inspectors are overburdened with a combination of out-door and office work, especially those in charge of model schools. These latter schools give an enormous amount of trouble without any allowances, as in the case of ordinary National schools, *i.e.*, an Inspector keeping horses is prevented from employing them remuneratively on the large number of days that he must devote to model school work. Inspectors in charge of model schools, compared with those not so, are, therefore, indirectly taxed; the great trust and responsibility attached to the charge of such schools surely implies an additional ground for remuneration rather than the opposite.

There is another point connected with the duty of inspection, which I approach with much delicacy, but which I most respectfully urge, demands the notice of the Commissioners of National Education, this is the humiliating compulsory practice of noting in a *public* book—the Daily Report Book—the exact times, nay, to the very minute, spent in the respective schools. If such an entry be at all necessary, let it be confined to the *private* books, such as the Observation Book, open merely to Inspectors and teachers. No matter how the statement may be received, yet knowing that those whose public servant I am, are most anxious for the welfare of all their officers, I cannot conceal from them that I never made this entry in the book intended for public inspection, without feeling, in a certain degree, humiliated. This, not so much for myself personally, or for its being a sort of check which I trust is not needed, but for the good name and character of the entire body of Inspectors. An uninformed or casual visiter seeing such entries in this

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

book, ignorant of the great amount of trust and responsibility in other directions reposing unchecked in the honour and honesty of the Inspectors, would naturally say something to the following effect—"Is it possible that gentlemen in such a social position, and discharging such onerous duties as those of Inspector, require to be watched and checked in this manner; if it be necessary, let these persons be considered unworthy of any public service of trust—if it be not so, such a line of action is unjust, and calculated to demean them in the eyes of both managers and teachers."

From enemies as well as from friends, in the highest assembly in the State, and in humblest meetings of the people, testimony has been borne to the worth and efficiency of the Irish Inspectors. It is hardly just to them from their own department, to afford scope and apparent standing points for even a breath of suspicion against their integrity.

I feel much diffidence in making these remarks, and I do so merely as the question is intimately bound up with the matter in hand, with the teachers, the state and progress of their schools, and indirectly with the management.

The local management is, on the whole, fairly effective, especially on the part of those gentlemen, agents of the London Companies, upon whose properties the respective schools are situate. I do not, of course, mean to imply that other managers are negligent, for the contrary is the fact, but the former have more in their power and better opportunities in the shape of funds and endowments to maintain good school-houses, and employ qualified teachers. Many of the other managers, Roman Catholic clergymen for instance, are badly able to keep the houses in decent repair, or to afford any pecuniary inducement other than the Board's grant. This is the general rule, to which there are but few exceptions.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Bole.—The great mass of the juvenile population in this district is growing up able to read and write, and with a considerable amount of useful information besides. The children of a school-going age are attending school with more or less regularity, except in very remote localities. National education has obtained a firm hold in this district, it has reached the entire population, and is acknowledged to have conferred immense benefits. After giving a close and careful consideration to the question whether or not teachers or schools are improving, I have no hesitation in saying that year by year, teachers are improving in efficiency, and schools increasing in success. The same opinion is held by all whom I have met who have been observing the state of education for a considerable period. Among thoughtful teachers of long experience I find a universal conviction that the state of instruction in a school which in their early years would have been regarded as satisfying the requirements of the Board would now be looked upon as defective, and that the results of teaching are now subjected to closer scrutiny and judged of by a higher standard. The system of National education has now attained such development that improvement in skill and efficiency on the part of the teachers is to be fairly looked for. But I am convinced that the rate of salary has not kept pace either with the increased merit of good teachers, or with the increase in the cost of living. The strictness with which the annual examinations are conducted, and the rigidness with which the results of these examinations are adhered to in deciding the classification of teachers also render it difficult to reach a high class. These causes are almost certain to bring about a deficiency in the supply of good male teachers. Already there is a great difficulty in procuring such in this district. Several schools are at present in want of teachers, and I anticipate that this want will not be easily supplied. Some others have passed into the charge of female teachers from the difficulty of procuring suitable male teachers. This is a retrograde step, and it is a pity that it should be necessary; but unless something is done to improve the position of good male teachers, it will go on. The supply of female teachers considerably exceeds the demand.

There seems very little desire on the part of any of the teachers to change their profession. They have, in general, adopted teaching from choice, and are steadily and unobtrusively performing their duties. The only serious mark of the Board's displeasure following on any of my reports in this district for the past eight months was a fine of £1, inflicted for very serious and continued irregularities in school accounts, combined with general inefficiency.

The local management of the schools is, I believe, as good as in most other districts. Most of the managers are very willing to co-operate with the Inspector for the improvement of the schools, but at the same time the oversight of the schools is, to a great extent, left to the Inspector. There are a good many school committees in the district. They are, in general, willing to render services in collecting funds for repairs and improvement of schools, and purchase of necessary apparatus, and so far as I have seen, they appear to feel an interest in the schools. The managers are, in most instances, gentlemen of position, lay and clerical, and their influence in favour of the cause of education is considerable.

This district has the advantage of enjoying a large amount of local contributions, which serve to attract good teachers, and thus tend to produce good schools. As an instance of liberality to the cause of education, I may mention that the Honorable the Irish Society are at present erecting, in Coleraine, new male, female, and infant National school-houses, with residences for the teachers, which are likely to cost nearly £5,000, and which are to replace existing school-houses, which in many places would be considered very good. They have also, during the past year, expended £150 in enlarging and improving the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

Bohill National school-house, on their property. They contribute towards the support of the male school in Coleraine, £151 annually, £100 of which go to supplement the salaries of the teachers, and £51 towards general expenditure, including apparatus, prizes, &c. To the female school they give £166 annually, viz., £80 to salaries of present teachers, £30 pension to former teachers, and £56 to general expenditure, and to the infant school they give £50 annually. These sums, added to the Board's salary, enable the society to secure the services of a staff of teachers, hardly surpassed in efficiency by those of any other school known to me. To the teachers in the Bohill National school they give £25 a year, and also contribute towards the salaries of the teachers of other schools in and about Coleraine. There are 9 National schools on the estate of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, who give £12 a year to every teacher of first class, £9 to every teacher of second class, and £6 to every third class teacher, thus encouraging their teachers to endeavour to improve their classification. There are 8 schools enjoying liberal endowments from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, whose agent, Captain Stronge, takes a great interest in their working. Other schools in the district are in the receipt of considerable annual donations from landlords and others.

I would beg to express particular commendation of the practice adopted by the Irish Society of giving to meritorious teachers who have grown old in their service pensions proportioned to their claims, and to add my testimony to that often expressed by Inspectors, that a similar practice in all National schools would confer inestimable advantages on the cause of education. It would enable the Board to get rid of teachers who are unfit for further efficient discharge of duty, and who at present are often retained longer than it is for the public interest that they should be, because their removal would have the appearance of harshness; it would afford a provision in old age for men and women who have faithfully earned it; it would, in the end, be really economical in its working; and it would remove one great cause of discontent which prevails among the teaching body. I would also beg to add that I consider there is one weak point in the working of the Irish Society's schools. I refer to the principle of giving free education to all indiscriminately. The education should, by all means, be free to the poor, but great numbers take advantage of these excellent schools, in whose case it would, in many respects, be of advantage that a moderate fee should be paid.

Good feeling and good conduct universally prevail in the schools in this district. Such a thing as ill-will on religious grounds I have not anywhere met with. As an instance of the liberality which prevails in the carrying out of the system, I may mention the case of one school under the management of a Presbyterian clergyman, in which the teacher is a Roman Catholic, though only two out of above eighty pupils on rolls are Roman Catholics. The two preceding teachers in the same school were also Roman Catholics, and were equally acceptable as teachers, as if they had been of the prevailing denomination in the locality. I have never met with anything approaching to intolerance in connexion with any National school, and I always meet with the utmost courtesy from managers of all denominations alike, combined with the utmost regard for my official opinion on matters requiring their attention.

National education does not require extension in this district, as it is already well diffused. Towards its improvement a great step would be taken by the increase of teachers' salaries, and the granting of pensions to old and deserving teachers, both of which courses I have already advised. What is wanted is to secure the services of a really good and efficient staff of teachers. Having these, the system of National education is sure to progress and succeed in this part of the country.

Among minor matters I may mention that in many cases great inconvenience has arisen from teachers not obtaining with their sale stock a portion of the requisites not in stock, and marked "due" on invoice. I have known many instances of classes being almost at a standstill for want of books owing to this cause, and other cases where the want of slates formed a serious drawback. I would not call attention to this matter, were it not that the number of parcels of dues for the past year has been very large in proportion to the number of grants, and that the matter, which admits of an easy remedy, is a real grievance to teachers, who have often to go or to send long distances a second time for small parcels. In one case it cost the teacher two long journeys, and 2*s.* of expense, to procure requisites to the value of 8*s.* 7*d.*, part of which lay over for a time. I would also beg to repeat what I have mentioned in former reports that it would be of great advantage to have parcels sent free of expense to any railway station as well as to the depots. Much expense and trouble would in many cases be saved to teachers; little, if any additional expense, would be incurred by the Commissioners, and Inspectors would be relieved of part of the troublesome duty of seeing after the delivery of parcels.

District 4, Ballymena.—No report.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—I. *The Teachers.*—In regard to the teachers there is little that is new to report. A wide-spread and well-founded feeling of inadequate remuneration is causing many to leave the service, and operates to induce carelessness on the part of those who remain. The remedy for this lies rather in increased *local aid*, than in an augmentation of the State grant; but I fear local parties can be reached only by an education tax.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

The higher-classed teachers are resorting to the towns were they are better paid, and in some cases are deserting the service altogether, while the probationers offering for the vacancies are yearly less competent. In several schools female teachers have been appointed from the impossibility of getting men with the slender qualifications required.

The position of the teacher is very insecure. The manager has the most absolute control over him, which he sometimes exercises arbitrarily, and which at all times tends to keep the teacher in a state of abject dependence. He can without notice or reason assigned dismiss him; though to such a power he has no proper claim, as he rarely supplements his income by a single farthing; he should be empowered to dismiss him only on good cause being shown.

Teachers complain too that pensions are not awarded to them; this is a subject which deserves the favourable consideration of the Commissioners and the Government.

Unless something be done, and that quickly, to improve the salaries and position of the teachers, we must be prepared for a rapid deterioration in school instruction. Young men of ability will shun a service where the pay is so small and uncertain, and where the prospects of old age are so cheerless.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—In all our schools the great and universal principle of charity is inculcated, and children of all creeds are taught to live together in harmony.

Religious instruction is imparted daily except in two or three schools where it has been given up in consequence of the practical difficulties arising out of the change of rule on this subject, and the use of the certificates issued at the beginning of the year.

III. *Management.*—The schools are managed by individuals and committees. The former are more efficient; probably I should say less inefficient. The number of really useful managers is very small. Many of them are unfitted for the duties of the office by the want of education and social position.

IV. *Impediments to the Extension and Improvement of National Education, &c.*—In several parts of this district school accommodation is in excess of the population, and scarcely anywhere is it deficient.

Improvement in education is impeded by the want of qualified, trained, and devoted teachers. That no untrained teacher should be appointed a principal in a National school seems self-evident; yet of the 115 principal teachers in the district, 43 are untrained, and the male candidates who offer for vacancies are yearly of a lower class and with lower qualifications. Boys who have been at the loom for some years after leaving school think themselves competent for the office of teacher. *More than half* of all the teachers in the Board's service in 1865 (there is no return in the Report for 1866) *were untrained.* This is a humiliating statement. In the year 1860 the training schools in England were able to meet the demand for teachers, but here after thirty-six years we are unable to do so. While the educators are inefficient, education cannot improve.

It is fast becoming impossible to get male teachers, whether well or ill-qualified. Though there are very few female schools in the district, yet of the forty monitors employed, twenty-five are girls: boys cannot be induced to accept the office. Should females take the place of male teachers to any very great extent, as they threaten to do, grown boys will cease their attendance at school, and the consequences must be more or less injurious to education.

The progress of education is impeded by the almost total absence of local interest and support. Landlords do little or nothing for the National schools; and I hear of one who has this year withdrawn the endowments formerly given to those on his estate. For this cause schools languish, and the children miss those refining influences which necessarily flow from the constant visits of the upper classes; and the upper classes themselves forfeit that affection and respect which would be engendered by such visits. In childhood the mind is particularly open to impressions; and kindly offices then bestowed, and interest manifested in their welfare, could not fail of abiding results. Social, political, and religious differences would less agitate the public mind, if the influential and wealthy were a little more mindful of their duties, and somewhat less jealous of their rights and dignities. Rank and station entail responsibilities which cannot be disregarded without danger to themselves and to the community.

There is a tendency to leave off attendance at school earlier than in former years. Grown boys and girls were frequently to be met with, in the winter months at least; but this is rarely the case now. Agricultural and manufacturing industries demand the assistance of the very young. There seems only one remedy for this—viz., a compulsory education; but this is somewhat repugnant to our sense of individual liberty. However, the State is concerned that all its subjects should be good and useful citizens; and if the common good requires such a measure, our rulers should not hesitate in applying the only practical remedy to an acknowledged evil.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Nesbitt.—Thirty, twenty-five, and twenty years ago, I had charge of some of the schools—which I find in the district of which I have got the charge a few months since—and, with two exceptions only, they have, as individual schools, retrograded considerably since that time, owing, I am informed, partly to emigration, which has thinned the population, and forced the farmers to occupy their younger children in labour, for which they cannot procure extra hands, or afford to pay for such.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

I am also of opinion that much of this falling off is attributable to the apathy of the people themselves, and the absence of local interest in the schools, without which no Inspector, however energetic, would be of service.

I have been conversing with the people as I pass along, and must acknowledge that they have allowed the desire for education to fall into abeyance, having so many other matters of more immediate necessity to attend to. The school-houses, in many cases, have been allowed to get out of repair, which invariably destroys the schools, as the pupils will not subject themselves to the discomfort which is consequent on such defects.

In many schools no special religious instruction is given; but in all, attention is paid to the inculcation of a Christian spirit, and good habits.

Some of the teachers are well educated, and quite competent to carry out the wishes of those interested in a liberal education of the people; and the majority are well inclined to do their duty.

I am not aware that any of the staff could be ranked among the affluent, or even independent, yet many of them are respectable in appearance, and might be classed with those in comfortable circumstances. So far as I know they are a well-conducted and trustworthy community, exemplary in their habits, and industrious in their particular calling.

I was anxious to see the schools in the winter season, before making any report of the district; but as it cannot be delayed longer, I send this return, and shall note particularly for next year, should I require to travel here until that time.

The Inspector of the schools is somewhat retarded by the uncertainty of the school vacations, which take place generally in harvest, but which cannot be particularly specified, as the natural autumn here differs, in many cases, widely from the geographical.

The late attendance of children in the morning also impedes their progress, and must, if possible, be removed. The general apology given, is the charge of cattle-feeding in the morning. It is also quite common to find the school deserted on the fair or market-day of the neighbouring village.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Irvine.—I. The short time I have been in the District does not enable me to pronounce decidedly whether the teachers are improving or otherwise; besides, I may have seen some of their schools at a time and under circumstances unfavourable for forming a fair opinion. There are some very fine schools with high-classed teachers, who seem to live decently and respectably, and to have no desire of change. Their residences are clean and comfortable. They enjoy local endowments chiefly from the London companies, which enable them to make ends meet, or overlap a little. There are others, however, whose incomes are very limited—class low; neighbourhood poor; surrounded by schools, reducing fees to a mere trifle. These must, of necessity, be miserably poor, as they have, or can have, nothing, to supplement their salaries.

II. The moral tone is healthy. The inculcation of a Christian spirit is successfully attended to, and children of different religious denominations meet, mingle, and part in the best of friendship. No sectarian animosity is indulged.

III. The majority of managers may properly enough be called correspondents; but, as to school management, that is little practised or known. Some are anxious for the office who soon render it a sinecure. Others have been appointed, that cannot be expected to devote much time or attention to the duties of the office. None are over officious; and, I am happy in adding, that several discharge the duties very faithfully and with effect.

IV. Two of the London companies and a few landed proprietors have not yet given their adhesion to the National system of education; but this cannot be considered as a very serious impediment to its extension or improvement. The people, when left untrammelled by pressing authority, are, without exception, in favour of the system.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. M'Ilroy.—I. My experience of Belfast North district is so limited that I am not in a position to give much information under this head. The position of the teachers of this district is very unequal—a few of them realizing a considerable income, while the majority are very badly paid. A number of the principal teachers of large schools realize a large amount from fees, while the assistants are entirely dependent on the salary they receive from the Board. Every day it is becoming more difficult to secure the services of even tolerably qualified male teachers and monitors, as mercantile firms offer to young men of fair qualifications a much higher salary than they could realize as teachers.

II. A portion of each day is set apart for religious instruction, in every school in the district.

III. The management is, with a few exceptions, entirely individual. The majority of the schools are under clergymen of the Presbyterian Church. A few have as managers, clergymen of the Established Church. The few laymen who are managers are proprietors of works immediately in the neighbourhood of the school. Beyond occasional visits, there is little or no local supervision exercised over the schools.

IV. The opposition of the clergymen of the Established Church, which, in former years interfered considerably with the extension of National education, has now been considerably lessened. During the past year St. Anne's schools, in connexion with the parish Church, and three schools in connexion with Trinity Church, have become National schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—I have merely to say that the schools are, I believe, improving.

Many of the principal teachers are skilful and efficient, and are, I think, not likely to leave the service.

The difficulty of procuring male assistant teachers and paid monitors is increasing.

The moral tone of the schools is good.

The management is partly individual and partly collective. A fair amount of vigilance is exercised.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Macdonnell.—I got charge of this district only in May last, and in consequence my experience of the teachers is very limited. So far as I can judge, however, the great majority of them are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers, and are anxious to discharge their duties to the Board and to the public with fidelity and efficiency.

There are many very excellent teachers in the district, but there are also others of a very humble character.

Six trained teachers, *nine* classed teachers, untrained, and *three* probationers left the Board's service during the year for clerkships and other offices in Belfast. The teachers are not satisfied with their present salaries. I hear a good many complaining on the subject.

The social standing of the teachers of the district is comparatively respectable. The average income of the male teachers is about £45, and of the female teachers about £50 a-year.

II. The moral tone of the schools is good. Attention is given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and good habits.

III. Two of the managers are rectors, 3 are priests, 36 are Presbyterian Ministers, and 4 are Methodist Ministers. Of the lay managers, 2 are landed proprietors, 2 land-agents, 1 a merchant, and the others respectable farmers.

There are committees in connexion with a considerable number of the schools, and the managers in such cases are simply the correspondents of the Board, and take very little to do otherwise with the schools. In several instances, however, the managers take a proper interest in their schools, and do all in their power to have them efficiently conducted.

IV. Only two of the rectors have schools in connexion with the Board; a few of the landed proprietors are not favourable to the National system, and the Roman Catholics do not send their children to the model schools. These impediments cannot be removed by local measures.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Kealy.—I. Having been only 7½ months in this district I am unable to furnish any useful particulars as to the teachers. As a body I have found them very attentive to their duties, and most anxious to improve their schools; where they fail to do so, it is, in nearly all cases, owing to inexperience—there are several who could hardly be surpassed for industry and efficiency. As far as I know they seem devoted to their business, but do not consider themselves to be adequately paid for their services; a number have nothing to live upon except the salary received from the Board, while some are in very fair circumstances. In social position, income, &c., they are in advance of those in the other districts in which I was stationed.

II. The moral tone of the schools is in general satisfactory.

III. The management is in the hands of individuals—there are no school committees. Of the managers 19 are clergymen, and 13 are lay persons. Of the former, 3 are in religion Established Church, 13 Roman Catholic, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Wesleyan Methodist. Of the lay managers, 7 are of the Established Church, and the remainder Roman Catholics. Besides these there are 3 Poor-Law Union schools for which the Clerk of the Union in each case acts as correspondent.

IV. I am not aware of any great impediment to the spread of National education in this district.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Robinson.—As I do not yet know sufficient of this district to reply to these questions fully and correctly, I postpone my remarks until next year.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—The majority of the teachers are improving as instructors and school-keepers. In point of scholarship they do not rank high, not more than one-third of them being above third class; but in point of earnest attention to duty, I think they can bear favourable comparison with their brethren in other districts. They are punctual, docile, and zealous; and, according to their best ability, work to advance the interests of those placed under their care. If shortcomings and faults in their mode of instruction can be found, as undoubtedly they can, these, in the majority of cases, must in justice be attributed rather to the want of knowledge of a better system, than to the desire to shirk duty. The promotions from class to class during the year were, in the entire district, about 50 per cent. of the daily average attendance, while in many cases they were cent. per cent., and upwards, of the attendance. This result, in a district where the attendance is exceedingly fluctuating, needs no comment; it affords sufficient testimony of steady

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

application, as nothing else could have produced *bonâ fide* results of so satisfactory a character. During the past year, in addition to my regular inspection, I made 162 incidental visits to schools, that is, visits that could in nowise be anticipated by the teachers; these visits were made at all hours from 9½ o'clock, A.M., to 3 o'clock, P.M., and in no case did I find any teacher deserving official censure for want of punctuality; this affords a proof of the discipline and regular habits of the staff.

From my intimate knowledge of the teachers of the district, I believe they have no desire to leave the Board's service; at the same time I think it would be a dereliction of duty did I suppress what I have reason to believe to be the fact, viz., that unless the means of living be considerably increased, there will be difficulty in recruiting the staff by eligible candidates, while those who are at present in the service will remain more through necessity than devotion to it. The means of living are chiefly confined to Board's salary, which for males averages £24 per annum, and for females £20; still on this humble means of support the teachers contrive to maintain an appearance of respectability fairly in keeping with their avocation. They are popular and respected, but the local support awarded them is miserably small.

Moral tone of the Schools.—The moral tone of the schools continues good; not a single instance of want of harmony and good feeling came under my notice during the year.

The worst habit that exists is want of punctuality in the attendance of the pupils in the morning.

Management.—The management is individual, and is not, I am sorry to say, except in a very few cases, of an active kind. Of the 100 schools in the district on 31st December, 56 are under the management of twelve Catholic Priests, 10 under four E. C. Clergymen, 6 under four Presbyterian Ministers, 1 under a Wesleyan Preacher, 4 under two land agents, 2 under two private gentlemen, 1 under a medical doctor, 1 under a shopkeeper, and 17 under thirteen farmers. Of the two remaining schools in the district, one is a model school and the other a convent.

Impediments to the Extension and Improvement of National Education in the District.—So far as extension is concerned little is needed, as, except in a very few localities, the system is co-extensive with the district. The impediments to the improvement are various, such as the unsuitability of several of the school-houses; the low qualifications of some of the teachers; the slight interest shown by many of the parents of the children, by many of the managers, and by nearly the entire local gentry and people of position in the matter of primary education; the irregular fluctuating character of the pupils' attendance; and, finally, the nearly eleemosynary character of the education.

Several of the school-houses are very unsuitable, but, unfortunately, they must either be tolerated, or have the schools closed up altogether. The landlords being, as a body, opposed to the National system, the erection or the procuring of suitable houses is in many cases impossible. For example, the school-rooms in Irvinestown, Derrygonnelly, and Lisnaskea are a disgrace to those towns; they are, besides, dangerous to the public health, and calculated to lower the tastes—domestic and social—of the children that through necessity must frequent them. Yet, what can be done? If we close those schools, I am assured by most trustworthy parties, that no more suitable rooms—if, indeed, any at all—could be provided in their stead. Hence in the cases in question, as well as in many others, schools are held in apartments that tend to demoralize rather than elevate the minds of the young occupants; and this in a county that justly boasts of its comfortable and independent yeomanry, and of its *resident* nobility and gentry. When to the foregoing is added that the total endowments given to National schools by the landed gentry of the district are only £30 a year, it is apparent how greatly the work of popular education is retarded by the hostility and the want of support of the very body that ought to be in the van of improvement.

Nearly one-third of the school-houses in the district are rented by the teachers from farmers, and, as a consequence, a portion at least of the rents paid by the teachers ultimately reaches the landlords. Surely this is a crying evil and one that requires to be remedied.

Irregularity of Attendance.—The irregular and fluctuating character of the pupils' attendance is one that demands the most earnest consideration of all interested in the education of the people, and the consequent good order of society.

In my last annual report I ventured to dwell at some length on this point, and endeavoured to show that ignorance of a wide-spread nature must continue to exist, unless some means are devised to secure a more regular and lengthened attendance of the children.

Since writing that report, I have observed, with pleasure, that statesmen and philanthropists are turning their attention more and more to this grave question; hence, it is to be hoped, that something will be done to remedy what cannot be looked on as other than a national evil. Every way we turn we observe painful signs of the carelessness of parents about the education of their offspring. It is not to be wondered at that the poor and indigent, who know nothing, or nearly nothing, of the blessings of education, and to whom even a few pence earned by their children is often a matter of nearly vital importance, should barter the prospects of future advancement to the supply of present physical wants. But, unfortunately, it is not to this class alone that the indifference and carelessness complained of are confined; the most trifling domestic duty, which could often be easily done

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

before or after school-hours, is frequently the cause of absence of the children of the more comfortable and independent classes. In nearly every school I visit in this district I meet boys and girls, some arrived at maturity, and others fast approaching it, the sons and daughters of independent, freehold farmers, and I regret to have to state that the education of those young people is not higher, nay, it is frequently lower, than that of the humblest cottier's child attending the same school. Surely some course should be devised to put an end to what must be called the cruel injustice of such parents.

How much, and how seriously the irregularity of attendance interferes with the steady progress of children is palpably evident from the following comparison of the *possible* with the *actual* proficiency attained by the pupils in this district.

Let it be premised that when children attend school with regularity they are able to read our Second Book of Lessons at *eight* years of age, but in order to make due allowance for diversity of talent, and for more or less irregularity of attendance, let us allow two years additional for the complete mastery of that book. On this very reasonable assumption, we might expect to find all the children found present on any day in a school, of 8, 9, and 10 years old, able to read the Second Book. On the same principle we might expect to find all of 11 years and upwards able to read Third or higher Book of Lessons.

Now, measured by the foregoing moderate rate of progress, the number in this district able to read a Second Book is 35·5 per cent. less than it should be, and a Third or higher book 50·9 per cent. This needs no comment, as it forcibly and painfully illustrates the serious and detrimental effect of irregularity of attendance. One point, however, connected with the per-centages given deserves further consideration, namely, that which shows how rapidly the *possible* proficiency diminishes with the increase of the age of the pupils; for, while the *actual* proficiency of those between 8 and 10 years inclusive is 64·5 per cent. of the *possible*, that of those 11 years and upwards is only 49·1 per cent. Now, it is admitted by those who are best able to form a proper judgment on such a question, that children who leave school unable to read our Third Book, or one of similar difficulty, are nearly certain to lose a knowledge of reading. If this be so, the serious inference follows, that about one-half of the school-going children of this district (which, perhaps, is not much worse than others) do not attend sufficiently regularly and long, to ensure them even a knowledge of reading of a kind to be likely beneficial to them in after life. Surely, then, unless it is intended that this state of things is to continue, the duty is both urgent and imperative that those having the power should try and devise a remedy. No Board or Commission with powers such as are granted in these countries can meet the evil. So far as the National Board in this country is concerned, it has done nearly all it is possible for it to do; it has spread its schools over the entire kingdom; it has adopted every means at its disposal to add to, and secure the efficiency of those schools; having done so, it cannot go farther; it cannot enforce that regularity of attendance which is essential to progress, nor that lengthened attendance which is necessary to the attainment of a sound, permanent degree of proficiency.

Improvement of Teachers.—To ensure a respectable and well-qualified staff of teachers in the public service, I believe a considerable increase to their present means of living will be found to be an essential first condition. The office of teacher must be made a desirable one, if not, it requires no seer to foretell the result. Secondly, a great deal of anxiety of mind would be removed from the teachers by their having a prospect of a moderate pension being allowed them; the amount to depend on their standing as to classification, their period of service, and their general good conduct.

The model school, opened in September, 1867, will, I have no doubt, be of considerable importance to the teachers of the district. The discipline, order, method of teaching, &c., exhibited in that establishment cannot fail to arouse the attention of the teachers that visit it, and excite in them a desire to imitate, as far as possible, what they see practised therein.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—I. 1. The young teachers are improving as instructors, and as school-keepers generally. But there are old men in the service from whom very little in the way of improvement or progress can be looked for; and yet these latter have been so long attached to the profession that it is difficult to bring one's self to recommend that they should be superseded.

2. The teachers generally seem to have adopted teaching as the chosen profession of their life. Only three instances of a desire on the part of teachers to leave the Board's service, and to embrace other lines of life, have come under my notice during the year.

3. The social standing of our teachers is all that is to be expected, considering their limited means.

I am sorry to say that their salaries from the Board are, in the majority of cases, almost all their income. They are not at all sufficiently supported locally by school fees, &c. In fact the people seem to have got it into their minds that they are paying the schoolmaster a compliment by sending their children to his school.

II. The moral tone of the schools is all that is to be desired. During the past year I have not found it necessary to point out a single case of what might be properly called a departure from moral rectitude on the part of either teachers or scholars.

III. The management of the schools in my district is, I may say, precisely the same as

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the District, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

in 1866. It is composed of clergymen and laymen of all denominations, and in very close proportion to the parties they represent.

I am sorry they (the managers) do not go more into the schools, and see for themselves, what is required in them. They leave too much to the teacher and the Inspector. No doubt many of them have professional duties of their own to attend to, and can hardly be expected to give much time to the schools. Still I do think their supervision might be more extended.

IV. I do not see that there is much room for any additional schools in this district. I am happy to say that the school-room accommodation for the schools already in existence has been improved to a considerable extent during the past year; and it is proposed to build several new school-houses during the current year. On the whole, therefore, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the prospect of progress for the future.

I believe that if *local support* in any degree proportionate to the grants now given by the Government, were given to the school-masters, they would be a highly respectable body of men, and they would be contented, and that their schools would be more flourishing; for "where little is given little is required."

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—The teachers, with several exceptions, however, are certainly improving, both as instructors of youth and school-keepers. A considerable number prepare the evening before for the school-work of the next day. By an early morning visit at or before ten o'clock, the Inspector is able to see this. The school-room has been swept out, the floor and wall furniture dusted, draft lines have been drawn, and the copy-books are arranged and ready to be handed to the pupils. These arrangements show that the teacher knows the importance of his work, and is prepared to set earnestly about it.

There are, however, on the other hand, another class of teachers, not so large, and certainly not increasing, who never attempt any preparation of this kind, who look upon teaching as a toil, and all school-work as a drudgery that is unwillingly got through. All such teachers are discontented with their position, and would gladly give up teaching if they could obtain a more desirable employment. And certainly it is no great wonder if many of the National teachers are discontented with their position, when they look around them, and see the mechanic, even the ordinary farm labourer, better paid than many of the lower classed teachers. No doubt the Commissioners, during late years, have advanced the salaries of teachers, and the kindness of the Board is sincerely appreciated by them. I think, notwithstanding this, however, the price of food, clothes, &c., has increased so much of late, that it is only the simple truth to say, and I speak from a personal knowledge of the fact, that not a few of the third class married teachers are, at the present moment, in want of the necessaries of life. Their social position is better than might be expected. They endeavour, and to some extent succeed, in maintaining a respectable standing in society, and to quote from my report of last year, "it is only just to them to state, that of the large number of teachers in this district—nearly two hundred—*not one* during the past year has been charged with any breach of the laws, either social or political."

The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory.

No change in the management of the schools requiring notice has taken place during the year. Certainly no improvement can be reported. With few exceptions—and the exceptions are indeed very few—the work of supervision consists in signing queries and applications, and paying occasional formal visits to the schools. This want of efficient management is a great hindrance to the working of the National system of education. A few other of the chief impediments to the growth and progress of the system may be classed thus:—

Inadequate remuneration to teachers.—The Government can advance their salaries, but unless compulsory education be resorted to, no increase from local sources can be expected.

Irregular attendance of pupils.—The average daily attendance of the National school pupils, as compared with the average on rolls, is not 50 per cent., in other words, the pupils do not attend half time at school. Parents do not appreciate the benefits of education which the National system places within the reach of all, and, I am afraid, nothing short of compulsory education can effectually and permanently meet the evil.

There is one other circumstance interfering with the efficiency of the system which requires notice. I refer to the delay, the apparently unnecessary delay, that takes place in forwarding the sale stock requisites from Dublin; and it is not of delay only the teachers complain, but that the *third* of requisites applied for are not sent, but other kinds not needed in the schools are often sent in their stead. As the remedy for this grievance is in the hands of the Commissioners themselves, managers and teachers expect the irregularity will not be allowed to continue.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. Osborne.—I. The teachers here, as a body, seem earnest and attentive, and appear devoted to their profession, as the chosen business of their lives. They do not, generally speaking, use the language of discontent, or express a desire for change; but there is a sense of insufficient remuneration and undue appreciation of their labours, which, in the face of rising markets, and increase in the price of the necessaries of life, makes it more difficult to sustain the external appearance of respectability, which they

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

wish to exhibit, and to procure proper comforts for their households; end, consequently, gives rise to some murmuring and dissatisfaction, which are not unnatural.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

II. There is an attempt in most of the schools to inculcate a Christian spirit, and the moral tone of them all is pretty good; but I am too recently connected with the district to be able to speak very decidedly under this head.

III. The local management here seems to be the same as in other districts. There are, perhaps, fewer school committees, and less lay management than in my last district. The schools are mostly under the individual direction of the clergy of the different denominations; and in some cases they exercise over them a useful amount of general superintendence.

IV. I am not aware of any special impediments in this district to the extension and improvement of National education.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—There have been few changes in connexion with the education in this district, during the past year, of sufficient importance to call for special attention. Owing to extremely unfavourable weather in the early part of the year, the younger children were kept at home; and in these schools visited previous to the middle of April, very few were found learning First Book. In summer, however, the schools were largely attended, and the average attendance, per school, for the entire district, scarcely varies from that of 1866. The favourable opinions expressed last year, respecting the moral tone of the schools, and the faithfulness with which the teachers, as a body, discharge their duties, remain unchanged—though among so many there must, necessarily, be some exceptions.

The difficulty felt in procuring competent male teachers to fill up the vacancies occurring in the staff, noticed in last year's report, has continued to increase. This proceeds less from an unwillingness on the part of young men to become teachers, or unfitness for the office, than from insufficient remuneration. While the expense of living has considerably increased during the past ten years, and wages, in almost every other kind of labour, have experienced a corresponding increase, those of teachers have remained stationary. Unless a young man has the prospect of such advance in his classification as will, in a few years, place him, at least, in second class, the emoluments of the office are not sufficient to induce him to adopt it permanently; or, in the case of an assistant, who receives no aid beyond the Board's salary, and where the school, in which he is employed, is at a distance from his parent's residence, they are inadequate for his support. In some parts of this country I understand that farm labourers are now paid ten shillings per week, with a residence for their families. There are many teachers whose income falls below this sum. There is slight prospect of larger aid from local sources; and if the system of National education, which has done, and which is doing, so much to benefit the country, is to be maintained in its present state of efficiency, it will be necessary to seek from Parliament an increased grant of public money for its support. I am quite aware that the parents of the children receiving their education in our schools could pay more highly, without subjecting themselves to any inconvenience; but this they are unwilling to do; and teachers, from a dread of reducing the average attendance at their schools, are afraid to enforce payment.

The Commissioners having now placed Robinson's and Joyce's School Manuals in the list of books supplied to schools, and made these a branch in which teachers are to be examined, when coming forward as candidates for promotion, an improved knowledge of the important and valuable information which they contain, may be expected. I know no subject which teachers are required to prepare for examination of more importance. On the other hand, a strict adherence to that rule which renders failure at examination in one essential subject a bar to promotion, will, in some cases, be a great hardship; where a teacher conducts his school faithfully, and obtains a fair proportion of marks, in all subjects, taken together, I think a discretionary power should be given to the Head and District Inspectors to recommend his promotion, even although he may have failed in some one or two—except where this failure is common to both written and oral examinations. There are few teachers who have passed the examination which entitles them to the highest division of third class, who do not possess the literary knowledge sufficient to qualify them for conducting an elementary school.

There is little necessity for any further extension of National education in the district, and to dwell at length on the impediments to its improvements, would only be repeating what has been said so often. A more cordial co-operation on the part of the Established Church clergy and landlords is wanted; the former stand wholly aloof from the system.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—The improvement of the teachers, as such, during the past year was very trifling; still I think there was some alteration for the better. Much improvement cannot be expected, I conceive, from a body of men who are dissatisfied, and justly so, with their position in society, and the amount of their remuneration. This feeling was publicly expressed in a petition to the Commissioners, which received a great number of signatures. Even had there been no petition, nor any manifestation of feeling from the teachers, as a body, the very fact that the vacancies every year amount to 11 per cent. of the whole number—a loss greater than that sustained by an army in the field, in the course of a campaign—would indicate that they are not satisfied with their

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

position. And the men who leave are not unfrequently those who were trained at considerable expense, who were successful as instructors, and whose services it was in every way desirable to retain. If this leavening process goes on for any considerable time, the body may become quite satisfied; but, it is to be feared, also, useless in proportion. I think the Commissioners should hold out more inducements to clever teachers to remain in their service than they do at present. The good service or supplemental salary, enjoyed by only a limited number in each district should be open to all deserving teachers after 5 years' service from the date of their classification, and pensions should be substituted for the retiring allowance. I have seen several instances where this allowance was of very little benefit indeed. And the reason is not far to seek. A man who, for perhaps 30 years, had been living from hand to mouth, whose quarterly salary was barely able to supply him with the necessaries of life, is not likely to turn the lump sum which the Commissioners grant him on retiring to much advantage. His previous life unfits him for engaging in any business; he has, very probably, never practised much abstinence in the sense of the political economists, and the common result is, that the money is soon spent, and the worn-out teacher has no refuge but the workhouse. That is certainly a poor prospect for any man. When the Commissioners increase the salaries, which I trust will soon be the case, either as an augmentation grant on results, or according to the present plan, I think the teacher should be invited to contribute some sum, annually, to a fund, which with the money at present granted on retiring, would purchase an annuity after a certain age and service, or secure a sum to their families in case of death. Were the Commissioners even now, to undertake the management of such a fund, I am quite certain many teachers would subscribe to it; and in the course of a little time they would have no inconsiderable stake and interest in their profession.

The absence of sufficient local support, either in the shape of endowment from the landlord, or school fees from the parents, is very much to be regretted. In the county of Monaghan, the emoluments arising from both these sources amount to only 3*s.* 4¾*d.* per annum, for each pupil in attendance. The school fees are generally paid in the most niggardly spirit, and an instance came recently under my observation, where a well-to-do farmer objected paying more than half a crown a year for the education of three of his children, and he actually complained to the manager because the teacher required more. Even small as the fees are, were they paid in advance, the attendance of the pupils would be much more regular. The experiment has been tried in two rural schools—Castleshane, in the county Monaghan, and Greaghawarren, in Fermanagh, with very satisfactory results. In the former, the average number on rolls is 58, and the average attendance, 38; and in the letter, the corresponding averages are 106 and 70, a regularity of attendance only equalled in the model schools, and probably arising from the same cause. Such an experiment would be impracticable in many schools and localities, but circumstances favoured the instance referred to.

There was no change in the management during the year. As before, it continues in the hands of individuals, lay and cleric. The former, in general, take very little interest in the school; they rarely visit and still seldomer do they examine. The Countess of Dartrey and Miss Rose are notable exceptions; both ladies visit their schools regularly, examine the pupils minutely on the requirements of the programme, see that the girls receive instruction in the useful branches of needlework, and both liberally supplement their teachers' salaries. The clerical, paticularly the Roman Catholic, managers take a much livelier interest in their schools than formerly; they visit once a month, sometimes more frequently, see that the classes are properly instructed, and encourage the children to attend. This state of things is due in great part to the influence of the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Roman Catholic bishop of this diocese, an enlightened and staunch supporter of the cause of popular education.

District 19, Newry; Mr. Porter.—The teachers of this district, so far as my experience—limited to two tours of inspection—extends, appear to be a well conducted and worthy body of men. In no instance has any complaint affecting any of them socially or morally reached me. Many of them occupy respectable positions, and in their several localities are much respected; but others it must be admitted have a hard struggle to support themselves and families, and to maintain a decent appearance. In some places where the local aid is almost *nil*, the teacher pays the rent of the school-house, and has had to purchase the furniture for it. In others, the school-house has been erected and fitted up by the teacher himself, or his father. The local superintendence in such cases as those cannot be of much real value. They are extreme ones, and fortunately are not numerous. Beyond the school fees, which do not amount to much, there is hardly any local aid for the teachers. A few schools only have endowments.

Throughout the District the principles of the General Lesson are inculcated, and pupils of all denominations associate with one another in perfect harmony.

The schools are all under individual management, the managers being clergymen—principally Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and a few laymen—landlords and land agents. The only clergyman of the Established Church connected as manager with any of the National schools is Dr. Bagot, the Dean of Dromore. This want of co-operation of the clergy is the main impediment to the extension of the system.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. Wood.—I. *The Teachers.*—The permanent teachers are, as a general rule, not improving in any respect. The case of many of them indeed precludes improvement. They have never been regularly taught their business by a course of training; it is forbidden by their ecclesiastical superiors; and the difficulties in the way of promotion while school-keeping are such as to deter almost all but those who have some special advantage. The typical Mayo teacher, with his hovel of a school-house, and hovel of a dwelling, situated in many cases at a distance apart of several miles, cannot study for promotion; he can hardly live. He has £18, the lowest class salary, as aid from the Board; but, not only has he no aid from the locality, he has often to pay rent (from £1 to £3) for his school-house, and at his own expense to keep it in repair, and supply it with the requisite educational apparatus, such as maps, &c. To support his family, this typical teacher cultivates a small piece of land, which occupies his spare time by day, so that night is his only time for study. But it is not easy, after a hard day's work, to read to purpose in a crowded and smoky cabin, by the light of a bad candle in a draught. Yet some who are thus circumstanced do prepare for examination; all honour to them for it; for many teachers more happily circumstanced are deterred by exaggerated reports of the probability of their meeting with questions, at the "Written" examination, which neither they nor indeed anyone who knows not the mind of the proposer, can answer; in which case, should it occur, the chance of success is poor indeed. The number of questions given is very limited, generally not exceeding *five*, and two or three of these may be called difficult for the occasion, teachers indeed sometimes stating that such and such a question cannot be answered out of the books published or sanctioned by the Board. I should desire to suggest that at least seven questions be given on each subject, and that candidates be permitted to select any *five* of them, with full marks for the satisfactory answering of such five.

The position of some of the junior female teachers—notably of those who have been prepared for their office in convent schools, and who have no friends in the locality to which they are sent—is often most unsatisfactory. They can obtain no decent lodging near the school-house, and are compelled either to live at an inconvenient distance from it, or to sleep in the apartment common to the entire family of some neighbouring peasant.

The number of temporary teachers is considerable. These persons seldom remain in the Board's service for more than a year. At their first examination they fail to pass, or almost as frequently, are dismissed for falsifying their school accounts.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—My observations here have not been repeated sufficiently often to enable me to form an adequate opinion on this subject. From what I have seen, however, I am led to infer that the general tone of school morality here is lower than would be desired. Many instances of deception by pupils, and some instances of deception by teachers, have come before me already.

Religious instruction is given by the teachers every day in almost all the schools, all the school hours on Saturday being sometimes devoted to this purpose.

The General Lesson is hung up conspicuously in every school-house.

III. *Management.*—There are no school committees in this district. Sixty-four schools are under the management of the Roman Catholic clergymen, 6 schools under that of Presbyterian ministers, 11 schools are managed by laymen, and 4 are workhouse schools. There is also 1 convent school, under the management of the superioress.

The amount of the superintendence exercised by managers as such is, as a general rule, nominal; there are two or three exceptions.

IV. The chief impediments to the extension and *improvement* of National education in this district are—

1. Want of concord between the Board on the one side and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church on the other—especially on the vital questions of aid in building schools and the training of teachers. How this hindrance may be removed it is not for me to suggest.

2. Insufficient provision for inspection. Not half the schools here can be visited incidentally under the present system, although in such a district as this, where there is very little local supervision, incidental visiting is, in some respects, more useful than formal inspection. This hindrance to the improvement in efficiency of the schools could be removed by making the allowance towards travelling expenses an allowance by the day spent in travelling, instead of by the schools formally inspected.

3. The absence of even one school which could serve as a pattern for imitation to the teachers of the district. The want of such a school has its effect also upon the Inspector. It insensibly lowers his standard to the average of the district; and the conceptions he leads to form of such qualities of answering as correctness, ease, and intelligence, materially differ from the conceptions justly entertained on these subjects by Inspectors in happier parts of Ireland.

The remedy for this state of things would be the establishment, in the official centre, of a minor model school.

District 21, Swineford; Mr. Donovan.—Taking the schools collectively there is a great deal of teaching in the district. There are many excellent schools, and a very consider-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

able number of fair ones. A great number of the teachers are men zealous in the discharge of their duty; and a great number of the managers are anxious to co-operate. In a social point of view the teachers are, as a rule, very respectable, considering their small salary. As to the moral tone of the schools, I never heard any complaint from managers or parents. It might be desired in some instances that the managers would give more help towards removing defects in the school-houses. But it is to be remembered that they are often poor, and, in many instances, have been put to considerable expense in building new schools. There is only one great obstacle to the improvement of the schools; and that is the irregularity of the attendance. This, I believe, in the present circumstances of the country, cannot be remedied. The people are poor and require the assistance of their children in the fields. Taking a general survey of the prospects of education in this district, I think there is no cause of complaint. New schools are everywhere springing up, to the great convenience of the younger class of pupils. The managers generally feel the importance of education to the poor, and instead of throwing any obstacles in the way of the extension of the National system, lend it a hearty support. And by not admitting any incompetent teachers, and drawing a distinction between the zealous and negligent by rewards and punishments, I believe that the system will work in this district as satisfactorily as can be expected in a comparatively poor locality.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—During the past year little has occurred in the general working of the schools to call for special remark. The teachers as a body continue to discharge their duties with a fair share of ability and success. Their conduct has been of a most exemplary character. Few have been even suspected of disloyalty, and not one has been arrested on a charge of having been connected with the Fenian movement. Those who are married have considerable difficulty in supporting their families on their slender incomes, and, though attached to their profession, are longing, as is natural, for higher remuneration for the valuable services which they render to the public. It would, in my opinion, be a politic and proper thing to meet their wishes in a liberal spirit. It is true they occupy a position different from that of ordinary civil servants. In their case Government, though allowed to pay them, is not allowed the right of selection. The laudable attempts, too, of the Commissioners to improve inexperienced and untrained persons, when selected by the managers, and to have vacancies filled up by skilled hands prepared through the instrumentality of the district and central model schools, for undertaking scholastic duties, have met of late years with but scanty success. The result is that many inferior teachers are now in charge of schools. Still, were it possible to acquire a decent competency by school-keeping, a better class would soon be attracted to the staff, and the standard of qualification could be so raised as to exclude the unworthy. Any addition made to the incomes of the teachers from the public funds should be regulated wholly by the success of their own labours; a certain sum to be paid annually, as in the English National schools, for every child passed by the inspector in reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic. In a country so poor as ours the system of leaving the teachers entirely dependent for their support on what might be awarded them in consideration of their pupils' proficiency might be open to objection, however liberal the scale of payment; but with salaries fixed at their present amount anything obtained for work accomplished would be clear gain, and would be, consequently, hailed as a boon, while it would supply a strong stimulus to exertion. The temptation to attend to a few of the more intelligent pupils and neglect the many would be counterbalanced by the inducement of increased income, and the great object which should always be kept prominently in view, the education of the people, would be materially advanced.

In former reports I urged the propriety of providing retiring pensions for old and infirm teachers, and also of making the payment of the Board's grants contingent on raising a small local contribution annually for the teachers' support, and providing suitable school-houses free from rent. I shall not, therefore, refer to these matters here further than to express the hope that they may be taken into serious consideration at no distant day.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—I. The teachers, as a body, are gradually and steadily improving. This is shown by the progress of their pupils, as well as by the thankful spirit in which they receive the suggestions left from time to time for their guidance. Their devotion to their business is as great as their circumstances would warrant. The inadequacy of their incomes naturally acts on them as a constant and powerful incentive to seek more remunerative employment; but were it not for this, the great bulk of them would be likely to look on their present positions with feelings of contentment. Their social status, their dwellings, and their modes of living are generally higher than could be expected, considering their very limited means.

II. The moral tone of the schools is very fair. Sectarian contention nowhere manifests itself, and, as a general rule, the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits receives regular and constant attention. The tendency to prompting on the part of many of the pupils is the only drawback which requires special mention, and even in this respect, it is hoped that some improvement is taking place.

III. The schools are under the management of individuals, who are, with a few excep-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

tions, clergymen. Although they generally take a great interest in the progress of the schools intrusted to their care, various circumstances appear to prevent them from giving that substantial encouragement which, considering the poverty of the teachers, is urgently needed.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

IV. As I have stated in former reports, early prejudices, ignorance of the principles and practice of the Board, and want of religious toleration on the part of its opponents, seem to be amongst the chief impediments to the extension of National education. The unsatisfactory remuneration of the teachers cannot fail to act most injuriously on the schools already established.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Simpson.—I have been but eight months in charge of this district, and have not sufficient knowledge of its condition in former years to enable me to institute a comparison, or pronounce on progress. One point, however, I observe, that the number of pupils in Fourth Book class is very limited indeed, and that there is an undue preponderance in the junior divisions; while proficiency in arithmetic, that is, advanced rules and extra branches—geometry, mensuration, or algebra—is rarely met with; few of the children remaining sufficiently long at school to attain this, and even during that brief period giving but very irregular attendance: 40·2 per cent. of the number on the rolls being the average for the year 1867.

The teachers are a very respectable body, and, with few exceptions, are trustworthy. The majority of them, while not satisfied with their pecuniary condition, are attached to their profession, and discharge their duties conscientiously and satisfactorily. Those of them who have small farms at reasonable rents are able to live with tolerable comfort, yet, certainly, not as the importance of their office would require; but teachers, especially those having families, who are depending on their schools alone, must have great difficulty in maintaining the appearance of respectability, which they all do, even at the sacrifice of the comforts, and, I fear, in some instances of the necessaries of life.

The moral tone of the schools is excellent, and, as far as I can observe, not only the minor morals but Christian principles are inculcated by precept and example.

The management is virtually in the hands of individuals: Where committees did exist they have ceased to act—a change not to be regretted. Of the 122 schools, exclusive of Model and Poor Law Union schools, there are—

65 schools under 19 Roman Catholic clergymen; 12 schools under 8 Roman Catholic non-ecclesiastics; 10 schools under 6 Protestant clergymen (2 Established Church and 4 Presbyterian); 35 schools under 17 Protestant laymen (12 Established Church and 5 Presbyterian).

The managers for the most part confine the exercise of their powers to general supervision, satisfying themselves of the teachers' correctness in conduct and attention to business hours, and soforth, but rarely attending to the more important duties of frequently visiting and examining a class, or of urging on the parents the necessity for sending their children to school regularly. A course which if they (the managers) pursued would stimulate and encourage the teachers in their arduous mission, and, enhancing the estimate of education in the popular mind, would lead to more satisfactory attendance, and, consequently, increased proficiency.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—I. The teachers in many cases have improved considerably during the year, both as school-keepers and as instructors of youth. In most cases they seem satisfied, and have no idea of changing to any other business. There seems to be a friendly feeling existing between the teachers and the people in the neighbourhood of their schools in almost every case. About twenty of the teachers suffer inconvenience from want of a dwelling-house, or suitable lodgings near their schools.

II. The moral tone of the schools is unobjectionable.

III. The management of nearly all the schools is in the hands of individuals. About two-thirds of them seem vigilant in respect to the working of their schools, but the remainder seem merely to sign the official documents, and only act when required by the Board to do so. Local aid, independent of school fees, is given to 22 teachers in this district.

IV. I feel it almost unnecessary to offer any observations or suggestions respecting impediments to the extension of National education, particularly as there are nearly 7,000 National schools scattered over the country.

I would merely suggest, in concluding this report, that every facility should be afforded to the establishment of infant schools. The infants' department is the school required by the age. In it even the least and youngest is an important person, and readily falls in with the training and *learning*, to a wonderful extent, that is afforded in the school. The majority of those requiring an infants' school, are either not at school at all, or if at school among the senior children, are too often passed over as unimportant, or as "too young to be trained or taught anything."

District 26, Westport; Mr. Nicholls.—General observations—

(1), Social standing of teachers.
(2), Moral tone of schools.
(3), Management.
(4), Impediments to extension and improvement of the schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

On these points I shall necessarily be brief. More lengthened observations I reserve for longer experience. Yet since my appointment in July to this, my first district, some conclusions were unavoidable, and seem to admit of no dispute.

I. The social and educational standing of the teachers is not and cannot be satisfactory at the present salaries. In most of the schools in this district there is no local aid whatever towards the payment of the teachers. The majority are wholly dependent on the Government grant. This is not as it should be, but we must take the facts as we find them. Out of 104 schools at present (January, 1868), under my inspection, there are local aids to teachers' salary in only 27; in 15 of these the aid coming from the Marquess of Sligo. I regret that it is not in my power to lay before the Commissioners a statement of the extent of property in this district, on which nothing whatever is contributed towards the purposes of local education. In my next annual report I hope to be able to do so. Meanwhile it may be accepted as rather an *over-statement* of the "local contributions," to name them as about equal to *one penny on every 25 acres* in the district.

But even the Government grant does not seem to me to be either adequate or judiciously distributed. Teachers are classed and paid with too much reference to mere attainments, and too little to their ability as teachers, and actual success in their work. I could name a first-class teacher in this district who does not produce as good results as many a third class man. A list of teachers tabulated *according to salary*, would vary very much indeed from a list framed in *order of merit*. The system of payment by results adopted by the Committee of Council has been suggested. But I cannot approve of it. Many of our schools are small, and many unfavourably situated. Teachers in towns would benefit; those in mountainous districts, among an Irish-speaking population, would have great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of passes. Nor would a system of promotion depending on the general character of Inspectors' reports be satisfactory, although a great improvement on the present system, as likely to produce better educational results in judicious hands. The most serious objection to it, I conceive, would be want of uniformity in the different districts. It must be acknowledged, however, that a system of promotion essentially the same has always been in use without serious complaint in most Government departments.

I would, however, propose that to every teacher there be secured a certain minimum salary, according to class; and an additional sum, to be regulated (as in England) by results. His salary would thus consist of two portions, a fixed sum, which should be a minimum, so as to leave room for the action of the uncertain amount dependent on his own exertions, as a *stimulus*.

A second cause of the low educational status of the teachers here is the unrelenting opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to our training schools. The operation of this hostility requires no comment. Numbers of the schools are conducted by untrained teachers, many of whom have had no opportunity whatever of seeing enlightened methods of instruction and school organization. The evil of such a state of things is manifest.

The teachers, as a body, are an honest, industrious, and well-meaning class of men. I sometimes find what I am willing to believe is zeal and love for their profession; and where this is the case, corresponding happy results are observable in the schools.

II. I am asked, "Is attention given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits?" I do not believe that the "inculcation of a Christian spirit," as a definite and practical part of their daily duties, ever enters into the thoughts of the majority of our teachers. Their example is, however, for the most part an unconscious teaching of the spirit of forbearance and good will. They are, as I have above said, upright and industrious; and of the hundred under my inspection, there is but one of whose habitual sobriety I have a doubt.

III. The management, which ought to be the life of the system, is its weakest point. In the appointment of teachers, the selection of the most competent person is *not* made the first object. Many managers never visit their schools. Those who do, either content themselves with the bare entry of the fact, or insert statements on the conduct and educational status of the school, which are, for the most part, specimens of the most fulsome panegyric. These laudatory reports may be found in the worst schools in the district, while it is a curious fact, that the best schools are to be found among those the only visiter of which is the Inspector.

IV. The principal hindrance to the improvement of our schools may be found in the foregoing statements. They may be briefly summarised as follows:—inadequate commencing salary to teachers; promotion not made to depend in a sufficiently marked manner on efficiency; too low a standard of admission; absence of feeling of responsibility, and sense of duty in connexion with the education of the poor by the landed interest and mercantile classes; and neglect of duty by managers. The remedial measures I would suggest, are—

1. None to be appointed probationers who have not served as monitors, or been otherwise prepared for the duties of principal teacher.

2. Programme for probationers to be raised. At present the programme for probationers is *lower* than that for senior monitors, in their first year, and they may be more ignorant of the geography of Ireland than their third class pupils.

3. Probationers' salary to be raised to £20, exclusive of school fees and local contributions, and that of classed teachers in proportion.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

4. Classed teachers to receive capitation grants on pupils who pass a certain standard after a number of attendances, of which the maximum shall be limited. At present, teachers of the same classification, whose schools exhibit a remarkable disparity in point of efficiency, are on the same footing as to income.

5. Grants to be withdrawn where a sufficient staff is not kept up. In Myna there is a school which exhibits a yearly average attendance of 60, and an attendance for the quarter ended October 31st, 1867, of 99, under one unaided teacher.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—There are 132 teachers employed in this district, of whom 74 are males, and 58 are females, and these hold the posts of principal teachers. There are, besides, 8 assistants, and 4 junior literary assistants, with 41 paid monitors. Of the 132 principal teachers, 68 either live with their parents, or have residences of their own, the remaining 64, or nearly half the entire staff, are obliged to provide house accommodation for themselves as best they can, in the towns and rural districts in which their schools are situated. The practice with this class is to hire rooms in the houses of their neighbours and supply themselves with board; a course which is attended with great inconvenience and much loss of time.

The teachers are making due efforts to qualify themselves for their duties. Eighteen male and 24 female teachers, or 33 per cent. of the entire staff of the district were examined during the year, and 12 male and 22 female candidates were promoted—promotion being awarded only in those instances in which the schools were well or fairly conducted. There are 40 schools in the district, or 30 per cent. of the entire, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are well and successfully taught, in the remaining number very different degrees of efficiency are supported.

The female teachers are devoted to their profession with great earnestness, as a more suitable and lucrative one does not present itself to them; but the male teachers would prefer employment in other departments, as their pay is not adequate to the wants of the position they are expected to support.

The want of a staff of efficient male teachers has been felt very much this year. In the case of new appointments the literary qualifications of the candidates were low, and afforded little hope for success in their future career. This is an evil that will be found to grow with the system until it is checked by the institution of provincial training schools, in which parties aspiring to the post of teacher should be educated for the profession. In the case of female candidate teachers this want does not exist, as the convent schools supply the place of training institutions, and furnish a large number of fairly qualified teachers to the country.

I cannot here overlook the position the convent schools have taken among the National schools. In them not only are the children of the poor educated, but such of them as evince an aptitude for teaching are selected for the post of paid monitor, and next are sent out to the rural schools to diffuse the instruction of which the convent schools are the source. Of the 6 new female teachers appointed this year in this district, 4 received their education in convent schools, and in the case of those already employed, I believe 75 per cent. have been selected from the local convent schools.

As a general rule when a clerical manager requires a mistress for his school he applies to the nuns for a teacher, and they select one for him from their staff of monitresses. This is one of the gravest points in relation to National education at present. There are about 140 convent schools in connexion with the National Board, which are affording not only a free education to the poor, but are supplying well qualified teachers to the state, without any expense; in fact, these have become the normal schools of the country, and they will continue to be such whatever changes time may bring about, and should, for this reason, receive more support and greater encouragement. There are many ways for rendering these schools more effective, and of extending the course of studies pursued in them; but I shall not enter into details in reference to them at present.

The management of the National schools is vested in individuals—there is no Committee in this district. These parties are clergymen, or lay gentlemen of respectability. They often visit the schools, but do not take any part in conducting, as they are too heavily pressed with professional duties to divert their attention to business not in immediate connexion with them.

The question of extension belongs to the past. There are plenty of schools in operation. The great question at present is to render those in existence as effective as possible. One means to this end is to pay the teachers more liberally, and pay them according to the results of their industry and skill in conducting their schools. The teachers holding high ranks in the scale of classification will, if industrious and successful, attract larger schools than those in lower grades, and cannot fail to ensure large salaries, and if they, through neglect, or want of industry, should fail to support large and well-tought schools, they have no claim for the rewards that are due to teachers who adopt a different course.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Generally the teachers who have served some time are improving in the management of their schools, but the younger masters are too frequently persons who will require a long time to become properly conversant with their duty, particularly as regards attention to the school records, discipline, and system. The

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

managers have no choice, young men of the kind desirable for the service do not offer themselves on account of the smallness of the probable income, and the managers must take the best they can get. The school programme is much more carefully followed than formerly, and a copy of Mr. Joyce's book on school management is now owned by nearly every teacher in the district. A considerable improvement has resulted in very many cases from closely following the directions given in the prefaces of the lesson-books.

The teachers seem satisfied with their position, and do not make any effort to leave it. However, in this part of Ireland the elder teachers could do nothing out of the Board's service, but keep a hedge-school—now a wretched employment. The younger men are not so satisfied; two went this year to farming with their father (one of these was a very good teacher), three went to America, two of these were particularly smart and intelligent. Were an annual pension, on retirement, allowed, intelligent young men would be more willing to enter the service, or remain in it. Some of the teachers are rearing the best boys of their family for the constabulary or army, and give the prospect of a pension a foremost place among their reasons. A yearly pension would be preferred to a much larger retiring allowance than is yet granted. The teachers know nothing of business, and a sum of money in their hands soon melts away without being of much use to their families.

The social position of the teachers is not good. The requirements on the programme for first class are so great that few can acquire them. Those for second class are beyond the reach of the majority of the present young teachers. Therefore the salary of most is small, and the income from school fees is very little. Most of the teachers have to keep the school-house repaired, and several have to pay rent for it. Their residences are often at a great distance, so that they are put to a great inconvenience, and tempted to curtail the hours they should spend in school. From all these causes they cannot hold the position in society they ought; their food must be indifferent, and their dwellings humble. Considering their many disadvantages they make a creditable appearance. They enjoy respect from their good character, and the great estimation learning (however abstract) was formerly held in by the peasantry has not yet entirely departed.

The moral tone of the schools is good in every respect, except the want of sufficient care to suppress prompting and copying, which still prevail in many schools to the great annoyance of an examiner, loss of time in the inspection and moral injury of the pupils. Forbearance on account of religion appears universally prevalent in the schools of mixed attendance. The conduct of the pupils generally on the occasion of my visits (both regular and incidental) is very good; and the personal cleanliness and tidiness of the pupils is improving. Religion is taught in almost every school, and, of course, particular attention to it is paid by the managers, who are chiefly Roman Catholic clergymen. Intermediate religious instruction, however, in schools with only one room, and children of more than one persuasion must be attended with inconvenience to those who have to turn out on the road in bad weather. Dissatisfaction on this point is beginning to be felt here, as the number of Protestant pupils is on the increase.

The management is not vested in a committee in any case. The managers are clergymen (principally Roman Catholic), landlords, or respectable laymen. The managers would not tolerate any defect in the moral conduct of their teachers, and the religious instruction is well attended to. Beyond this, in many cases, the management proceeds no farther than correspondence with the Board and Inspector, and an occasional visit to the school; very few examine the pupils, or assist the teacher in supplying requisites, or obtaining from the children the fees that their parents' circumstances warrant. Some of the managers will not allow the parents to be pressed to pay even less than what they ought. Hardly any ever make a present of a map, a clock, or any other appliances not likely to be supplied by a collection among the pupils. As a body they are favourable to the National system, and do not exhibit a wish to change it for the denominational.

The impediments which I formerly pointed out seem as far as ever from being removed, except that arising from the bad state of the school-houses. The managers, in a few cases, have applied for aid to build, and some others are likely to follow their example, now that they see what is doing in the neighbouring parishes. Mr. Vere Foster has again offered aid for building, and some non-vested school-houses are about to be erected in place of the present small cabins which might have remained long enough but for the assistance given by this gentleman, of whose kind and untiring exertions too much cannot be said. Some of the other impediments I mentioned formerly, viz., the irregular attendance of the pupils; their late attendance every morning, and the early age at which they leave school, appear to be at present irremovable. But that arising from the inferior acquirements and intelligence of the majority of the young men who appear as candidates, and the unwillingness of clever monitors to re-engage in the service as teachers, would, it is very probable, be very much removed, if a larger salary were granted to third and second class teachers. I would also beg to suggest the advantage of granting annual pensions instead of retiring allowances, and of lengthening the period of the senior monitors' service, so as to enable them to be properly trained for the duties of teacher. At present, in many cases, they leave when they are beginning to know their business thoroughly and before they have acquired such a taste for teaching as would prevent them from going to some other employment.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—As in former years, I have had returns forwarded to me from the different schools, showing how the children in the various classes are provided with their necessary school books, and also of the number of children promoted from class to class in each school during each quarter of the past year; but, owing to the limited time allowed for the preparation of the various returns at the end of the year, I have not been able to tabulate these important and instructive results.

I. I am not surprised to find several of the teachers who have been educated at much expense to the State, and who would, under other circumstances, make teaching the chosen business of their lives, anxious to exchange the profession for almost any other course of life, in most of which, however humble, he expects to find himself able to earn an improved income. The high rates of all kinds of markets which have prevailed for some considerable time past, render the teachers' salaries no longer even nearly worth what they formerly were to them; and, as managers of schools, with a few honourable exceptions, do little or nothing to provide for the comfort or the improved social position of the teachers, no time should be lost in coming to the aid of so deserving a body as the National school teachers of this country. From the experience of the past I am prepared to say that voluntary local contributions in aid of the teachers' incomes need not be depended upon. I would, however, most strongly urge that some scheme of compulsory local taxation, specially designed for educational purposes and the increase of teachers' incomes, should be speedily submitted to the consideration of Parliament. Unless something be done, and done soon, the Board must be prepared to lose the services of many well qualified teachers, whose special fitness for the skilful discharge of the duties of their office has already cost the State much money.

II. In every school in the district, so far as my experience has been able to reach, due attention is given to the inculcation of good habits and of a Christian spirit, attended with satisfactory results.

III. Out of 41 managers of schools in the district three are clergymen of the Established Church, and four laymen—two of the latter being proprietors, and two agents of estates. There are 27 clergymen and 7 laymen of the Roman Catholic Church, managers of schools, in the district. One of the latter is a manager of a bank, another a grain merchant, another an extensive grazier, and the remaining four are clerks of Poor Law Unions.

IV. The average daily attendance at the schools is becoming very low. The only remedy I could suggest would be compulsory taxation, under sanction of an Act of Parliament, for the promotion of public education in Ireland.

District 30, Dublin, North; Mr. Sheehy.—I. I am too short a time in charge of the North Dublin District to give an opinion as to whether or not the teachers of it are improving as instructors of youth, and as school-keepers; but I am sufficiently long to be able to state that the great majority of them are very attentive to their school duties, and very many of them zealous and efficient, whilst, on the other hand, that there are several classed and trained, whose inefficiency and incompetency I had occasion to refer to in my ordinary reports on their schools. The practice of allowing candidates to attend the instruction given by the Professors to the teachers in training, and of classifying those candidates afterwards, has done great injury to the schools of my district, as it led to the appointment of many of them to schools, which they are quite unfit to conduct. It would be very difficult to estimate whether the training establishment has done more harm or more good to the National schools of the district in which it is situated. If the qualifications of many of the teachers be very poor, their remuneration is equally so; as the local aid, in the way of school fees, which are the only allowance from most of the managers, is very small in comparison with the grant from the Board. Compared with the teachers in other parts of Ireland, those in the city of Dublin labour under two disadvantages—they have to pay more for their support, and they receive less school-fees, on account of the very humble circumstances of the parents of the children that attend the Dublin schools.

II. The moral tone of the schools in my district appeared to be satisfactory during the past year. The children were well conducted, and obeyed the orders of their teachers, unless in a few instances, where proper discipline was not maintained. The teachers in general are steady, temperate, and attentive to their duties, and in their conduct show a good example to their pupils.

III. The 2 convent schools, and 75 of the ordinary town and rural schools, are under the management of 18 Roman Catholic clergymen, who visit them on an average once a week; 3 rural schools are under the management of 2 clergymen of the Established Church, who visit them occasionally; and 1 town school is under the management of a Wesleyan minister, who visits it frequently. The Poor Law Union school is under the management of the Clerk of the Union, and is visited occasionally by the Guardians; 3 of the prison schools are for convicts, and are under the supervision of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and the remaining one is a city prison school, and is under the management of the Superintendent; the two Lunatic Asylum schools are under the direction of the Governor, who visits them very often; the eight model schools are under the patronage of the Commissioners, and are visited and examined by the Head Inspectors and myself, and the two evening schools are held—one in a model school, and the other in an ordinary town school.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

IV. One of the great impediments to the improvements of the National system is the present mode of paying the teachers. Salary is awarded to them now by the Commissioners on their classification, and not on their efficiency in their schools; and hence it is not unusual to find teachers paid inversely to their efficiency. As the object of the entire grant is to educate the people, it seems but rational that those who do most towards accomplishing that object ought to be paid the most; and, therefore, that teachers should be paid, as in England, by results. If the same amount of salary now paid on classification be paid the teachers on the results produced in their schools, none but the idle can complain of the change, since the high-classed teachers, who are generally the most skilful and experienced, can, with the same effort, produce greater results than the low classed and less skilful, and thereby obtain a larger share of the grant. I am quite sure that no greater improvement could be introduced into the National schools than that of paying the teachers by results. I remember cases of first-class teachers, whose schools were inferior to those of third-class teachers, and whose attention I directed to the matter, but to no purpose; but had I the power at the time, I would, as a matter of equity and fair dealing, have given the larger salary to the hard-working third-class teacher, and the smaller one to the idle first-class teacher.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Molony.—I. Teachers.—Having been only eight months in charge of the district, I do not feel myself justified in making any lengthened remarks under this or the following heads. The teachers, as a class, appear to be a steady, respectable body, conducting themselves in their intercourse with society with becoming modesty and propriety. Notwithstanding their small incomes, and the slender prospect of bettering their condition as National teachers, they seem devoted to their calling, at least they manifest no desire to abandon it for another means of living.

II. The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory.

III. The management is individual, there being no school committee in the district. Of clerical managers, 17 are Roman Catholic, 5 Established Church, 2 Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist; there are 5 lay managers, all Protestant gentlemen of property and influence. The management, except in very few cases, is merely nominal.

IV. The system of National education requires little extension in this district; to its improvement there are, undoubtedly, many serious impediments, such as the want of suitable and properly-furnished school-rooms, the great irregularity in the attendance of the pupils, the prevention, generally, by the Roman Catholic clergy of the teachers under their control from availing of the advantages afforded by the training institution, the want of active, vigilant local supervision on the part of managers, and last, though certainly not least, the very inadequate salaries of the great bulk of the teachers, those in third class. This impediment effectually debars clever, intelligent young men from entering the service, and prevents those already in it from devoting themselves heartily and zealously to their duties. Until something is done to remedy the evil now complained of the Commissioners and the public may rest assured that improvement in any or in every other direction will fail to render the National system thoroughly effective for the education of the people.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Cowley.—A residence of only eight months in the district is not enough to enable me to lay before the Commissioners any extended or very reliable exposition of its general state, and my few remarks will be confined to the notice of its one or two salient points.

In the first place, the district wants schools. During the past year six new ones have been taken into connexion; upon an application for two others I have this week received orders to report. Three, soon I hope to become National, are in operation already; and there is a prospect of five more. These will, in some measure, relieve the wants of the population; but even then I think there will be an opening for as many more.

In the second place, the district wants monitors. In May last it possessed only twenty of the senior class, it now has thirty-eight; it ought to have nearly double the number. In the Gort district, for eighty-three schools in operation, the total numbers of monitors always exceeded sixty; while here, for 103 schools, the allowance was only half so many. Thus, when a vacancy offers for a teacher, it has generally to be filled up by a raw untrained youth, who, left too soon to his own devices, seldom rises beyond third class. Hence the present low classification of the teachers, which, reacting upon its cause, in many cases prevents the appointment of monitors where the average attendance is sufficient. I would, therefore, urge upon the Commissioners exceptional liberality in these appointments, whether by allowing first-class teachers one more than the attendance would exactly justify, or by intrusting their instructions to the more promising third class teachers, who, from shortness of service alone, have not yet had the opportunity of attaining a higher grade.

The teachers as a body, are a hard-working well conducted class, not at present too well contented with their position and prospects. It would appear, even upon the selfish calculating principles of political economy, that their payment is too low, since the supply hardly equals the demand. When a vacancy occurs there is generally considerable delay before a suitable candidate can be found, and several times we have been obliged to have recourse to other districts. Many promising young men are lost to the service because

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

they can find a better opening in the police. So long as they see this body better fed, better lodged, better clad, and much less worked than the teachers, so long will they prefer the uniform of the Constabulary.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

I must not leave this subject without bearing testimony to the general loyalty of the teachers. The contrary has, I am aware, been alleged by certain foolish persons, who delight in speaking at random upon subjects of which they know nothing; but anyone who takes the trouble to converse with the various classes of the people will find the teachers, as a body, the most loyal of all.

The moral tone of the schools is in most respects good; but far too little importance is attached to the inculcation of habits of truthfulness.

Some of the managers take a real interest in the acquisition of competent teachers, and in the progress of the schools; but in too many cases their supervision is confined to a few rare visits.

The chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in the district are—

I. The unfavourable sentiments of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, which impede the erection of suitable school-houses, and the due training of the teachers.

II. The poverty of this part of Ireland, which causes irregularity in the attendance and in the payment of fees.

III. The want of schools.

IV. The low classification of many of the teachers, consequent upon the want of a sufficient monitorial staff.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—On the whole the teaching power of the schools in this district has not improved during the past year. Scarcely any of the teachers are now trained at the central model school, and when a school becomes vacant by the death or resignation of the master, it often happens that a person of no experience in teaching, and of very low literary acquirements, is appointed to take charge of it.

Generally speaking there is no local aid given to the support of the teacher, except a few pence paid weekly by a portion of the pupils, and in too many instances the master must depend on the salary paid by the Board, which in the case of a probationer is only £15 a year. As this is the position offered to an intelligent young man, on his entrance into the public service, as an instructor of youth, surely it is no matter of surprise that there are so few eligible candidates, proposing themselves to take charge of schools. It is much to be regretted that local parties make so little exertion to render the position of the schoolmaster more comfortable; by thus acting they fail to secure the services of efficient and earnest teachers, on whose exertions the well-being of society so much depends. It is also to be regretted that no system of pensions for superannuated teachers, has been as yet sanctioned by Government.

National education has already conferred great advantages on this country, it has proved to be one of the most useful agencies in suppressing crime, and improving the moral tone of the people: because crime and enlightenment are antagonistic. But the system of National education is capable of still further improvement. In our schools, which are purely elementary, no expense should be spared to provide efficient teachers—men having an aptitude for their work—who would bend all their energies, to make their pupils proficient in reading, writing, and arithmetic; a large staff of such teachers would prove to be the most useful public servants, and the most effective agents in promoting the interests of society at large.

I am sure the Commissioners are anxious to promote the welfare of the teachers under their control; and I hope that local parties shall be obliged willingly or unwillingly to contribute to the support of schools.

As payment of teachers' salaries by "results" is now being debated, I beg to make a few observations regarding it. At first sight payment by results presents a very fair aspect, but on a little consideration it will be found to be surrounded by no small difficulties. Let us take the case of a teacher placed among the poor, the ignorant, and the vicious, who inculcates a Christian spirit among his pupils, and teaches them to live as good men ought to live; and yet, owing to the stupidity of some, and the irregular attendance of others, their literary proficiency is low. Take another teacher whose general conduct may not be free from blame, yet owing to circumstances his pupils answer better, although he does not bring more earnestness or more competency to the discharge of his duties than the former. Now, will the literary standard be a fair measure to apply to the usefulness of these two men as public servants? Again, by whom are the literary results of the teachers' exertions to be measured? If by the District Inspector, it will bring him into collision on many occasions with both managers and teachers, and the Board shall be harassed by frequent appeals and complaints.

It is not to be inferred from the foregoing observations, that my opinion is unfavourable to a well-considered scheme for paying the teachers in accordance with the results of their literary exertions; but into such a scheme other elements should enter, as well as the proficiency of the pupils at any one examination during the year. A discretionary power should be given to the Inspector to take a broader view in some cases of the teacher's usefulness.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Gordon.—Those teachers who have been for some time in the Board's service, and many of whom have been trained, seem disposed to be earnest in the discharge of their duties; and, with few exceptions, cheerfully adopt any suggestions left for their guidance. They have chosen teaching as the profession of their lives, and are anxious to make it as remunerative and as respectable as they can. But many of the young men lately appointed, if one is to judge from the resignations and withdrawals from the service within the year, take a school in their own neighbourhood, apparently to afford them the means of support in the meantime, till they can find something better to do. Nine teachers from this district have left the service since January last, most of them young men who have been employed in teaching for a short time only. I think that this fluctuation is mainly owing to the fact that in schools under the management of the Roman Catholic clergy teachers are refused the advantage of training; a disability which tells not only on their usefulness as school-keepers, but also on their classification, and consequently on their salaries. Under these discouraging circumstances managers often experience the greatest difficulty, especially where little or no school-fees are paid, in securing the services of any teacher possessed of qualifications higher than those which obtain for him a temporary certificate as probationer. As matters stand at present, I do not think the teaching staff in this district is likely to improve. A few of the more deserving teachers have been fortunate enough to obtain the appointment to schools to which a yearly donation is attached by the landlord of the property on which the school-house has been erected; but these philanthropic landowners are so "few and far between" as to affect but little the general statement that the teachers of this district, as a body, are very poorly paid; and that many of them have a hard struggle to procure the necessaries of life for themselves and their families.

The management is entirely in the hands of individuals, a few of whom are either landed proprietors or their agents, but the great majority are clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. They generally seem anxious about the success of their schools, visit them frequently, and exercise a general surveillance over both teachers and pupils.

The impediments to the improvement and extension of National education in this district are twofold, viz.:—those that affect the teacher's fitness for his work, and those that interfere with the attendance of the pupils; and these two classes of impediment may be said to act more or less reflexly on each other. Managers are not likely to be able to secure the services of properly qualified *trained* teachers where little or no school fees are paid; and in such cases they are even less likely to obtain well qualified *untrained* teachers, from whom (*untrained* teachers) more especially they at present make their appointments. Thus it is that inexperienced youths are frequently put in charge of schools, when vacancies occur; and as the surrounding population have little confidence in their fitness, the attendance falls off in consequence.

I have already shown how the absence of school-fees tends to act as a hindrance to the extension of education; and I merely refer to it again here as one of the causes which affect the daily attendance; a cause which in rural sections operates no less strongly than the poverty of the population and the farming operations. Much good is being done, however, even under these adverse circumstances. New school buildings are being erected; and, indeed, all that is needed to make National education universal in the remote west, is some solution of the present difficulty, owing to which managers are often compelled to appoint and retain young men possessed of neither ability, experience, nor preparatory training for the work.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—I. I have had reason to feel satisfied with the manner in which the teachers of this district, as a body, discharged their duties during the past year.

The majority seem content with their position, but many of the younger teachers complain that their income is insufficient to maintain them, and appear ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer for a transfer to a more lucrative field of labour. I have again to remark a great and increasing difficulty in finding eligible male candidates for the office of teacher, a difficulty which will, I fear, ultimately lead to a serious deterioration in our teaching staff, unless remedied by a liberal addition to the present scale of salaries.

II. The moral tone of the schools is, so far as I can observe, very satisfactory.

III. The management remains unchanged since last report; and I have nothing to add to the observations under this head embodied in that document.

IV. There are no special impediments to the extension of National Education in this district. The impediments to its improvement have been fully discussed in my reports for former years; and I do not intend at present to enter upon any suggestions as to the means of improving the system, with regard to the literary instruction of the pupils attending our schools. I take leave, however, to offer a few remarks with reference to a subject which occupies a prominent place in last year's "Blue Book," viz., the combination of agricultural with literary instruction in ordinary National schools.

To prevent misapprehension, I must premise that, regarding the question merely from a theoretical point of view, I should advocate the introduction of agricultural instruction in all rural schools. In practice, however, I fear that unless special arrangements

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

can be made for the efficient *literary* instruction of the pupils, the addition of a "school farm," even supposing it to be conducted by the teacher in the most approved and successful manner, is often found to be positively injurious to the general prosperity of the school—in other words, that where there is only one teacher to conduct both literary and agricultural departments, if the latter is efficiently worked, and the farm managed so as to realise a profit, the former must necessarily fall behind. There is obviously a practical inconsistency in requiring a man to work a farm profitably, in accordance with the views of one Inspector, while another Inspector is bound to insist upon his devoting the greater part of his time to the ordinary school business. I doubt very much if any small farmer could show a satisfactory balance sheet at the end of the year, if compelled to spend nearly all his time away from his farm, leaving his labourers without any supervision.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

My attention has been forcibly drawn to this subject from considering the circumstances of the three agricultural schools now in my charge. One of these schools is in a very satisfactory state as regards the literary proficiency of the pupils; but I attribute this to the fact of there being an assistant teacher in charge of, and responsible for the literary instruction of the children, the principal devoting himself mainly to the management of the farm, and only occasionally taking part in the general business of the school. The other two schools, though conducted by highly-classed teachers, are not by any means as useful to the localities in which they are situated as might be reasonably expected. One of them, indeed, I regard as decidedly inefficient, so far as the literary proficiency of the children is concerned. The other school seems pretty fairly worked, but the attendance is very small, and made up almost exclusively of young children. At my last inspection of this school, which is conducted by a teacher in first division of second class, I found only 20 children present, of whom only two or three were over ten years old. On the day previous I had inspected a school not two miles distant, in charge of a probationer, where I found 70 boys present, of whom at least 12 or 15 were over twelve years old, and therefore well fitted by age to avail themselves of agricultural instruction.

My experience, therefore, so far as it goes, would serve to show that where there is a teacher to devote his sole attention to the ordinary school subjects, a "school farm" may be beneficial to both teacher and pupils; but that where the attendance is not high enough to admit of this, the general welfare of the school is likely to be sacrificed, without any counterbalancing advantage, by the introduction of "model farming" into the course of instruction.

Before concluding this report, I think it well to express my opinion that, besides securing uniformity of judgment on the proficiency attained, many other advantages would follow from the appointment of two or three Inspectors specially qualified for this purpose, who would be charged with the duty of examining into, and reporting upon, the instruction given in vocal music and drawing. These subjects are special in their nature, and require, besides natural taste, a great amount of time and attention to enable an Inspector to examine effectively upon them.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. S. Brown.—As I have been but a short time in charge of this district, I shall be brief in my general observations on this occasion. I can fully corroborate the statement of my worthy predecessor, that the teachers, as a body, have discharged their duty with faithfulness and ability. Under Mr. FitzGerald's vigorous and judicious inspection education has evidently made much progress during the last few years—there are, in fact, few decidedly bad schools in the district. If the results are not in all cases what we would desire, but a small share of the blame can be laid to the teachers' account. Irregular attendance, early removal from school, and the neglect of parents to enforce a due attention to home lessons are the most fruitful causes of failure.

The conduct of teachers is excellent. I have not heard of a single instance of misconduct during the past year; but I have heard them spoken of by influential parties as "teaching by example;" an educational influence of no little importance. Many of them are dissatisfied with their income, and I know a few with large families who find it difficult to procure the necessaries of life at the present high price of food. In some instances the want of a suitable residence for the teacher, within a reasonable distance of the school, is a serious inconvenience. One teacher has to walk 10 miles daily in going to and from his school, and I have reason to believe he is often late in his attendance in the morning. Many of the young teachers are retained in the service of the Board by the expectation of an early increase to their salary. If they be disappointed, I have no doubt they will look out for other employment. This is the more to be regretted as there is not an adequate supply of young men qualified for the office of teacher, or of lads preparing for it, and, consequently, when vacancies for male teachers occur, it is difficult, if not impossible, to get suitable men to fill them. There was not a senior (male) monitor of third or fourth year's standing at the last annual examination of monitors; nor is there a single senior monitor in the district even in his third year of service. Before they are qualified either by age or literary attainments to become teachers, they emigrate or accept other situations. It is not difficult to assign the reason, there is no other situation requiring an equal amount of education and general intelligence where the salary is so low.

There is no change in local management of any importance during the year. My acquaintance with the district is too short to enable me to speak confidently of the amount of supervision which the managers exercise. In several cases I think it is very slight,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards schools and their Teachers.

hut I know some who take a very lively interest in the welfare of their schools, visit them frequently, and appear desirous to carry out the suggestions which I have made for the improvement of the schools, school-houses, and fittings, and in some cases they have done so where the improvements entailed a considerable expenditure.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—The year which we have just passed through has been one of unusual gloom—whether we regard it from a moral or material point of view; trade and industry have been greatly paralysed, and this country has passed through what, at the time, appeared a most alarming crisis.

Owing to their superior intelligence, and constant intercourse with the families of their pupils, the teachers of this district have been exposed to great temptation, and had they yielded to such solicitations, would have proved most dangerous enemies to the cause of law and order. I feel great pleasure in reporting, however, that in spite of all temptations the teachers have displayed singular prudence in their conduct, and rare fidelity to the cause which they had pledged themselves to support. It is also most encouraging to find that during the past year a smaller number of teachers (only five male and four female) than usual have left the service of the Board. This fact is the more satisfactory when we reflect that any person who might have been afraid to avow his disloyalty in this country, would naturally have sought an opportunity for doing so by emigration to the great Transatlantic Republic.

Of the small number of male teachers who left our service during that period, two were obliged by delicate health and old age to abandon that occupation; another (a son of one of the foregoing) temporarily resigned his situation for the purpose of attending to a little farm which his father had taken; another emigrated with his family to America, and the remaining one became clerk to the firm which at present has the contract for conveying the Board's parcels, &c., to their destinations.

During the past year only eight monitors (seven of whom had completed a service of more than two years) resigned their appointments, and four of them subsequently entered the teaching body—one as principal, and the other three as assistant teachers. On the other hand, no less than eleven monitresses resigned that office—six, after having held it for two or more years; and out of that large number, only two continued in the Board's service—one as principal, and the other assistant teacher. From these facts one might, on first thought, be led to infer that male monitors are more anxious to remain in the service of the Board than their comrades of the female sex, but the reverse is the case; and the anomaly may be accounted for by stating that, during the year 1867 only four vacancies were created by the death, marriage, &c., of female teachers, while those of male teachers amounted to a larger number (five); in addition to the vacancies which were filled up during the year, there are at present no less than seven openings for male, and only one for female, assistants, which still remain unfilled.

Were the salaries of male monitors augmented, as recommended in my last report, and those of both sexes obliged to remain content with that which they at present enjoy, until they should have proved themselves deserving of "a step in advance," by satisfactory answering at their yearly examination, a superior class of monitors would probably be enlisted, and fewer deserters from the ranks allowed to escape than is, unfortunately, the rule during most years of the present period.

Three causes may be assigned for the resignation of so many female monitors. 1st, The well-grounded dread with which they regard the annual examination of monitors—a more severe ordeal (relatively speaking) than that to which male and female teachers are subjected. 2nd, The difficulty which most females experience in procuring educational appointments after the completion of their course as senior monitors; few of the latter being even qualified for promotion to first-class monitorships. 3rd, The absence of all hope of being allowed to attend the training-department, while waiting for employment; and the probability that they will gradually lose so much of their previously-acquired knowledge as to be ultimately disqualified for admission into the second or first class, and thus be precluded from obtaining sufficient means of support for themselves, and, as is often the case, a helpless mother (or younger sisters) in addition. If the Roman Catholic bishops could be induced, by moderate concessions on the part of the Commissioners, to rescind their "veto," the training-schools would soon be filled with candidates of a higher intellectual standard than can under present circumstances be expected; and the possession of a certificate that the bearer had attended at least one course of lectures, would be regarded as a recommendation (and not a disqualification as now) whenever a candidate for employment would apply to a clerical manager of National schools, attended by Roman Catholic pupils.

The teachers of this district, with very few exceptions indeed, continue to maintain their previous high character for steadiness, love of their vocation, and fidelity to their many onerous duties. Though the decline of trade has, in most instances, lowered the receipts from local sources, while the increased prices of bread, meal, &c., have, on the other hand, rendered their official salaries less productive, they still contrive to preserve a respectable social position amongst the more prosperous but less intelligent farmers, by whom they are surrounded in almost every parish of this agricultural district.

An undefined dread of an impending change in the mode of compensating their services,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

prevents many deserving teachers from applying themselves with sufficient earnestness and perseverance to their studies as candidates for promotion; and though they entertain the utmost confidence that their claims for adequate remuneration will be justly and favourably considered by the Board, many excellent teachers, particularly those who have large families depending upon them for support, fear lest their incomes might be made to depend in great measure upon the very uncertain results of a single annual examination of their pupils. When we take into consideration the self-evident fact that the teachers who are most anxious to promote the future success in life of their scholars must frequently give offence by insisting, with perhaps unnecessary urgency, on the regular and punctual attendance of the children, the careful preparation of the home-lessons by the latter, the regular payment of school fees, neatness of person, and apparel, &c., points upon which their reputation as efficient teachers vitally depend, but which, nevertheless, often press rather painfully upon parents of delicate constitutions, or indolent, and perhaps improvident habits, we need not feel surprised that many a teacher would dread lest on the appointed day a large per-centage of his pupils might voluntarily (or by order of their parents) absent themselves from the examinations, and thus inflict a serious reduction in the income of their conscientious but injudicious teacher. Dangerous epidemics (such as cholera and scarlatina) also exercise a most depressing effect upon the attendance, although the existence of the malady might not have been even suspected in the locality a few days previous to the one appointed for the annual examination. On a comparatively recent occasion I found only twenty pupils present in one of the best convent schools I had ever the pleasure of inspecting. In this case, the falling off in the attendance from two hundred (or more) down to twenty, was certainly not attributable to any want of zeal or attention on the part of the excellent ladies who conduct the school, but to the alarming spread of cholera and typhus fever in the neighbourhood of the convent.

In my annual report for 1866, I gave the outline of a plan which would, in my humble opinion, secure two most desirable results, namely, earnest and skilful attention to school duties in the daytime, and reasonable self-culture during the leisure hours of the (early) morning and evening. The teachers, with whom I have conversed on the subject, express themselves quite content with the proposed arrangement, and would accept the principle of being allowed to earn increased pay by means of more efficient labour with feelings of satisfaction and the liveliest gratitude.

It would greatly contribute to promote the regular attendance of the pupils at school, if an earlier hour than "before noon" were appointed for making the usual daily records. There are three serious evils which result from the present arrangement, namely, 1st, though the teacher is required to have the rolls marked before noon, that duty is frequently postponed until "recreation" commences at 12.30 or 1.0 p.m., when the teacher most likely marks the rolls from memory, while the pupils are enjoying themselves in the play-ground, or discussing their dinners in their parents' houses; frequent inaccuracies result in this way; the result of indolence, rather than of any intention of wilfully exaggerating the real numbers. 2nd, even when the duty is fulfilled within the appointed time, very little opportunity (half an hour, or an entire one at the utmost) is afforded the Inspector of checking the accuracies of these entries from actual observation, many pupils being in the habit of occasionally absenting themselves for the remainder of the day, and the teacher being unaware of their non-arrival, is liable to forget making the proper entries on the leave-slate. 3rd, the pupils, in many instances, consider themselves sufficiently punctual if they reach the school-room in time to answer their names, and except they cannot legitimately record the attendance of such pupils, the teachers do not, in general, regard their want of punctuality as a very serious fault; all these evils would, in my opinion, be avoided, if the time specified in the Fourth General Rule for Teachers were changed to eleven A.M., and separate records kept of the "half-time" pupils who cannot attend, except on the conditions prescribed by the "Factory Act."

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—There are some points in the previous part of this report to which I will here draw attention.

1st, There is a much larger attendance of girls in the National schools of this district than of boys. At my inspection last year 3,978 girls were present, and only 2,314 boys. The average daily attendance of the 72 schools examined for Secondary No. 1 Report, being 3,683 girls, and only 2,623 boys.

2nd, The girls remain longer in the schools, and surpass the boys in every branch of the school programme. By the ages table it will be seen that only 53 boys were "of 14 years and over" in those 72 schools, while 206 girls, exclusive of the paid monitors, had attained that age; and the proficiency table will show the comparative progress of both sexes—not only in reading and grammar, but in writing and arithmetic—branches in which it would be supposed the boys should excel, the girls are far superior. It will be seen from the proficiency table that of 2,314 boys present, 1,517, or nearly two-thirds of the entire number were in the First Book, and only 46 in the Fourth, while of 3,978 girls present at the same inspection, the number in First Book was 2,028, or little more than half, with 236 in the Fourth, and so on throughout the other branches.

3rd, Two-thirds of the schools are in charge of female teachers, assisted by 113 paid monitresses, while there are only 17 monitors in the male schools. There are only 24 schools in the district, in charge of male teachers, while there are 50 conducted by females,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

and of that number 9 are convent schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,568 girls, and 298 male infants, or in all, 1,866, thus showing that those 9 convent schools have on their rolls more than one-fourth of all the National school children of the district. Now, to what class of schools did those children belong who exhibited the greatest proficiency? Where were the 236 girls in the Fourth Book educated? 162 of them in the convent schools, and 13 more in 2 schools where nuns constantly superintend the secular instruction, making 175 in all. In those schools also the 50 paid monitors marked Fifth Book were educated; and to the convent schools we are undoubtedly much indebted for the superior education given to the National school girls of this city; and if still the general proficiency be considered low, what would it have been but for the nuns? Take away the marks obtained by the convent school girls from the proficiency table, and it will be low indeed.

Sixty-three paid monitors were awarded gratuities at the examination of 1867—46 of them were from the convent schools, and of the 10 first class monitors examined at Easter, 8 were from those schools, and their papers were most satisfactory.

There is one of those convent schools to which more than a passing notice must be given, when the question is the state of National education in this district. I mean Baggot-street National school. It has an average attendance of about 800. At my last inspection of it, I had 109 pupils in the Fourth and Fifth Books. Out of 889 in the entire district "able to read the Third and higher Books with ease and intelligence," 210 were pupils of this school; of the 149 "able to work correctly sums in proportion and practice," 31 were in Baggot-street; and out of 359 "able to work correctly sums in division of money," 76 were in it. I had in the entire district only 262 "able to parse syntactically," 64 of them belonged to Baggot-street; 277 in the 72 schools examined, could "write with ease and freedom," 70 were Baggot-street girls; and so on through every branch. I find marked for the entire district as learning embroidery 254, of that number 60 belong to this school. It alone can lay claim to nearly one-sixth of all the proficiency marks obtained by the 72 schools examined. I do not know how much it receives from the Commissioners, but I am sure it is little, when we consider all the good it has done. In a district of girls and infants like this, such an establishment is invaluable.

It will not be considered that I have devoted too much space to a class of schools so ably conducted, attended by more than one-fourth of all the National school children, and indirectly influencing them all.

The average attendance in the day schools of this district is 6,536, viz., 2,723 boys and 3,813 girls. Of the boys 1,032 are infants, who attend schools conducted by females, leaving only 1,691 for schools in charge of male teachers, while the female teachers have 4,845 pupils. The disparity between the boys and the girls given here is very striking. Where are the thousand boys who should be daily in our National Schools? They are in the schools of the Christian Brothers, of which our infant schools are the nurseries. And had the connexion with the convent schools been severed, as was proposed some time since, 3,000 girls must have been struck off the National roll in one district only. What would our schools have been then? In Roman Catholic districts a wreck—"*rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*"

Again, how is it that the male schools under trained teachers, highly classed, do not yield results comparable to those just described? One cause is the inequality of the teaching staff, including the *paid monitors* of every grade and the workmistresses and assistants. There are 210 recognised female teachers in the district, or one for every 23 pupils in daily attendance. While for the 1,691 boys under male teachers, there are, including the monitors and assistants, only 58 paid teachers, or one for every 29 in daily attendance. Boys well qualified for monitors cannot be had, the salary is too low, and the monitors we have are inferior to the monitresses, as is abundantly evident from their examination papers.

The teachers of those boys do not give them the same amount of instruction that is given to the girls. Then in the girls' schools there is a comparatively large fourth class to select the monitors from; but in the boys' schools a very small one. For every fourth class boy in the district there are 5 fourth class girls. Only 115 boys of 13 years and over were present at my inspection last year, while there were 365 girls of that age; nearly two-thirds of those girls were in the Fourth Book, while little more than one-half of the boys of the same age, viz., of "13 and over," were classed as high. Is not this a probable proof of the greater attention paid to the instruction of the girls. When the ages of the boys who attend the National schools of this district are considered it is not to be regretted that so great a portion of them attend the female schools. Women are better teachers than men are of infant boys, who require in their instructors a patience, gentleness, and kindness, which few men possess.

I will now give the classification of the boys in the 23 boys' schools examined at Secondary, No. I inspection.

608 in the First Book.
449 in the Second Book.
153 in the Third Book.
43 in the Fourth Book.

1,253 boys present.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

Of the 608 in the First Book 226 were infants, unable to read correctly, and consequently do not appear on the proficiency table; only 9 of those schools had pupils in the Fourth Book, the largest number being in Ringsend male which had 8; five or six of those schools receive gratuities for unpaid monitors. I do not see what advantage those schools derive from such gratuities. They are no doubt an addition to the teachers' salaries; but in my opinion, it would be much better to increase their salaries by a capitation grant according to the proficiency of their schools. Unless some such arrangement be made, I fear the fourth class will disappear altogether from the male schools of this district.

I have now to consider the ordinary infant schools. There are 12 of them with an average attendance of 1,310, viz., 647 males and 663 females. Six of those schools are held in rooms totally unfit; where, from want of space and suitable accommodation, such as yards, playgrounds, class-rooms, &c., order and cleanliness are scarcely possible, and half the teaching power is lost. And, though the staff is large, viz., 12 principals, 21 assistants, and 16 monitors, or 49 in all—being one teacher for every 26 pupils in average attendance—yet, nearly two-thirds of those children were unable to read sufficiently well to obtain marks on the proficiency table, and the majority could not read at all. But, this is not surprising, when we consider that 936 of the 6,112 present at the secondary inspection were under 5 years of age; and that new pupils, never at school before, are being constantly admitted.

It occurs to me that the aid given by the Board to those schools should depend on the size of the room as well as on the number in attendance. A room calculated to accommodate only 60 should not be allowed a teaching staff sufficient for 100. A rule of this description, *strictly carried out*, would oblige the managers and patrons to provide suitable rooms.

There is one class of schools to which I have not yet alluded. I mean rural schools attended by boys and girls, and in charge of lay females. There are 6 of them, with an average attendance of about 35 each. Two of them are held in houses in very bad repair. They had no pupils in the Fourth Book, and but 29 altogether in the Third at last secondary No. 1 inspection. They are tolerably conducted. Of the 2 prison schools on the district roll one has been closed these two years in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The other is in operation, but only a few of the prisoners are allowed to attend it, the average being only 19, though there are perhaps 70 under 26 years of age on the prison books; and even the attendance of those on the school roll is not continuous—if their services are required in the house they must leave the school. Yet, if the reclamation of the criminal is the chief object, surely the school ought to form a more important part of prison discipline.

I have now reviewed the different classes of schools, and may here state that the chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education are—1st, the want of suitable school-houses; 2nd, the late and irregular attendance of the pupils; 3rd, the low salaries of the assistants and monitors, especially in the male schools. But, above all, the want of trained male teachers, consequent on the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to the training institution and the model schools. This opposition has increased year after year; it has stopped the progress of our schools, and it is a bar to National education, which only the legislature can remove.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—What I have frequently stated with regard to the condition, circumstances, and social position of the teachers is equally applicable at present, and it is useless for me to go over the same ground.

The talent of the country will never be extensively employed in teaching till talent can find an adequate reward. The large number of teachers in third class, in the low division of second, and those many years in lowest division of first, get as much salary as, in a majority of cases, they deserve, and certainly as much as they could get in any other calling, unless in some mechanical art, if they had been apprenticed to any such.

Some young teachers in second class, and others in first class, are not paid sufficiently, and their lot drives young men of suitable ability to seek employment in other walks of life. This is natural, and will continue, no matter how people may think otherwise, as long as the same circumstances continue.

From various causes not less easy than useless to specifically mention, non-payment of school-fees has become the rule and the usage. The exceptions, judging by the past, would be increased, I think, by an increase of salary by the State, unless made conditional on increase of school-fees, not so much in the individual quota paid, as in the number that should pay.

If I had power I would not admit into any school even a pauper's or beggar's child without payment of some fee, be it ever so small. Non-payment leads to negligence, indifference, and irregularity, and degrades the cause of education. At the very outset in life it inculcates a mean, low, pauper spirit, injurious to the individual and to society. In any school the best scholars will be found to be those who pay something. The non-payers will be found oftenest without books, slate, and paper, will be found oftenest absent, oftenest late in arrival, and oftenest idle and mischievous.

People may contend for this system or for that, whatever they think best, most effective, and freest from faults; but non-payment of school-fees would, in my mind, first degrade, and at last destroy the usefulness of them all.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

I would then, if I could, insist on payment of school-fees by every pupil; and if I succeeded, I would then be in a condition, and have the inclination, to ask increased salaries from the State. If both were done, there would be no want of talented men and women, as there is now, especially of the men, to seek employment in our schools; and then "schoolmaster" would not be a synonyme for "poor struggler," suggestive of poverty and lowliness.

Non-training is injurious; I hope it will soon be remedied in some satisfactory manner; but all the training that ever was or will be thought of, or given, would not make good schoolmasters of crowds now in that profession, or of the crowds that will succeed them, unless a prospect of remuneration be held out sufficient to enlist talent in the service, in the profession of schoolmaster. This appears to me so obvious as to need no discussion, and the only wonder is that it is so long without being acted on.

With hardly an exception the teachers, male and female, are models of good conduct, and for this they are greatly respected, in spite of their lowly position.

If education is not far advanced, it is, at any rate, within reach of every child of sufficient age in this whole district, except in a few, very few localities, where I expect to have it available in the course of this year.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—In the course of my observations I have been obliged to advert to not a few faults in the schools of this district; yet I can assert, with a clear conscience, that they are fully as well-conducted and as useful as they could be expected to be upon a candid estimate of their circumstances and means, and of the opportunities of acquiring knowledge and skill which their teachers enjoy. The efficiency of schools is, to a great extent, a question of money, and, if I can form a reasonably accurate judgment from the accounts which eminent educationists have given of the condition of elementary schools in other countries, and from some personal observation outside Ireland, I do not fear to say that in the schools of this district at least as much instruction is given for the same money as in an equal number of schools in any part of the world.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—I regret to say that the prospects of the teachers appear to be most mournful. To those already in the service (of any standing) the decrease in the population, the poverty of the cottier class, the decrease in the small-farmer class, the want of due independence in the demand for school-fees, the indiscriminate admittance of "free pupils" by managers, and the almost total absence of sympathy by landlords and the larger farmer and shop-keeping class, hold out no hope of amelioration without active State legislation, and a compulsory school rate.

During the past year the rate of provisions has proved a source of great privation to teachers (especially to those with families). This, of course, would apply to all civil servants, but teachers are not civil servants, because local sources are supposed to cater to their wants. This is a myth, and it ought not to be, because those who benefit directly or indirectly by their exertions, ought to pay for their support.

This leads me to compulsory education, viz., a rate to be levied upon all who have property, and who are materially interested in the increased intelligence and prosperity of the Irish people.

Many years ago, I advocated a local educational rate, based on the educational grant, and a proportional local educational scale, based upon the present Poor-law area, such rate to be levied under and paid under the present Poor-law valuation, and each school to be paid under each Poor-law Union, according to a uniform scale, proportionate to the salary payable by the National Board.

Under this plan, *no extra official staff would be required.*

The rates and disbursements would be carried out as at present, and the amount would be duly fixed by the Government, subject to objection by Guardians cognizant of the circumstances of each school and locality.

I would advocate an increase of all salaries of teachers from third class up.

Few teachers, who are applicants, who show qualification on examination, under third class ever arrive at that class. Whereas, those who have been duly prepared, never fail to get third class at first examination. This has been the case for years, in my experience.

II. The general conduct of the teachers has given me great satisfaction during the past year. With two exceptions, I have found them loyal, obedient, and faithful servants. Under circumstances of privation, I have found them patient and uncomplaining.

Few, except those trained as monitors, look for schools; and even these under great discouragement under the penal disabilities dispensed by the Roman Catholic Clergy.

III. Management continues, as heretofore, co-operative, but not interfering.

IV. The gentry and influential laity talk a deal, but do not seem to care for, or understand, the work going on, or proposed to be carried out.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Stapleton.—As I am only eight months in charge of this district, it would be rather difficult for me at present to say whether the teachers are improving as instructors, but I can safely say, that the teachers, as a body, display great zeal for the promotion of education, and I have found them generally anxious to carry out any suggestions I felt called upon to give them.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

There are some of the teachers in this district, who are very comfortable for their position in life, and consequently tolerably content with their situation. The majority of the teachers, however, are dissatisfied with their salaries. They receive little or nothing from the children, whose parents are either too poor to pay for their education, or think that they are not called upon to do so, as the teacher is paid by the Board.

The social standing of the teachers is respectable, all of them endeavour with a praiseworthy pride to keep up a position equal, if not superior, to that of a small farmer, and in many cases their means are scarcely sufficient to enable them to do this.

The moral tone of the schools is very good. In all, in this district, religious instruction is given regularly on every day of combined instruction, and in 70 per cent. of them on Saturday for two hours. The best test I have for this, is the conduct of the children when under examination, and from this I can form a fair opinion; in the first place, prompting is almost wholly eradicated from the schools; and secondly, when I have occasionally discovered a prompt by similarity of error, I was invariably told the truth by the children on making inquiry.

The management of the schools in this district is exclusively individual. Twenty-one of the managers are clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, one is a clergyman of the Established Church, and the remainder, four in number, are laymen.

All the managers, with a few exceptions, take a lively interest in the promotion of education, and the welfare of their schools and teachers, frequently visiting to examine the children, to read over the reports, and to enforce the attendance.

The chief impediment to the advance of education in this district is the difficulty of getting the teachers trained. The young teacher, without training, can scarcely be expected to be a good school conductor, especially if he was educated at one indifferently conducted, which is a matter of frequent occurrence in some parishes in which there are no good schools, and whose managers under a mistaken view of the old saying:—"Charity begins at home," are unwilling to appoint a teacher who comes from a different parish.

Another matter which greatly impedes the labours of some of the teachers in this district, is the great irregularity of the attendance, the average attendance in some schools being only 35 per cent. of the average on rolls. This is a deficiency resulting partly from the apathy and ignorance of the parents. In making this statement, I do so with reservation; the parents frequently exhibit a praiseworthy anxiety to have their children educated, and the children themselves manifest an equal share of anxiety; as I have frequently seen them trudging through mire and rain a distance of three or four miles to attend school.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—I have nothing to add to the statements I made under this head last year, as the state and prospects of education, as far as I can see, are pretty much the same now as they were then, though, of course, somewhat improved.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—I do not think that the past year has been one of progress, as compared with former years, in the National schools of this district. This may be attributed, in some measure, to the unprecedentedly irregular attendance of the pupils up to the month of April, owing to the extreme severity of the weather, and to the prevalence of scarlatina at a later period. In the spring, also, emigration, to a considerable extent, took place from different parts of the district, and amongst the emigrants were many of the senior pupils of the schools.

The apprehension of a change for the worse in the mode of paying their salaries has unsettled some of the most skilful teachers, and disposed the younger men to turn their attention to appointments in the Excise and other departments of the Civil Service. Five trained and five untrained teachers connected with this district, left the Board's service during the year. With regard to six of the ten teachers referred to, more liberal remuneration from their schools would likely have induced them to remain. The newly appointed teachers were inferior to those of previous years. The want, on the part of candidates, of preliminary training for the office of teacher is becoming more strongly felt every day. Managers find it exceedingly difficult to meet with suitable male teachers for vacant schools.

It is to be hoped in the interests of the schools, that some arrangement of a satisfactory nature may, ere long, be arrived at on the following points, which are of urgent importance:—(*a*) Preparatory training for the office of teacher; (*b*) the adoption of a more liberal scale of remuneration to the teachers, whether based upon 'payment by results' in connexion with literary classification or otherwise; and (*c*) extended provision for pensions to teachers unable by age or infirmity to discharge their school duties efficiently.

The conduct of the teachers of this district, as a body, has been most exemplary during the year. No complaint whatever, has been made against them. They continue to be much esteemed in their respective localities.

The moral tone of the schools is highly satisfactory.

No change has taken place in the management since last report. It is, I believe, more effective than in the majority of the districts.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. O'Driscoll.—No report on these points.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—With the few exceptions already referred to, the conduct of the teachers, as a body, continues to be all that can be desired. A large num-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

ber of them are energetic, intelligent, and skilful school-keepers; and the younger members—especially those who have been trained as paid monitors—are steadily improving in method and in the general knowledge of their profession, which, as a rule, they have chosen as the business of their lives. With the order and discipline of their schools, and the state of their school accounts, I have rarely had occasion to find any serious fault. In many cases I have found it necessary to sketch more suitable time-tables and to suggest improvements in the organization. In such cases, the teachers have invariably adopted my suggestions and cheerfully carried them out. That higher results are not attended arises from no want of diligence or zeal on the part of the teachers, but rather from the short time usually spent at school, and from the irregular and fluctuating nature of the attendance. I am sorry to say that the teachers are far from satisfied with their remuneration. No class in the community perform their duties more conscientiously; yet, notwithstanding the importance of their office, and the strict watch upon all their movements, many of them are worse paid than unskilled labourers. How, under such circumstances, can they maintain a social standing suited to their calling? Many of them, who rank no higher than third class, can without any great difficulty pass the examination for Excise officers, or for clerkships in the Post Office and the Customs, in which the duties are lighter and the emoluments very much greater. If popular education be a matter of such vital importance, and so necessary to the stability and prosperity of the State as is generally supposed, surely the rank and well-being of the educated should receive more consideration—should at least be equal in all respects to that of the officers of those departments to which I have referred. The prospect of a superannuation salary would do much to reconcile the teachers as a body to their office, to which they are already attached.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—I perceive a steady improvement in the teachers of the district, as regards the manner in which the school business generally is conducted; the greatest advance being made by the female teachers. All seem sincerely devoted to their occupation, though not entirely content with the rewards secured by their labour. Their social standing is generally determined less by the honourable nature of their occupation than by the amount of their yearly earnings, in most cases too insignificant to be acknowledged as a requital of their service. Apart from their professional worth, which is unquestioned, there is no more exemplary class in the community; there are no better citizens or subjects than the National teachers of this country.

The management of the schools is altogether in the hands of individuals. There are no acting committees. Most of the schools are self-acting, the only aid derived from the management being that of conducting the correspondence with the Education Office. To this condition of affairs there are, fortunately, many creditable exceptions, where the supervision is interested and paternal, the teachers encouraged and protected, and the schools efficient and flourishing.

There are no impediments to the extension or the improvement of National education in this district deserving of notice. The county is studded with schools, and the peasantry fully alive to their worth.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. Mahony.—Having been less than half a year connected with this district at the close of the year, I cannot fully rely upon the accuracy of my knowledge in some cases, which a little further inquiry would supply if time could be spared me, respecting the teachers, their worth, their circumstances, their conduct, and the moral influence of their schools. I have no reason to think otherwise than that they are blameless in their lives and faithful to their trust.

The management of the schools, as regards the individuals, is unexceptionable. It includes members of the peerage and baronetage, gentlemen of property, and Established Church and Roman Catholic clergymen. In some cases the management is merely formal and nominal. In the majority of cases it is practical, and eminently so very often.

As regards the impediments to the extension and improvement of National education, there is one—of the effects of which many have exaggerated notions—that is, hostility to the distinctive and fundamental principles of National education, which is practically almost imperceptible here. Those who are opposed or unfriendly to National education may be resolved into two categories:—(1) Some—Roman Catholics—who seek exclusively denominational schools, with unrestricted freedom in the teaching and observances of religion. (2) Some—chiefly clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland—who insist upon the reading of the Scriptures by all in common, and at capricious times. The result of the former principle, so far as it affects this district, is that Christian Brothers' schools have been established at Youghal and Dungarvan; that another will probably be established at Lismore; and that the convent schools at Dungarvan and Lismore, and the workhouse school at Dungarvan have been disconnected with the Board of National education. Between them all these schools probably have an average daily attendance of about 650, and are educating upwards of 800. If they were so situated as to be in immediate proximity to National schools, the competition which must ensue would be a gain more than sufficient to counterbalance the subtraction of a large number. But they happen to be in large towns; and so far as regards National education their only result is that they

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

teach so many who would otherwise be taught in National schools. The results of the latter principle are practically insignificant. All the Church Education schools in this district put together have only 372 on their rolls and only 272 in average attendance; and if these were emptied into the National schools of the district to-morrow they would increase the attendance in them only by a very small fraction.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 49, Waterford; Mr. O'Connell.—I. Being in charge of this district only since May, 1867, I am unable to form any decided opinion on this point.

II. Discipline, order, obedience, and good habits are attended to in nearly every school in the district.

III. The managers of the schools are either Roman Catholic clergymen or very respectable lay gentlemen. There are no school committees.

Except in few instances very little superintendence is exercised over the schools. Perhaps an occasional visit from the manager or his curate.

IV. The chief impediments to the improvement of the system are the want of interest in the schools on the part of managers, their indifference as to the regular attendance of the pupils, and the obstinate objection to the training of principal and assistant teachers.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. FitzGerald.—I. *The Teachers.*—My official acquaintance with this district only extends over a period of eight months, I am, therefore, not in a position to speak with regard to the improvement or otherwise of the teachers as instructors of youth and school-keepers.

They appear to be contented with their profession, but not devoted to it; any of them who have had a fair opportunity of leaving the service have done so.

They are, upon the whole, a respectable and well-conducted class.

II. The moral tone of the schools is entirely satisfactory, but an improvement is required in the habits and manners of the pupils. Some display wonderful energy in spitting about the school-room floor, without correction, and often with the example of the schoolmaster; upon the roads and in the town streets the conduct of both boys and girls is in some localities very rude and disorderly.

III. The management of the schools is generally in the hands of individuals, and those are, with few exceptions, Roman Catholic Clergymen.

The character of the management is, for the most part of a superficial nature, and is generally confined to a simple visit; but I am happy to add that there are some managers who take considerable interest in their schools.

I am indebted to the managers of this district for both consideration and courtesy in my official relations with them, and several have cheerfully carried out suggestions which I have thought proper to offer for the improvement of their schools.

IV. One of the chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district, I consider to be that the landed proprietors take little or no interest in the education of the people on their estates, and fail to endow the schools in a suitable manner, hence the class of teachers is generally low, as no highly-qualified person will be found to accept the post of teacher in a school unsupported by local endowments, and in which the school fees amount to a very trifling sum in the year.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The classification of the teachers of this district, after excluding all junior assistants, and giving full credit for the promotions recommended during the past year, but not yet officially sanctioned, would stand as follows:—10 per cent. in first class; 25 per cent. in second class; 45 per cent. in third class; 20 per cent. in probationers.

If the teaching power of any section of the staff could be supposed to be in direct proportion to its rank, the picture such a classification would, *per se*, present, could not fail to be regarded as a gloomy one. Fortunately, however, a considerable number of the higher division of third class teachers are found in every district to be among the most effective instructors of our rural population.

This consolatory fact is due, to a certain extent, to a more than ordinary degree of devotion in their case to the business of teaching as the chosen profession of their lives. The quiet, orderly, responsible, respectable, and yet not very laborious nature of their duties suits well their humble and unambitious views. They feel their inability to qualify in point of literary acquirements for any higher grade, and are aware that such incomplete education would tend to exclude them from any available offices of more tempting prospects, and hence they pursue the even tenor of their course, if not with marked zeal and ability, still with comparative contentment, steady diligence, and considerable local appreciation.

With the exception of one solitary case of tippling habits, I am not cognizant of the least irregularity of conduct on the part of any member of the staff, numerous as it is; and I believe that their behaviour in every relation of life, political, social, and domestic, has been extremely and even characteristically exemplary.

They are very sensible of the extent of their obligation to the Board for four-fifths of their average salaries, and have little hope of any appreciable supplementing of Government aid from local sources; and I do not know of any better measure with a view to the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

improvement of National education, than some further recognition on the part of the State of their loyalty and good services in the shape of an addition to their direct salaries. I would respectfully suggest the following scheme for the salaries of principal teachers, and which, after mature reflection, I am satisfied would prove very acceptable and extremely beneficial, and this without necessitating a very great increase of the public grant:—

		Males.	Females.
		£	£
First Class,	First Division,	55	44
	Second „	48	36
Second Class,	First Division,	42	34
	Second „	36	30
Third Class,	First Division,	32	26
	Second „	20	18
Probationers,		15	14

In this scheme it will be noticed, *in limine*, that I have dropped out the third division of first class as useless, or even worse. Teachers of that rank should take the status of second class with an addition of £4 to their previous salary. It will be noticed, also, that only £3 and £2 are added to the maximum salaries of the respective sexes. That there is hardly any need of stimulus in that direction is evident from the very limited number of even candidates for first class. It will be noticed, also, that the probationers' salaries remain intact. Indeed in their case the Board's aid should only be regarded as "Subsistence money," or part salary on account; as in case of classification being attained (as it should be) at their first public examination, they are paid the full back salary of the grade attained, from the day of their entering on office. Should they fail, however, on such occasion, the present allowance would be quite adequate to their merits, or rather demerits. It will be noticed, also, that I have added only £2 to the salaries attached to the lowest grade of classed teachers, in which no one deserving to remain on the permanent staff should be found stationary, and that I have reserved the grand prize for the extremely valuable "first of third teachers." They constitute nearly one-third of the entire corps, and considerably above that if, as should be the case, probationary teachers, like junior assistants, were excluded from the sum total or full strength.

As in the case of the I^3 teachers, those of II^1 and II^2 should each descend one grade, the value of such step back still being in each case £4 (for males), or undergo a public examination at the usual time (Easter) for retention, in the revised scheme, of the status corresponding in rank to their former classification. Such examination, even if accepted, or rather claimed, in all cases (which is far from likely), would add only—and this for but one year—20 males and 12 females to the number to be examined in each district. The total additional cost to the State would be about £15,000 to £20,000 at the very outside; while a more feasible and desirable way, and more opportune time for stimulating the entire teaching staff to extra energy, effort, and contentedness, with, of course, commensurate advantage to the education of the country at large, I for my part have failed to discover.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—I. The teachers are making good progress in their knowledge of school-keeping, as well as in the proper methods of conveying instruction to their pupils. The subject has lately been made one of the essential branches in the examination of teachers, in order to obtain classification or promotion; so that teachers will find it their interest to study the matter with greater attention than formerly. The two excellent works which have been lately added to the Board's list of school-books —Mr. Robinson's Manual of Method, &c., and Mr. Joyce's work on School Organization, will supply a want which has been for a long time felt by the teachers. I find, in general, the teachers devoted to the duties of their position, and exhibit no desire to seek for any other means of living. Their social standing and mode of life are quite equal, if not beyond, the position of the ranks from which the teaching staff is drawn. In too many instances their dwellings are of a very inferior description, and in the case of assistant-teachers especially, several have to travel long distances to and from their schools morning and evening.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—The moral tone of the schools is very satisfactory. The children are orderly and well-conducted, and sound moral principles are constantly and carefully inculcated. Religious instruction is systematically given in every school in the district by the teachers, and with such an amount of success as to meet with the fullest approval of the parents and clergymen.

III. *Management.*—The management of the schools is entirely in the hands of individuals, who are chiefly Catholic clergymen. It is much to be regretted that the managers, in general, take but little interest in the working of their schools, and very seldom visit them for the purpose of checking the progress of the pupils, or the attention of the teachers to their duties. Their action as managers is entirely confined to appointing and dismissing the teachers, and signing official documents.

IV. *Impediments.*—The principal impediment to the improvement of National education in the district arises from the refusal of the managers to admit their teachers to enter the training establishment. A great number of the teachers are in consequence untrained, and possessed of very little skill in imparting instruction.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

Another very serious obstacle to the improvement of the system arises from the appointment, often from local interest or other motives, of unqualified persons as assistants, and sometimes even as principal teachers. It is true these persons must be examined and pronounced competent by the Inspector before salary can be obtained for them, but then the programme for probationers is so very low, that almost any pupil in third or fourth class would find scarcely any difficulty in passing it. The result is that persons of very meagre attainments are appointed as teachers in our schools, who, after occupying their position for nine or twelve months, and doing very little good during that time, are dismissed for incompetency when they attend the annual examination.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. O'Hara.—I. *The Teachers.*—So far as I can judge from my limited knowledge of the district, the teachers are assiduous, and honestly devoted to the performance of their duties. Most of them appear to have adopted teaching as a profession; and many of them have realized a decent competence by it. Their social position varies in proportion to their wealth. As a body, they are sober and exemplary. They complain generally of the inadequacy of their income to support them as becomes their position; and from this cause, the supply of qualified male candidates for the teaching profession is yearly becoming smaller; but the supply of qualified female candidates is much in excess of the demand for their services.

II. *The Moral Tone of the Schools.*—Religious instruction is imparted daily in all the schools of the district; and, so far as I am aware, the conduct of both teachers and pupils is all that can be desired.

III. *Management.*—There has been no change during the year in the character of the management. The five new schools established during the year are all under the management of the Roman Catholic pastors of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

IV. So far as the sentiments of the mass of the people of all denominations are concerned, I am not aware that there is any impediment to the acceptance and extension of National education. The clergy of the Roman Catholic and of the Established Churches would, I believe, prefer denominational schools; but where both National and denominational schools co-exist side by side, as in this town, no amount of persuasion has been sufficient to induce the people of any denomination to prefer the latter to the former. On the contrary, it has required a resort to the exercise of the severest church censures to drive the people into the denominational schools.

The objection on the part of some of the Roman Catholic clergy to the training of their teachers, and to the employing of those trained in model schools, tends to diminish the efficiency of the teachers as a body, by excluding the most competent of them from employment; but this is an impediment not peculiar to this district; and the remedy for it is a matter for the consideration of the statesman rather than of the Inspector of schools. The present inadequate scale of remuneration to teachers, is another impediment which can be removed only by governmental action. It is scarcely necessary to observe that in any employment where the wages are exceptionally low, the workmen must be inferior, and the work badly done. The local support to schools, though not so low in this district as in many others, is still much less than might be expected, considering the circumstances of the majority of the parents. I hope the time is not distant when an educational rate will be levied, providing adequate local support for schools. The adoption of the English system of paying for results is another measure which I believe to be very much required. Under the present system of paying teachers mainly for their qualifications, instead of for the work done by them, it frequently happens that the inefficient teacher is more highly remunerated than the efficient one. My note-books furnish me with many remarkable instances of this. But as it is necessary, in thus comparing schools, to have some unvarying standard of comparison, I shall state here the standard which I have adopted, and the grounds on which I have adopted it. I assume the case of a school in its normal working condition; all the classes being examined in accordance with the school programme, and the proficiency accurately noted, if after the lapse of a year a similar examination be made, and that the proficiency of each class respectively be of the same character as at the beginning of the year, it is obvious that the progress made during that period will be measured by the number of promotions from class to class. If, for instance, under the conditions assumed, there were ten promotions from first class to second, and ten promotions from second class to third during the year, then these twenty promotions, or the teaching which justified them, would constitute and be the measure of the effective services of the teacher; and his salary divided by the number of these promotions would give the average cost of each promotion, or the price at which the unit of educational progress would be purchased in his school. If, the other conditions remaining the same, the proficiency of each class were better at the end of the year than at the beginning or *vice versa*, then the progress during the year would, in the former case, be greater, and in the latter less, than that indicated by the number of promotions. From these obvious considerations, it follows that the relative efficiency of National schools may be fairly judged of by ascertaining and comparing the average cost of promotions in each of them; and this is, accordingly, the criterion by which I have mainly been guided in making such judgments. I do not mean, of course, to imply that all promotions are, *per se*, of equal value, irrespective of the class to which the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

promotion is made, or to deny that there are cultural influences with which some teachers should be credited and which cannot be measured by such a test. All I claim for this test is that by means of it a fair approximate estimate may be made of the comparative cost of instruction in different National schools. Now, in the better class of schools I find that the average cost to the Board of each promotion is about £1 5*s.*, while in the inferior schools this cost is about £2, and in some very bad schools it exceeds £4. These facts prove indisputably that the present mode of paying teachers in this country is neither equitable nor economic.

The *curriculum* of instruction in the schools, is another matter which, I believe, deserves reconsideration; and as my views on this point were pretty fully communicated to the present superintendent of the Board's agricultural department, Mr. Baldwin, in July, 1861, that is, previously to my appointment as Inspector, I shall quote here the portions of that letter (since returned to me by Mr. Baldwin) which I believe to be still pertinent:—

"The subjects on which you ask my opinion are, first, the influence of industrial training on the mind: and second, the practicability of combining agricultural with literary instruction in common schools. And as the latter is the subject on which, I should hope, there is the less difference between your views and mine, I shall commence with it.

"I may premise here, that I consider the primary aim of education should be to discipline the mental powers generally, to give men quickness and accuracy of comprehension, to enable them to understand the adaptation of means to ends, in a word, to render them intelligent. It is for the interest of the State that the citizens should be intelligent, in order that they may be orderly and industrious; and it is for the interest of the individual to be intelligent, first, for the pleasure which the consciousness of intelligence affords; and second, for the power over men and over external nature which the possession of it confers. I merely state these propositions without arguing them, assuming that they will be at once admitted. And I believe it will be further admitted, that when there is a choice between different kinds of knowledge, the preference should be given to that which comes home more immediately to men's business and bosoms, to that which is in more immediate relation with the practical duties of life. Now, in these latter respects, I hold that a great deal of the teaching in the common schools of this country is defective, and therefore objectionable. What, for instance, has an acquaintance with the intricacies of grammar, (even supposing such knowledge to be at all obtainable during the limited school-life of the children), to do with the practical duties in life of the peasant farmer? Would it make him either a better farmer or a better citizen to know all the nice distinctions with which our school grammars abound? The same might be said of a great deal of what is taught under the name of geography. It is, no doubt, interesting and, under some circumstances, useful to know much about latitudes and longitudes, the heights of foreign mountains, and the lengths of foreign rivers; and I by no means deprecate the teaching of such subjects to pupils who desire this kind of knowledge, and who can remain long enough at school to get an intelligent comprehension of it. But it is, I believe, an indisputable fact, that the school life of the vast majority of children is so limited as to render their attainment of this kind of knowledge impossible. I maintain, therefore, that the time which is now spent (I might say lost) in our primary schools in teaching grammar, geography, derivations, and other such recondite subjects, might be much more profitably devoted to the imparting of a knowledge of 'common things.'

"And here the question arises—what are the 'common things' which I would substitute the teaching of for that of grammar, derivations, &c.? The answer is obvious. 'Common things' must be understood in reference to the habits and pursuits of the persons under whose cognizance they fall. And in this country, where the great mass of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, almost all the phenomena of daily life are more or less connected with agriculture. If the foregoing views be correct, every rural school in this country ought to be, to some extent, an agricultural school. I do not mean by this that the actual business of farming should become a regular branch of school instruction; but merely that the facts and phenomena which are of daily occurrence on the farm and in the homestead, should be rationally and intelligibly explained in the school-room. In this way, I conceive, all the more essential and important principles of agriculture might be taught without the aid of schools farms; and, what is of more consequence, the pupils would be thus habituated to trace the relations between causes and their effects, between operations and the reasons for performing them; so that, apart from the positive value of the information which might thus be communicated, the habit of mind which such a training must engender, would, in itself, be a most desirable result. Nothing can be more pedantic and unphilosophical than that system of education which sends children to the antipodes for their facts and to the planets for their phenomena, when both are daily to be found at their own doors in abundance, awaiting explanation. And as to cultural influence, I presume it cannot be urged that an acquaintance with the conventional rules of grammar is as effective as an acquaintance with the laws of nature, or with the art of appreciating them.

"Considered, then, solely with a view to the primary object of education, and without any regard whatever to the interests of agriculture, the system of instruction which is here advocated seems to me to have a decided superiority over that which prevails in this country at the present time. But when the bearing of this system of instruction on the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

public interest is considered, its superiority is still more striking. It is admitted that the practice of agriculture is in a backward state in Ireland. Why is it so? Not from ignorance of the manual or merely mechanical operations of agriculture (I would not entertain the suggestion of want of industry), but rather from ignorance of the principles by which our practice should be guided—not because we are unskilled as labourers, but because we are unskilled as agriculturists. And, as in all other cases, so in this, the nature of the remedy should be determined by that of the evil. Briefly then, what I would propose is this:—That reading, writing, arithmetic, and a knowledge of common things, as defined above, should constitute the staple of the teaching in the elementary schools of this country; that other branches, such as grammar, derivation of words, &c., should be taught only to such children as specially desire to learn them, not as now, to all, whether they wish it or not, who have made a certain progress; and, finally, that teachers should be selected and trained primarily with a view to their fitness for teaching the foregoing subjects; any higher qualifications which they might possess to be duly appreciated, of course, in their classification.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

"As regards your first topic, the influence of industrial training on the mind, I shall endeavour to be brief; for I fear that my opinions on it do not at all harmonize with yours.

"The subject of industrial training may be considered under three heads, 1st, as a means of mental culture, 2nd, with reference to its bearing on the interests of the individual, and 3rd, as it affects the interests of the community of which the individual is a member. I shall consider these in order. And with respect to the first, I confess I am not among those who consider industrial training as one of the best 'gymnastics of the mind.' The great claim advanced for it by its strongest advocates is that it teaches us how to do as well as to know; but as both the doing and knowing are necessarily special and limited, there cannot be much cultural influence attributed to them; for culture is general while industry is special, and though both may often be advantageously associated, it does not follow that the interests of either are best promoted by this association. The workshop is, I believe, the *beau ideal* of an industrial school, and the apprenticeship system the best system of industrial training—the best, that is, as regards the end in view; but I think it cannot be claimed for this system that it tends to the diffusion of general intelligence through the community.

"With regard to the second head, namely, the bearing of industrial training on the interests of the individual, there is little ground for diversity of opinion. Whatever renders a man an more efficient as a labourer renders his labour, so far, more valuable, and benefits him, therefore, to that extent. If he himself pay the cost of his industrial training it is a fair investment, and no one is a loser by what he gains; but if the cost be paid by the State, then the taxpayers lose in order that the individual trained at their expense may gain; and if the funds thus contributed by the State be injudiciously expended, if the industrial training cost more to the State than it would have cost the individual, then the taxpayers lose a larger amount in order that the individual may gain a smaller.

"This brings me to the third aspect of the question, namely, the bearing of industrial training on the interests of the community. If such training result in the increase and diffusion of industrial knowledge, it will obviously be for the public benefit; but if, on the other hand, the effect be merely to divert industrial energy from its natural channels, then—assuming the training to be at the expense of the State—the community sustains a double injury, first, in having a portion of its industry diverted from the natural (or most productive) channel into a less productive one; and second, in the cost of effecting this diversion."

The general use in National schools of the excellent Agricultural Class Book recently prepared under authorization of the Board, by Mr. Baldwin will, I believe, be very beneficial; but in order that it may fully answer the end for which it was designed, there is another condition which is as essential as the general use of the book in the schools; and that condition is that the Board's Inspectors and teachers should thoroughly understand the book, and cordially endeavour to popularize it. Should this condition not be fulfilled the mere reading of the book occasionally in the schools cannot do much in diffusing an intelligent knowledge of the principles of agriculture among the pupils. And as I am aware that there are many teachers who regard agriculture as a subject beneath their consideration, I would beg to suggest that a minute acquaintance with the contents of the Agricultural Class Book, and the other agricultural works issued by the Board, be prescribed as indispensable for all teachers who henceforth offer themselves for either classification or promotion. For a similar reason, I consider that all Inspectors appointed in future should receive a short agricultural training at the Glasnevin Model Farm, and that any of the present Inspectors who might desire such a training should be permitted to avail themselves of it.

I beg, in conclusion, to submit a few remarks, suggested mainly by my experience in this district, as to the mode of rendering the inspection of schools more efficient. I find that during the last two inspection terms, I was occupied on the average within three minutes of five hours, each inspection day, in the actual work of inspection, and that, on the average, about nine hours generally elapsed between my leaving home on duty in the morning, and my returning in the evening. In addition to this, the writing of each day's reports occupied about an hour and a half, not including the time given frequently to

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

official correspondence. So that, on the whole, I am quite certain, that very nearly the half of each twenty-four hours of my time was occupied with public duty. I admit that I might have got through my inspection-work in less time; but I am satisfied that in that case the work would have been less efficiently done. My experience is, that one good thorough searching inspection is more effective than two hurried ones; and I therefore believe that with less labour to the Inspector, and less expense in travelling, two full inspections in the year might be made more useful than the three inspections which are annually made under the present arrangement.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. Lane.—The state of education in this district as regards school-houses and school accommodation, is not satisfactory; but its prospects are very encouraging; there still exist many unsuitable school-houses, badly furnished and fitted up, in which it is very difficult to train children to habits of order and discipline; yet, laudable exertions are being made by managers to supply the want. Much has been done within the year towards the improvement of existing schools; grants for the building of school-houses, vested in local trustees have been procured; and many such applications are in contemplation.

The Teachers.—The teachers are a correct body, of good character, improving in the conduct of their schools, and attentive to their duties generally; but some few of the male teachers have not a due estimate of order, discipline, and cleanliness; or of punctuality and importance of time, as regards early attendance on the part of their pupils.

They seem devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives; but feel that, between the Board and the public, they are not adequately remunerated for their services.

The teachers of this district, as a body, are poor, their social status fully relative to their means, their modes of living provident, and their services duly estimated.

Moral Tone of Schools.—The moral tone of schools is decidedly good; due attention is paid to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and good habits; and satisfactory results are everywhere observable throughout the district.

Management.—The local management of schools in this district is altogether in the hands of individuals, nearly all of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen; the management is efficient, but the supervision exercised over the schools is not stringent enough in some cases.

Chief impediments, &c.—Want of adequate salaries for the enlistment of suitable and competent teachers; want of sufficient and suitable school-houses in many parts of the district; want of local support on the part of land proprietors; and of full concurrence in the principles of the system on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong. I. *Teachers and Schools.*—The education given in a large majority of the schools of this district is on the whole fairly satisfactory, and the teachers, save in a few instances, are painstaking in the discharge of their duties. There is no question that they are becoming more practical and expert in method of teaching. The introduction of Robinson's and Joyce's Manuals (now on the Board's list) has already done much good, and I have no doubt they will hereafter materially assist the Inspector in improving the schools, especially those under young untrained teachers. There is not much dissatisfaction among the teachers as far as I can judge. However, I think that many of the young male teachers who are not likely to rise in their classification would willingly resign their appointments if they had a fair prospect of improving their condition in other employments. I need scarcely say that these young people are grievously disheartened by the opposition of the managers with regard to "training." This restriction presses so hard on them that many apply to me to recommend them by a special letter as deserving candidates for training, even where the managers threaten to appoint a new teacher to their schools. Now at the risk of being considered presumptuous, I can respectfully remark that it is to be regretted that the Commissioners did not adopt stringent measures with regard to the training of all their teachers by withdrawal of grants or depression of classification. Perhaps it may be rather late to revert to such measures, but the evil arising therefrom requires to be counteracted in another way, to which I shall hereafter refer.

II. *Social position of teachers, &c.*—The social position of the male teachers is on the whole good—much beyond what their very limited means would imply; their dwellings are all of an humble character, not to be distinguished from those of the small farmer. In this district they are as a body well conducted, peaceable, and, I am convinced, loyal members of the community. They also understand that the Commissioners have from time to time, through the indulgence of the Government, elevated their condition by an advance in salary and other gratuities; and if the *local* aid had at all kept pace their position would now have been one of comparative comfort and respectability. Their influence over the minds of the rising generation is unquestionably vast, and it is a matter of the utmost national importance that their claims should be duly considered.

III. *Local aid.*—The amount of interest taken in the welfare of our primary schools by the local gentry and others is, I regret to say, small indeed. With one or two exceptions all local support is confined to school-fees, which seldom amount to even one-third of the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Government grant, or something to about a fourth of the entire emoluments of the teachers. However, I must make some honourable exceptions in case of the "Mining Company of Ireland," who patronize the schools in the neighbourhood of Kanturk; also Sir George and Lady Colthurst, Ballyvourney; Mrs. Bayley (sister to Sir George), Ardrum; Mrs. Leader, Rosnalee. These frequently visit the schools on their properties, and occasionally give premiums on the examination of the Inspector. I advert with pleasure to the liberality of some of our landed proprietors in granting sites for new schools during the year, namely, Lord Cork, Richard Longfield, Esq., Mallow; Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Dublin; Alexander M'Carthy, Esq., Cork; Captain Fegan, Cork.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

IV. *Moral tone of the Schools.*—The moral tone of the schools I believe to be good. The pupils are orderly and tidy in their dress, and respectful in the general demeanour. During my examinations, which are often very trying to their patience, they exhibit much good humour, and are less addicted to "copying and prompting" than heretofore. I never hear of any sectarian animosity in case of those of different denominations, and the schools are "mixed" in this respect in proportion to the different sects in their vicinity. The reading of the "general lesson" is customary; and religious instruction is imparted after the cessation of ordinary school business. Strange to say, that even the convent female school in this district is attended by some of the Protestant female children, and I hear of no interference with the religious tenets of these young people.

V. *Management.*—There is no change in the management of the schools. They are frequently visited by the managers, who are all clergymen. They seldom I believe examine the classes; however, there are exceptions. My impression on this point is, they are convinced that the ordinary literary instruction is efficiently superintended by the Board's officers.

VI. *Impediments and Improvements, &c.*—1. The greatest impediments to the general success of the schools as regards their progress in literary proficiency may be directly traced to "irregularity of attendance" on the part of the pupils. This circumstance, which constitutes a barrier to the success of popular education in all countries where attendence is not compulsory, has already engrossed much public attention, especially in England; and I trust that some comprehensive measures will be adopted so as to secure for every child of the empire the blessings of a sound elementary education. The extension of the Factory Act to those engaged in agricultural pursuits would do much good in this country; and I am strongly of opinion would not meet much opposition. If, as has been amply demonstrated, ignorance and crime be, as a general rule, inseparably connected, surely it becomes a matter of serious consideration that any subject of these realms should be allowed to grow up as a mere pest of society.

2. *Unqualified Teachers*, caused by inadequate support from the Commissioners and local parties. I believe there is little or no increase in the local support of our schools here, our teachers are poorly paid by all parties. I grant that the Government has done a good deal, but the managers and people have done very little. There is no question that our supply of male teachers becomes every day sensibly diminished; and I am quite at a loss to know how well-qualified young persons can be secured for the future. I grant that the district model schools could supply a large number; but, unfortunately for the cause of education, the Roman Catholic clergymen do not look on these valuable institutions as the best nurseries. Out of eleven new teachers appointed to schools during the year there was not a single pupil-teacher. The chief source to which we must look for the future is the monitorial staff; but even candidates from this class are not preferred, though they are unquestionably superior. Local claims often outweigh, in the eyes of too many managers, all literary worth. Now, how can this state of things, not very desirable as all unbiassed persons must admit, be remedied? I answer, first, by raising at once the standard of qualification for all probationery teachers. The programme for paid monitors of the third and fourth years might be taken as a basis; second, by making a rule that no unclassed teacher shall be appointed as principal, except paid monitors who have arrived at their third or fourth year with fair distinction, as shown by their periodical examinations. The new rule by which all paid monitors, on the expiration of their term of service, are entitled to classification after an examination before a Board of Inspectors is a good one; but even this will not enable them to obtain schools so long as managers are disposed to prefer local claims. My suggestion would, I think, meet the case at once, and I feel persuaded would encounter but little real opposition from the managers; on the contrary, I think that many of these gentlemen would be glad of the change, as it would relieve them of much unpleasant responsibility in the selection of teachers. As it is, I often hold competitive examinations for managers in order to enable them to escape odium with the parents of the candidates with whom their interests are so closely allied. The young teachers are the most dissatisfied. They find themselves, after many years of study and labour, as assistents and monitors, scarcely above the position of a common labourer, and far below that of a policeman, or draper's assistant, artisan, &c., while at the same time the prospect of obtaining sole charge of a school, where some addition to their salary from school-fees could be had, is very uncertain, especially under existing arrangements. Something should be done if we mean to keep these young persons in the service.

3. *Paid Monitors.*—The Commissioners should adopt some plan in order to secure

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

more attention to the instruction of paid monitors; I believe that a gratuity of £1 per annum is much too small for the special instruction of the monitor as required by the Commissioners. It might be raised somewhat, namely, first year, £2; second, £2 10s.; third, £3; and fourth £4, where the answering of the monitor was respectable at the annual examination.

4. *New Books.*—I feel pleasure in referring to the issue of the new lesson books, Atlas, Nos. 1 and 2, Agricultural Class Book, &c. All the managers and teachers acknowledge that they are admirably compiled, and are a great improvement on those formerly used. The addition of the Agricultural Class Book will, in my opinion, effect much good in disseminating correct notions on the composition of soils, rotation of crops, application of manures, rearing of cattle, &c. We must admit that the main source of all our wealth in this country is chiefly confined to agriculture, and hence the necessity that the rising generation should have the best information in this branch of industry.

The book appears creditably drawn up, and treats of the different subjects in plain language, so as to be intelligible to pupils of moderate capacity. I am glad to find that so valuable an addition has been made to the published reduced price list, and would here take the opportunity of renewing a suggestion heretofore made with regard to other books likely to enlarge the teacher's views, namely, works of science, travels, biographies, &c. The teachers have not the means to purchase such books. A compendium of the Commissioners' Annual Report, without statistics, but containing Head and District Inspectors' reports, and teachers' questions should be published at a low price, say 6*d.*, or at the most 1*s.* The present price, 4*s.* 6*d.*, puts it completely out of their reach.

5. In order to enable the Inspector to judge more fully of the teacher's merit in conducting his school, I think that the Commissioners should add the following query in the ordinary report on the school, namely:—"How many promotions have taken place during the past year?" It will then be a matter of necessity that the Inspector should ascertain the rate of progress, which would thus enable him to form an accurate opinion as to the success of the school. It is evident that the pupils may be kept in a lower class than that to which they are entitled, with the view of having them to answer well before the Inspector. Perhaps the programme for schools should specify the number of promotions that might be reasonably expected from a certain average attendance during a year. Teachers, I believe, require information on this point.

6. In my report for last year, I referred to the introduction of the "revised code," under a *modified* form, and I see no reason to doubt that it would raise the educational status of our schools.

7. If the Commissioners were to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, late Head Inspector, and now Chief of Inspection, as to increasing the number of incidental visits, and limiting the number of full inspections or examinations to two during the year, I believe the change would be productive of good results. The number of schools allowed to each district is now so much enlarged by the addition of new ones every year, that it is a matter of impossibility to make three full examinations, and besides, carry on a large correspondence with the Commissioners, managers, and teachers; hold public and private examinations of teachers and monitors; revise exercises of same; post Official District Books, &c., &c.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—I find the great bulk of the teachers attentive to their duties, and doing really good service in their schools. The number of those who are more or less inefficient is comparatively small. They are, as a rule, ready to carry into effect the suggestions which I offer to them from time to time, relative to improvements in their mode of teaching, maintenance of discipline, &c. Most of them are providing themselves with Mr Robinson's "Manual of Method and Organization," and Mr. Joyce's "Handbook of School Management," which have been lately included in the list of books furnished to the schools at reduced prices; and are, I have reason to know, studying them with interest. The bringing of these manuals within their reach was a great boon, more especially to the young teachers, many of whom have not been trained. The late regulation of the Board, which makes it imperative on all teachers and monitors presenting themselves for examination to exhibit an acquaintance with these works, will, I think, be productive of very good results, in diffusing more widely among the teaching body a knowledge of the science of education.

The teachers, as a class, are moral and well-conducted, respecting themselves, and, consequently, respected by those amongst whom they move, and with whom they associate. Though portions of this district formed the scenes of some of the Fenian outbreaks in the past year, I am happy to say that not one of the teachers, so far as I could learn, countenanced them, or was in any way implicated in them. A few months since, one young man, a probationary assistant teacher, was charged with writing a threatening letter, but, as his trial has yet to come on, his guilt or innocence remains to be established.

Not a single instance of designed falsification of school accounts came under my notice since I became connected with the district. The total number of pupils found present at my Secondary No. 1 inspection of the 91 schools in operation during the past year (which inspections extended over the three terms of the year) was 5,664; the gross average attendance for the year at these same schools, as returned by the teachers, was

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

5,533. The close approximation of these numbers may be regarded as an incidental corroboration of the general fidelity with which the school records are kept.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

The great majority of the teaching body have taken up teaching as the business of their lives, and they intend, to all appearance, to continue in the Board's service. Many of them, however, (and the low-classed teachers more especially) frequently tell me that they find it exceedingly difficult to eke out a subsistence from their stipends, now that the price of the necessaries of life is so high. The salaries granted by the Board, though nominally given in aid of local subscriptions, are, in too many cases, nearly all that the teachers have to look to as a means of support. To a very few schools stated endowments are attached; but, these excepted, nothing is contributed locally in any other form than that of school fees, the amount of which is inconsiderable.

Some of the younger male assistants are disposed to emigrate, or are on the look out for openings to more remunerative occupations than teaching. The candidates for assistantships are becoming fewer and fewer; and those who present themselves for these posts are of an inferior description, and poorly qualified. I know of some schools in which the office of assistant has been vacant for several months from this cause. I may add, that I have never found the supply of suitable young persons willing to accept the office of paid monitor so low as at present.

Religious instruction is given in every school, and I have heard several of the clerical managers express their gratification at the way in which the children confirmed in their parishes had been prepared for the examination in religious knowledge which they had to undergo prior to confirmation. The "General Lesson" is suspended in all the schools, and its principles are, I believe, inculcated on the children. These I find remarkably well-behaved, both within the schools and (so far as I have opportunities of judging), outside them also. Quarrelling, bickering, and calling ill names are exceedingly rare; quarrelling on the score of religion is unknown. The only form of dishonesty which I notice is an occasional tendency to "prompting" and "copying," a tendency which, I am glad to say, is on the decline. The girls are, as a rule, clean and tidy in their persons. Though the boys do not, in general, present so tidy an appearance as the girls, I have seldom to find fault for defect of cleanliness even in their case.

No school in the district is under a committee. The management is in the hands of 3 clergymen of the Established Church, 24 Roman Catholic clergymen, and 8 laymen. Of the latter five are landed proprietors, and three are clerks of unions. The managers seldom or never test the progress of the children by examining them. About one-half of them visit the schools with which they are connected now and again, and exercise a general supervision over them; the rest limit their functions as managers to the appointment and dismissal of teachers, and the signing of official papers. In the case of the schools under clerical management, the burden of repairing the school-houses, purchasing and replacing articles of school apparatus, &c., is very generally thrown on the teachers—a burden which the small incomes of many of them are badly able to bear.

The chief impediments to the diffusion and improvement of National education in this district are:—

(*a*) The opposition of the great body of the Established Church clergy. This keeps the bulk of the children of Protestants in humble circumstances from the schools.

(*b*) The Roman Catholic clergy being prohibited by their ecclesiastical superiors from availing themselves of the building grants offered by the Commissioners. This has hindered the erection of school-houses in some localities where they are needed.

(*c*) The teachers who have for some years past entered the service of the Board being, as a rule, debarred from the benefits of training, the great body of the schools being under the management of Roman Catholic clergymen. During the last two years only one teacher went from this district to be trained, and he had to resign his situation.

(*d*) The irregular attendance of the children, owing to the poverty and, sometimes, the carelessness of the parents, and the increased demand for agricultural labour. This is a crying evil. The steady progress of the pupils is thus seriously interfered with. This fitful attendance paralyses, to a great extent, the efforts of the teachers for their improvement. Too often also pupils, after a very intermittent attendance, are removed from school when they have reached a certain age, though they may have acquired but a mere smattering of education.

Notwithstanding these impediments, for which under existing circumstances it is not easy to devise a remedy, the cause of National education continues to make sensible progress. The National schools have struck deep root in the esteem of the masses, for the education of whose children they were intended. The parents are now too well aware of the benefits derivable from them not to endeavour to give their children the opportunity of profiting by them whenever it is in their power; and, unless under pressure which they cannot resist, they will not withdraw the children in order to send them to other schools. They know that the work done in the National schools is subjected to the most careful scrutiny, and that in them there is, therefore, the best chance of obtaining a sound, practical education for their offspring.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The teachers deported themselves throughout the year with their habitual propriety.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

Their moral conduct is excellent. They are sober and orderly generally, and make a fairly respectable external appearance.

My inspections satisfied me that they devoted themselves to their duties earnestly and attentively. On looking over the list of schools in this district, I am reminded only of a few names of teachers identified in my recollection with considerable neglect and unskilfulness in the discharge of their duties; while some names occur which recall ideas of great assiduity, skill, and faithfulness. After these bright names many recur deserving of a large measure of credit.

The high prices of provisions and other necessaries, press hardly on the resources of the teachers; and I have heard expressions of hope very general among them that the Commissioners will raise their salaries, proportionally to the increase in the prices of latter years.

An adequate retiring pension is another subject of great anxiety to the teachers, and it is one which should engage the deep sympathy, not only of all persons, more particularly identified with education, but of every right-minded individual in the community.

The moral tone of the schools is generally excellent. Good discipline is very prevalent, and the demeanour of the pupils is marked by docility and respectfulness. Religious instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine is given daily in all schools at the stated hours, except in two parochial National schools taught and attended mainly by Protestants. The clerical managers are, in my opinion, largely indebted to the teachers for the very faithful and effective manner in which they impart religious instruction, altogether without reward from them or much assistance.

The duties of management continue discharged as heretofore. I noticed in the daily report books, the records of frequent visits to the schools by some of the managers: and also that the Catholic curates visited the schools very generally, and recorded their names.

There are no impediments to the progress of education in this district of any peculiar kind. The number of the schools is increasing annually, and within the last few months several new buildings have been projected for remote mountain localities where they are much needed.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Seymour.—As I have been in charge of this district only since May last, I cannot venture to pronounce any decided opinion with reference to the important questions included under this head on the present occasion.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. Connellan.—As I have been but a short time in charge of this district, I am not qualified to offer a decided opinion upon the subjects usually treated of under this head. I may say, however, that the teachers, without exception, appear to me most respectable persons. In very few, perhaps not more than two instances, have I observed any signs of poverty or slovenliness about them. There are thirteen teachers in receipt of good service salary; and I am happy to say that, with one exception, they are the most highly classed teachers in the district, a sign that superior attainments will produce superior results.

Since I came to this district I have been favourably impressed with the interest the managers generally take in their schools; as a rule, they know the state of the schools, and visit them frequently. This is an agreeable feature, which it gives me great pleasure to record.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Gillic.—I. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of the district to report with confidence on these heads.

II. Due attention is, I think, given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit and of good habits, especially in the nine large convent and monastery schools, which are attended by one-third of the National school pupils of the district; nothing is left to be desired on this head.

III. The management is in the hands of individuals, who are all clergymen, or heads of religious houses, with the exception of three Poor Law Union clerks, the Governors of Spike Island and Cork County Gaol, the Military Store-Keeper, at Haulbowline, and the District Inspector of National schools. With some exceptions, the amount of superintendence exercised is rather small.

IV. There are but few impediments to the improvement and extension of National education in this district. The Christian Brothers have now in their school all the male school-going population of Middleton, having superseded two National schools; and they have also very large and flourishing establishments in the city of Cork. The numbers attending the parochial schools not under the Board are, I believe, very inconsiderable. There are 9 National schools under the management of Protestant clergymen of the Established Church, and 2 under a Presbyterian clergyman.

There are 2 very large schools in the city, 1 belonging to the Sisters of Mercy, and 1 to the Presentation Monks, which the managers would willingly place in connexion with the Board. The monks' school, called Greenmount, is held in a splendid new building. It is to be hoped they may yet obtain aid from the Board.

[APPENDIX E.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX E.

Summaries of Tables returned by the District Inspectors in their Annual Reports for 1867.

No.		Page
1.	Classification of Schools with regard to Building, Repairs, &c.—Furniture and Apparatus—Premises and Playgrounds—Out-Offices,	288
2.	Classification of Schools as to Observance of Cleanliness, Neatness, and Order,	289
3.	Classification of Schools as to nature of average attendance commanded by them; also the number of Schools for which Teachers pay rent, and the average rent per School,	290
4.	Number of New Teachers appointed in the year 1867, with their antecedents,	291
5.	Number of Paid Monitors in Board's service at end of year 1867, according to Districts,	292
6.	Ages of Pupils examined by District Inspectors during year 1867,	293
7.	Proficiency of Pupils actually examined by Inspectors themselves during the year,*	295

* The Inspectors are instructed to make three inspections of the schools in their charge within the year, but of only *one* of these are they required to give in their Reports *full tabulated details* of the results of their examination of the pupils. The particulars for this Table, No. 7, are taken from their detailed Reports, and it therefore exhibits neither the *total* results of all the inspections, nor the actual proficiency of *all* the pupils enrolled during the year, but only the results of *one* round of inspection, and the proficiency only of the pupils *then* found present and examined. But, on the principle of averages, such proficiency may be taken as a fair index of the educational *status* of the pupils, generally.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 1.—Classification of 6,228 National Schools in 59 School Districts, in regard to heads indicated in the following Table :—

Number of District.	No. of Schools returned.	Building, Repairs, &c.				Furniture & Apparatus.				Premises, Playgrounds.				Out-Offices.			
		Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.
1 .	102	36	28	22	16	30	28	22	16	9	8	17	68	12	60	7	53
2 .	99	45	25	26	3	45	45	8	1	48	40	5	8	56	21	8	14
3 .	111	55	37	15	4	54	38	16	3	45	33	13	20	43	30	8	30
4* .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 .	116	35	44	27	10	14	63	28	11	9	19	24	64	16	32	14	54
6 .	127	8	35	70	16	6	35	70	16	–	7	–	120	–	–	50	77
7 .	143	90	25	18	10	85	30	28	–	44	18	24	57	40	22	26	55
8 .	90	66	20	6	7	64	26	9	–	44	14	3	38	55	24	0	14
9 .	66	25	27	11	5	40	22	6	–	23	17	13	15	25	24	15	4
10 .	103	73	20	4	6	70	20	5	8	64	27	6	6	07	22	3	11
11 .	104	42	36	18	8	45	41	13	5	29	13	12	50	20	13	2	60
12 .	125	26	30	22	47	15	35	23	52	22	19	7	77	16	11	3	95
13 .	97	31	26	20	20	30	20	26	21	19	12	12	54	19	10	3	65
14 .	102	33	32	18	18	29	29	25	19	16	16	4	66	19	17	1	65
15 .	135	14	40	81	–	8	27	99	3	10	15	58	57	12	10	60	53
16 .	167	149	11	5	2	129	33	5	–	89	27	6	45	82	25	8	51
17 .	124	63	51	7	6	64	47	8	5	31	28	8	57	51	31	5	37
18 .	106	37	36	18	14	33	38	26	9	18	25	22	41	17	19	10	60
19 .	102	45	30	16	11	37	26	29	10	28	23	14	37	18	21	24	39
20 .	86	16	18	21	31	8	25	28	27	11	8	9	58	10	3	4	69
21 .	120	41	37	27	15	25	45	22	28	–†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22 .	126	21	52	33	20	20	55	40	2	6	35	31	54	15	20	7	34
23 .	131	38	59	29	5	18	105	7	1	20	43	39	29	11	31	8	31
24 .	122	38	43	41	2	35	48	37	2	34	42	37	9	23	14	12	73
25 .	116	75	26	10	7	90	18	12	6	53	10	20	35	67	8	11	31
26 .	88	50	11	18	9	33	27	20	8	15	9	16	48	20	23	10	35
27 .	116	22	23	43	28	25	36	36	19	15	27	20	54	12	18	18	63
28 .	129	53	57	18	1	54	58	16	1	68	17	8	68	38	8	8	75
29 .	107	67	18	2	–	59	46	2	–	66	37	4	–	74	26	2	5
30 .	94	59	34	1	–	55	84	5	–	24	60	10	–	39	50	3	2
31 .	127	14	38	43	32	16	40	52	19	13	11	12	91	8	8	5	108
32 .	96	30	35	19	12	30	35	22	9	24	23	8	41	23	5	4	64
33 .	112	64	31	12	5	40	35	27	1	34	31	26	21	30	23	23	36
34 .	95	33	40	19	3	26	61	34	4	16	34	27	18	25	22	10	38
35 .	97	50	40	7	–	43	44	7	3	36	43	10	8	34	18	8	37
36 .	99	50	27	18	4	42	30	21	8	44	18	10	27	30	18	14	37
37 .	101	43	42	14	2	32	51	16	2	46	28	10	11	40	28	8	25
38 .	74	68	16	4	16	30	25	8	5	11	11	14	38	25	13	12	24
39 .	87	51	19	13	4	38	19	26	4	23	13	17	34	21	18	17	31
40 .	98	34	31	20	13	31	40	21	6	19	42	14	23	24	16	10	51
41 .	80	57	18	12	6	46	19	21	4	37	21	6	26	40	18	8	29
42 .	83	49	28	6	–	37	37	9	–	41	21	2	19	42	16	4	21
43 .	114	90	15	9	–	92	15	7	–	50	18	3	45	49	7	1	57
44 .	83	65	7	6	5	39	27	8	9	45	9	10	19	28	7	12	36
45 .	91	38	20	20	13	33	20	21	17	31	12	10	38	24	10	13	44
46 .	116	80	36	10	8	56	35	12	13	21	19	10	66	30	15	4	67
47 .	81	50	3	36	2	40	19	30	2	14	5	–	72	45	7	–	39
48 .	98	48	36	14	3	46	40	8	4	28	20	25	25	50	22	12	14
49 .	94	22	56	13	3	18	54	16	6	16	32	11	65	18	27	11	38
50 .	96	28	34	33	3	16	27	58	2	28	18	19	33	28	19	16	35
51 .	84	61	20	11	2	39	46	6	1	32	32	21	9	28	31	0	26
52 .	113	62	27	14	10	60	35	7	11	48	30	2	33	48	23	2	40
53 .	88	60	22	5	1	33	39	12	4	40	20	3	25	80	17	7	34
54 .	103	58	19	11	15	58	20	11	14	44	10	12	87	38	11	–	54
55 .	103	29	39	26	9	26	36	32	10	25	68	30	10	28	30	13	32
56 .	98	58	26	10	2	46	30	15	7	38	27	16	17	41	12	9	36
57 .	100	48	24	22	6	48	24	22	6	53	24	13	10	46	24	10	20
58 .	96	26	62	26	12	23	35	21	17	3	14	67	42	5	23	6	60
59 .	105	55	25	20	5	50	42	13	–	31	16	15	46	39	9	7	50
60 .	117	58	36	20	3	35	63	16	3	42	21	12	42	32	20	22	43
Total,	6,229	2,786	1,774	1,141	515	2,410	2,105	1,254	450	1,763	1,305	848	2,192	1,685	1,078	611	2,386
Per cent.	–	44·9	26·5	18·3	8·3	38·7	36·8	20·1	7·4	28·9	21·8	13·9	35·9	30·0	17·6	10·0	42·4

* No report. † No returns under last two sections.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 2.—Exhibiting classification of 6,094 National Schools in 58 School Districts, as to observance of Cleanliness, Neatness, and Order.

Number of District.	Total Number of Schools returned.	Number of Schools, respectively, which, in regard to											
		Premises, are				School-rooms, are				Children, their persons and habits, are			
		Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad or none.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Mid.	Bad.
1	99	53	30	27	8	33	50	27	9	33	30	27	9
2	90	30	38	19	19	42	37	13	5	45	33	14	7
3	109	84	43	12	20	59	41	7	2	50	45	12	2
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	115	15	57	15	28	30	61	18	8	30	52	27	6
6	127	–	7	–	120	20	60	40	7	20	60	47	–
7	142	43	18	24	57	89	25	18	10	47	65	30	–
8	99	51	8	2	38	72	26	1	–	68	30	1	–
9	68	29	31	8	2	31	34	3	–	55	33	–	–
10	106	45	33	13	15	44	53	14	10	43	41	22	–
11	104	29	25	–	50	45	46	13	–	69	35	–	–
12	125	20	20	8	77	16	25	64	20	15	30	80	–
13	98	18	16	12	52	61	20	17	–	63	21	14	–
14	101	20	28	2	51	40	50	11	–	42	50	8	–
15	133	14	30	31	58	97	52	54	–	12	72	49	–
16	166	77	40	16	33	88	54	10	4	79	83	4	–
17	124	36	26	10	52	47	60	13	4	42	74	8	–
18	111	23	13	9	86	71	22	10	8	49	30	28	4
19	102	30	22	14	36	57	23	18	4	53	10	27	3
20	88	7	11	7	61	92	24	33	7	9	39	55	8
21†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	128	19	28	18	61	24	86	30	6	26	66	27	7
23	129	18	37	73	1	94	95	10	–	–	123	4	–
24	122	49	30	31	12	50	81	35	6	52	38	24	8
25	119	28	56	29	25	29	51	34	5	74	42	3	–
26	88	11	14	14	48	26	20	29	13	22	25	26	15
27	118	14	22	14	66	31	28	26	31	89	17	40	20
28	129	37	17	8	87	57	50	22	–	33	57	19	–
29	107	78	96	2	–	79	26	2	–	66	38	2	1
30	96	40	53	8	–	51	36	8	1	47	45	4	–
31	127	18	19	11	78	26	66	31	4	31	68	28	–
32	97	30	14	10	43	25	45	24	3	14	50	31	2
33	112	34	31	28	21	58	25	18	9	55	36	21	–
34	89	23	23	29	19	21	53	28	4	13	43	33	–
35	97	39	44	6	8	67	29	1	–	31	61	3	–
36	88	44	22	3	29	61	29	7	1	52	36	10	–
37	101	29	44	16	19	44	40	15	9	57	52	12	–
38	74	26	11	17	20	33	28	10	3	17	31	19	7
39	86	29	13	30	21	40	18	28	–	48	24	11	3
40	98	55	26	8	29	56	23	14	5	70	6	18	4
41	86	40	18	3	25	55	22	8	3	45	81	12	–
42	83	50	12	5	16	61	22	–	–	35	46	2	–
43	114	53	12	4	45	73	40	1	–	76	38	–	–
44	83	38	14	13	18	38	18	19	8	47	19	10	7
45	91	31	12	10	38	30	20	28	15	32	20	25	14
46	113	30	59	19	7	67	23	22	3	67	25	22	3
47	91	38	25	25	3	42	17	28	4	40	30	19	2
48	96	90	19	22	35	48	28	20	–	50	50	16	–
49	94	18	82	11	35	92	56	13	8	93	37	30	4
50	96	27	18	18	33	27	34	32	3	8	34	53	1
51	94	42	35	8	9	43	41	10	–	26	54	14	–
52	113	51	96	3	38	43	44	19	7	18	71	23	–
53	88	30	20	7	31	50	98	10	–	30	59	4	2
54	103	32	12	10	49	73	18	6	8	76	17	10	–
55	103	83	39	25	6	31	43	24	5	83	37	27	6
56	91	47	19	8	17	55	24	8	4	61	93	6	1
57	110	63	24	13	10	58	24	22	6	42	60	8	–
58	96	5	30	26	35	8	45	25	20	4	39	37	16
59	105	30	13	15	47	62	31	19	–	54	35	16	–
60	117	45	95	15	82	49	60	6	–	47	46	22	–
Total,	6,094	1,871	1,472	835	1,916	2,638	2,108	1,070	278	2,364	2,446	1,127	157
Per cent.,	–	30·7	24·2	13·6	31·5	43·3	34·6	17·5	4·6	38·8	40·1	18·5	2·6

* No report. † No returns.

T

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 3.—Classification of 6,156 National Schools in 59 School Districts, as to the nature of the Average Daily Attendance commanded by them; also the number of Schools for which the Teachers pay rent, and the average rent per school.

District.	No. of Schools	Number of Schools respectively in which the average daily attendance of Pupils is						Average per School of those under 80.	Average per School for entire District.	Average attendance in Ordinary National Schools.	No. of Schools for which Teachers pay rent.	Amount of Rent.			Average Rent per School.		
		Under 30.	30 but under 40.	40 but under 50.	50 but under 70.	70 but under 100.	100 and above.					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	99	90	19	18	3	1	–	28·3	30·1	27·9	–		–			–	
2	94	26	93	20	8	8	2	25·	42·	37·6	–		–			–	
3	109	34	88	21	18	1	2	24·4	37·5	36·3	–†		–			–	
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–			–	
5	115	31	47	16	18	8	–	24·5	38·5	37·2	2	2	17	8	1	8	10
6	127	45	42	21	14	5	–	24·	37·	37·	–		–			–	
7	141	59	50	21	11	1	–	24·7	33·6	33·5	–†		–			–	
8	102	11	9	15	32	23	12	25·	65·9	93·2	–		–			–	
9	68	3	3	9	14	21	18	26·6	97·	87·	2	12	0	0	6	0	0
10	106	18	18	21	32	19	8	24·4	54·3	53·	1	4	0	0	4	0	0
11	104	32	38	19	11	6	1	27·4	42·3	41·1	14	32	0	0	2	5	9
12	129	28	42	24	33	5	1	24·6	43·3	41·3	–†		–			–	
13	98	50	30	12	4	–	–	24·	32·	29·5	31	62	0	0	2	0	0
14	98	43	30	15	4	1	–	25·	34·9	32·4	9	19	4	0	2	2	8
15	188	51	48	21	11	2	–	28·	35·4	35·4	6	9	10	0	1	11	6½
16	184	32	39	43	43	10	–	25·3	44·9	44·9	3	10	0	0	3	6	3
17	124	32	41	27	20	3	1	24·7	39·4	39·9	4	10	10	0	2	12	6
18	111	39	27	26	15	3	1	25·	39·2	38·4	14	21	12	0	1	11	0
19	99	12	31	29	25	2	3	26·2	47·9	43·5	5	21	0	0	4	4	0
20	80	42	15	13	7	1	2	23·1	36·9	34·3	22	26	5	0	1	8	10
21	119	11	30	31	39	9	1	25·7	48·4	47·2	–†		–			–	
22	126	11	39	34	39	9	–	25·7	45·2	43·3	49	89	2	0	2	1	5¼
23	125	59	35	20	10	–	1	24·	34·1	33·9	–†		–			–	
24	126	55	41	16	12	2	–	23·9	38·7	33·1	16	38	0	0	2	1	3
25	111	23	38	20	14	9	7	23·	30·	38·1	–		–			–	
26	85	29	21	20	13	2	–	21·9	97·8	37·9	1	0	10	0	0	10	0
27	120	23	44	25	20	4	4	25·4	44·5	41·1	10	14	0	0	1	8	0
28	129	23	52	21	28	4	1	26·	42·	41·	28	59	0	0	2	2	0
29	100	51	37	5	8	2	9	29·8	35·	29·6	–		–			–	
30	88	13	20	13	14	15	9	22·5	71·1	50·2	–		–			–	
31	127	62	34	23	9	–	–	25·	32·7	32·7	95	98	13	0	1	17	6
32	101	15	28	19	29	9	1	28·3	46·4	45·6	–†		–			–	
33	113	47	33	21	7	3	2	25·2	35·2	32·	2	9	0	0	4	10	0
34	88	38	23	10	18	8	6	24·3	52·7	37·3	–		–			–	
35	97	37	32	11	9	6	2	24·7	42·4	37·	2	4	2	8	2	1	3
36	95	25	31	19	9	–	2	24·	45·9	38·1	–		–			–	
37	101	31	28	17	19	9	3	23·1	41·6	34·7	–		–			–	
38	74	9	6	9	20	11	21	26·5	38·2	72·2	–		–			–	
39	85	22	28	18	9	8	7	25·4	49·3	43·9	–		–			–	
40	98	29	24	14	14	6	11	25·	54·7	41·6	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
41	97	27	29	6	12	8	5	28·8	44·8	39·	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
42	83	23	22	18	20	4	1	26·4	45·4	42·9	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
43	109	16	39	25	28	2	–	26·	44·7	41·4	–		–			–	
44	77	9	28	19	18	5	–	27·	48·2	43·7	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
45	109	13	25	28	21	13	9	23·3	55·4	51·4	–†		–			–	
46	115	15	8	14	43	28	9	26·7	68·9	59·9	9	18	12	0	2	1	4
47	91	15	24	18	28	8	5	23·8	50·	44·	–		–			–	
48	98	2	21	28	28	15	7	28·6	80·2	58·0	–		–			–	
49	92	30	30	12	15	5	–	24·4	49·	38·3	–		–			–	
50	96	49	21	12	8	1	8	24·1	42·6	31·8	–		–			–	
51	98	18	31	25	15	8	6	28·5	63·3	45·1	3	7	0	0	2	8	3
52	113	3	12	1[illegible]	41	30	10	17·8	95·9	62·9	11	38	10	0	3	0	10
53	85	14	21	24	17	7	2	28·9	48·3	44·1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
54	101	9	23	15	29	16	11	29·1	66·5	54·9	5	9	0	0	1	18	0
55	102	5	15	22	37	18	7	27·	89·9	58·7	6	12	10	0	2	1	8
56	91	3	15	17	29	17	8	26·2	99·9	58·1	2	7	10	0	3	15	0
57	110	12	19	19	37	12	11	26·9	62·4	52·9	2	4	0	0	2	0	0
58	95	18	31	17	19	7	8	22·6	46·3	44·7	–		–			–	
59	103	8	18	30	31	9	9	28·	62·4	53·2	–		–			–	
60	111	5	15	20	99	17	18	22·7	86·9	60·7	–		–			–	
Total,	6,156	1,536	1,665	1,124	1,133	442	259	–	–	–	294	608	8	2	2	1	4½
Percent.	–	25·	27·	18·3	18·4	7·2	4·1	–	–	–	–		–			–	

* No report. † No returns.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 4.—Number of new Teachers appointed in the year 1867, who had been, as under.—

District.	In Model Schools.						In Ordinary Schools.				In Convent Schools.				Total.		Teachers not so classified.	Total.
	Pupil Teachers.		Paid Monitors.		Pupils only.		Paid Monitors.		Pupils only.		Paid Monitors.		Pupils only.					
	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.	Protestant.	Anglo-Catholic.		
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	11
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	6
3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	8
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	2	6	1	–	–	–	–	10	4	–	14
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	6	1	–	7
7	1	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14
8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	39
9	1	3	–	6	4	3	–	16	–	4	–	2	–	–	1	32	–	33
10	2	2	1	–	1	1	1	8	3	2	–	–	–	–	8	13	–	21
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	7
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	–	10
13	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	12
14	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	7
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3
16	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	7	2	5	–	1	–	–	5	16	–	21
17	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	8	1	–	–	1	4	12	–	16
18	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	8	3	–	11
19	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	2	–	–	–	11	–	3	14
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	6	1	2	–	1	4	10	–	14
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	2	–	8
23	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8
24	2	–	1	–	3	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	11
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	2	6	3	–	–	–	13	8	–	21
26	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	–	10
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	4	–	–	–	–	9	6	–	15
29	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	7
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	2	1	7	3	17
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	8
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	3	1	1	–	–	4	8	–	12
33	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	2	–	6
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	8	2	–	10
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	8	1	–	10
36	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	10
37	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	2	1	–	2	–	–	6	7	1	14
38	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8
39	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	7
41	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	3	–	9
42	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	5
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	4	–	1	–	1	5	7	–	12
44	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	9
45	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	3	15	–	18
46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	4	2	2	–	–	2	29	–	31
47	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	1	–	6	–	–	3	14	–	17
48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	10	2	12
49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	5
50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	6
51	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	7
52	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	15	–	–	–	–	1	24	–	25
53	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	3	8	–	14
54	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	11
55	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	3	–	–	1	–	4	8	–	12
56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	6	–	1	–	–	1	13	–	14
57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
58	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	6	1	–	7
59	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	3	3	4	–	1	–	1	4	11	–	15
60	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	1	4	1	3	–	–	6	21	–	26
Total,	21	10	14	14	18	11	90	216	189	196	19	22	3	11	289	559	28	711
	31		28		31		275		385		41		14		848			
	80						643				68							

* No report.

TABLE No. 5.—Number of Paid Monitors in Board's Service in the several Districts at end of year 1867.

District.	Total Number of Monitors.	Junior.			Senior.			First Class.			District.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1 . .	44	14	2	16	14	13	27	–	1	1	1
2 . .	25	2	4	6	7	11	18	–	1	1	2
3 . .	26	4	–	4	8	14	22	–	–	–	3
4* . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4*
5 . .	40	–	2	2	15	22	37	–	1	1	5
6 . .	32	4	3	7	16	8	24	–	1	1	6
7 . .	50	3	4	7	24	18	42	–	1	1	7
8 . .	64	3	2	5	14	42	56	–	3	3	8
9 . .	70	5	8	11	7	50	57	–	2	2	9
10 . .	104	13	14	27	25	50	75	–	2	2	10
11 . .	65	8	5	13	30	19	49	1	2	3	11
12 . .	24	4	1	5	6	11	17	–	2	2	12
13 . .	15	3	3	6	3	5	8	–	1	1	13
14 . .	21	2	1	3	9	7	16	1	1	2	14
15 . .	18	2	1	3	11	8	14	1	–	1	15
16 . .	61	3	2	5	27	27	54	2	–	2	16
17 . .	34	4	1	5	15	12	27	–	2	2	17
18 . .	25	4	1	5	12	7	19	–	1	1	18
19 . .	28	1	3	4	2	15	17	–	2	2	19
20 . .	19	3	7	10	5	4	9	–	–	–	20
21 . .	45	8	3	11	13	15	33	–	1	1	21
22 . .	75	5	5	10	35	30	65	–	–	–	22
23 . .	34	6	3	9	15	0	24	–	1	1	23
24 . .	36	3	1	4	12	17	20	–	3	3	24
25 . .	49	2	7	9	11	26	37	–	3	3	25
26 . .	10	4	1	5	10	4	14	–	–	–	26
27 . .	41	–	–	–	19	20	69	–	2	2	27
28 . .	46	8	2	3	20	20	40	–	1	1	28
29 . .	19	–	–	–	7	11	16	–	1	1	29
30 . .	97	1	5	6	14	71	85	–	6	6	30
31 . .	24	3	3	6	10	8	13	–	–	–	31
32 . .	40	6	5	11	26	12	38	–	–	–	32
33 . .	35	5	7	12	7	16	23	–	–	–	33
34 . .	76	7	3	10	20	42	62	1	5	6	34
35 . .	48	2	5	7	15	23	38	–	3	3	35
36 . .	57	3	10	13	17	24	41	–	3	3	36
37 . .	58	9	5	14	18	27	43	–	1	1	37
38 . .	130	6	14	20	10	88	98	1	11	12	38
39 . .	73	1	5	6	25	41	66	–	1	1	39
40 . .	97	5	24	29	15	47	62	–	6	6	40
41 . .	72	2	5	7	22	42	64	–	1	1	41
42 . .	54	5	2	7	23	24	47	–	–	–	42
43 . .	72	3	5	8	25	34	49	1	4	5	43
44 . .	50	4	5	9	14	24	86	1	2	3	44
45 . .	88	6	5	11	37	36	73	–	5	5	45
46 . .	90	1	–	1	32	55	87	–	2	2	46
47 . .	67	–	–	–	24	41	65	–	2	2	47
48 . .	28	–	–	–	3	15	24	1	4	5	48
49 . .	25	3	–	3	6	16	22	–	–	–	49
50 . .	35	1	6	7	4	22	26	–	2	2	50
51 . .	105	5	4	9	26	62	88	–	8	6	51
52 . .	120	20	14	34	37	40	77	2	7	9	52
53 . .	34	6	2	5	6	18	27	1	1	2	53
54 . .	56	1	4	5	11	37	48	–	3	3	54
55 . .	51	3	8	12	21	18	30	–	–	–	55
56 . .	57	9	11	20	16	19	35	1	1	2	56
57 . .	65	3	3	6	18	34	52	1	6	7	57
58 . .	51	4	6	10	16	25	41	–	–	–	58
59 . .	68	–	–	–	15	48	63	–	5	5	59
60 . .	140	6	3	9	41	81	122	–	9	9	60
	3,200	240	254	494	977	1,581	2,558	15	133	146	

* No report.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Ages of 248,802 Pupils examined by the Inspectors in 58 School Districts during the year 1867.

District.	Number of Schools.	Under 7 years.		7 years and under 8.		8 years and under 9.		9 years and under 10.		10 years and under 11.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	61	270	214	147	102	129	92	86	92	106	64
2	43	183	274	83	155	88	138	81	111	69	100
3	87	423	436	203	180	186	189	189	159	148	136
4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	94	644	593	252	223	252	215	232	173	153	159
6†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	92	407	432	211	176	188	195	176	181	168	158
8	45	440	448	201	175	196	164	191	168	164	128
9	68	1,137	1,193	548	423	433	362	421	298	297	259
10	41	237	285	173	183	184	190	203	204	159	132
11	95	432	331	250	152	232	210	240	166	218	168
12	105	453	439	265	285	298	326	284	329	291	314
13	87	335	330	217	101	242	228	232	191	248	208
14	90	359	348	209	158	240	139	239	202	235	224
15	125	1,140	977	305	284	295	233	260	215	189	147
16	161	1,132	1,177	548	446	598	446	509	421	493	360
17	122	592	513	290	269	344	209	363	312	416	319
18	105	491	488	335	299	348	302	388	309	331	281
19	85	376	530	220	204	231	236	214	222	168	228
20	56	247	220	186	106	167	108	127	88	133	106
21	89	492	425	275	207	235	219	267	179	216	166
22	121	472	477	301	275	368	344	339	387	413	418
23	100	371	347	214	173	198	185	179	186	177	179
24	76	197	149	178	133	208	157	196	156	183	155
25	110	694	612	350	357	367	366	330	336	268	289
26	35	146	128	76	71	92	32	78	58	86	57
27	117	264	324	201	201	318	330	294	268	273	269
28	123	635	539	399	285	387	331	337	301	303	233
29	106	603	509	270	202	245	191	242	217	206	201
30	77	901	884	262	292	242	277	239	300	202	300
31	116	411	358	248	209	277	239	252	229	278	260
32	103	609	558	332	325	391	335	386	287	309	242
33	111	388	835	229	282	258	290	274	271	191	262
34	34	351	682	218	318	268	251	256	253	265	283
35	92	412	449	246	208	306	266	279	257	266	293
36	89	402	847	237	281	228	309	238	312	222	318
37	77	410	410	216	176	241	208	253	216	217	201
38	72	1,056	1,193	252	504	215	343	222	353	229	409
39	84	371	546	196	246	234	157	231	196	189	204
40	62	456	623	278	256	283	217	299	257	296	264
41	87	419	544	190	241	205	243	193	243	199	234
42	63	430	519	293	323	309	326	277	286	215	214
43	111	482	579	288	262	323	313	332	331	338	338
44	76	447	469	265	254	263	265	237	229	197	225
45	51	269	231	151	148	192	191	165	191	210	204
46	110	664	1,055	373	421	410	556	483	486	459	542
47	82	382	539	242	214	266	218	245	239	254	254
48	91	493	291	238	223	240	228	341	196	316	238
49	98	395	431	230	209	227	236	226	259	235	190
50	67	346	361	158	152	178	172	203	170	196	211
51	85	508	540	190	226	201	252	208	219	224	261
52	113	1,382	1,441	459	537	537	538	509	478	401	431
53	46	166	314	98	152	115	177	108	171	119	188
54	106	615	803	368	376	421	371	455	382	492	391
55	100	692	935	549	315	322	460	501	396	453	473
56	91	556	652	277	311	327	352	342	354	357	374
57	95	570	643	377	249	446	377	459	414	444	379
58	86	367	456	269	255	319	258	269	269	271	236
59	62	352	401	207	305	227	244	233	254	268	283
60	51	365	478	181	166	168	151	193	185	198	167
Total,	5,067	28,904	31,670	14,978	14,346	15,758	15,116	15,645	14,579	14,636	14,417
Per cent.		24·4		11·8		12·3		12·0		11·7	

[continued

* No report. † No returns.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 6—*continued.*—Showing the Ages of 248,802 Pupils examined by the Inspectors in 58 School Districts during the year 1867.

District.	Number of Schools.	11 years and under 12		12 years and under 13		13 years and under 14.		14 years and under 15		15 years and upwards.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	
1	61	90	85	58	59	27	18	18	17	31	15	1,420
2	43	81	68	52	47	16	46	18	15	6	11	1,479
3	87	89	115	73	59	47	39	28	37	26	15	2,177
4*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	34	155	126	120	65	74	55	41	36	52	92	3,663
6†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	92	116	99	108	81	80	34	47	24	59	30	2,939
8	45	95	72	81	57	33	30	16	12	16	3	2,186
9	59	228	193	303	139	81	72	44	32	12	5	6,355
10	41	159	116	97	92	73	56	47	37	21	18	2,[illegible]
11	85	188	101	135	82	108	52	69	52	117	64	3,006
12	105	235	236	175	165	107	106	60	77	113	97	4,662
13	97	105	149	161	158	116	71	58	52	69	30	3,448
14	98	178	135	167	104	76	55	55	55	65	35	3,268
15	125	192	117	143	65	102	42	80	13	26	8	4,750
16	101	344	254	275	198	184	137	116	63	105	55	7,[illegible]
17	122	314	312	292	188	226	139	125	72	86	92	8,[illegible]
18	105	233	190	236	189	141	79	80	59	70	27	4,896
19	58	160	151	124	135	105	82	45	71	97	102	5,711
20	55	85	80	66	64	47	23	26	21	33	5	1,540
21	89	192	149	135	116	91	71	65	61	59	40	3,706
22	121	321	276	268	232	143	125	104	93	89	59	5,810
23	106	144	121	102	95	95	67	28	56	55	59	2,842
24	78	161	122	158	95	104	81	45	38	40	51	2,581
25	110	190	202	173	163	110	107	64	61	45	66	5,258
26	35	69	56	49	32	27	21	15	26	25	25	1,310
27	117	192	229	144	192	162	152	122	152	175	191	4,485
28	158	618	286	249	215	220	199	215	186	185	158	6,534
29	106	143	181	141	159	90	93	53	52	41	34	3,872
30	77	143	201	106	223	90	133	60	78	9	54	5,336
31	116	248	179	218	178	159	93	84	81	87	47	4,131
32	198	236	191	238	154	184	97	87	85	94	22	4,[illegible]
33	111	174	186	159	181	89	90	49	72	55	36	4,[illegible]
34	54	220	176	169	164	154	153	70	88	98	143	4,[illegible]
35	98	315	218	178	201	121	111	74	66	48	41	4,248
36	80	167	198	139	150	64	101	78	73	26	75	4,955
37	77	118	150	90	195	78	90	45	56	22	54	3,469
38	72	130	225	99	299	62	150	45	110	7	64	6,[illegible]
39	84	150	176	109	150	102	65	64	81	68	56	3,659
40	82	248	220	172	176	98	132	73	142	47	89	4,826
41	87	169	162	107	144	69	65	65	67	77	53	3,[illegible]
42	88	176	171	156	117	87	86	30	99	90	16	4,563
43	111	317	242	234	232	113	141	77	68	69	81	6,[illegible]
44	76	198	150	99	152	64	54	48	70	30	59	3,711
45	81	154	146	137	165	81	134	77	64	69	19	3,101
46	110	988	419	316	402	248	321	144	122	129	103	7,[illegible]
47	82	291	195	185	195	123	137	74	86	72	75	4,248
48	91	219	220	223	216	159	201	111	211	101	380	4,962
49	98	179	154	161	134	92	80	65	61	64	35	3,845
50	87	181	145	112	119	72	70	50	38	41	22	3,[illegible]
51	85	174	230	152	148	105	113	64	74	55	67	4,[illegible]
52	115	385	259	267	244	179	102	152	105	91	110	8,[illegible]
53	46	97	139	59	183	64	93	46	63	33	51	2,[illegible]
54	109	326	385	285	283	209	186	104	108	152	158	6,385
55	100	429	403	286	278	191	180	94	119	124	97	7,[illegible]
56	92	454	278	220	285	161	148	108	102	156	75	5,[illegible]
57	96	339	304	271	163	169	184	101	92	129	104	6,[illegible]
58	85	395	229	229	184	165	160	78	88	62	67	4,[illegible]
59	52	109	222	152	150	109	105	91	68	56	49	3,[illegible]
60	51	153	117	154	104	76	64	52	64	14	52	3,104
Total,	5,067	11,849	10,065	9,475	6,668	6,033	5,869	3,960	4,078	3,551	3,778	248,802
Percent.		9·6		7·5		4·8		3·3		3·0		

* No report. † No returns.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 7.—Exhibiting the Proficiency of the Pupils actually examined by the Inspectors themselves during the year 1867, under each head.*

District.	Reading.				Arithmetic.				
	Total Number examined.	Able to read First Book correctly.	Able to read Second Book correctly.	Able to read Third Book, or higher Books, with ease and intelligence.	Total Number examined.	Able to set down accurately any number of not more than seven places of figures.	Able to work correctly a sum in Subtraction.	Able to work correctly a sum in Division of Money.	Able to solve readily and correctly questions in Proportion or Practice.
1	1,804	360	341	291	955	225	463	243	100
2	1,523	370	371	231	983	167	428	175	45
3	2,777	674	536	326	1,452	383	689	269	99
4†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	3,614	907	959	775	2,370	487	1,101	513	264
6‡	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2,920	888	547	514	1,303	454	969	323	192
8	2,666	480	377	450	1,890	483	645	319	80
9	6,882	1,481	1,280	859	3,809	1,218	1,527	708	427
10	2,835	370	586	562	1,763	539	926	463	231
11	3,319	1,133	743	503	2,087	637	1,021	532	298
12	4,580	1,401	682	602	2,289	526	882	458	179
13	6,449	1,100	859	490	2,011	642	1,085	503	251
14	3,236	1,065	722	528	2,309	711	1,443	653	362
15	4,780	1,365	1,312	924	2,477	342	846	345	324
16	7,057	2,437	1,983	1,528	4,364	1,831	2,547	1,218	736
17	5,422	1,339	1,272	1,151	3,880	1,036	1,601	798	453
18	4,896	1,337	1,225	874	3,593	807	1,831	642	302
19	3,711	1,254	794	372	2,055	291	637	330	153
20	1,669	457	359	133	1,030	195	457	173	61
21	3,308	1,329	793	474	2,127	444	683	267	110
22	5,289	2,008	1,121	1,049	3,710	949	2,428	986	639
23	2,396	758	627	260	1,897	465	897	294	131
24	2,581	712	593	426	1,669	576	1,174	120	203
25	5,358	1,228	835	189	3,353	1,045	2,158	690	156
26	1,210	338	292	170	659	141	314	106	45
27	4,252	878	1,375	831	2,267	847	1,834	734	360
28	6,034	1,752	2,147	968	6,034	843	2,839	746	298
29	3,322	540	1,255	1,173	3,005	1,153	1,225	385	275
30	4,156	1,387	609	985	2,123	538	1,152	331	184
31	4,121	1,452	976	427	2,952	680	886	459	238
32	5,089	2,009	1,360	598	3,173	873	1,361	709	314
33	4,124	938	1,226	897	2,595	659	1,302	722	327
34	4,561	1,434	920	719	2,777	553	1,168	437	204
35	4,046	1,016	1,139	932	2,641	830	1,379	590	249
36	4,285	1,337	1,057	602	2,674	997	1,669	646	272
37	8,504	683	855	357	2,422	330	883	369	104
38	4,478	1,648	1,343	889	3,185	609	536	359	149
39	3,504	710	855	949	2,315	1,082	1,231	341	387
40	4,836	1,304	1,402	755	2,637	776	1,374	501	213
41	3,676	800	743	520	1,938	766	1,099	467	257
42	4,035	859	1,149	692	2,758	1,109	1,539	681	308
43	5,090	1,432	1,563	1,144	3,392	1,429	2,031	1,103	598
44	3,791	587	802	717	2,135	562	1,035	395	194
45	2,959	1,029	867	717	2,074	945	1,326	710	298
46	7,987	1,475	2,444	2,219	5,050	2,154	3,145	1,591	957
47	4,248	848	959	1,066	2,429	729	1,844	949	528
48	4,931	1,067	1,324	512	2,322	688	1,620	734	416
49	3,665	929	1,023	379	2,213	642	1,060	425	190
50	2,899	799	376	572	1,830	315	825	340	117
51	4,056	1,004	1,090	709	2,827	713	1,408	307	332
52	8,770	1,225	2,489	2,993	5,093	2,709	2,724	1,782	941
53	2,382	818	628	493	1,505	492	927	288	150
54	9,805	1,553	1,803	1,343	3,936	1,320	2,331	1,118	486
55	7,247	2,204	1,901	1,032	4,799	2,115	2,835	1,176	523
56	5,664	1,762	1,668	1,342	4,079	1,295	2,497	1,007	544
57	0,291	1,245	1,566	1,634	4,090	973	2,403	984	976
58	3,748	688	1,012	672	3,052	1,247	1,810	738	365
59	3,865	984	916	785	2,460	961	1,078	519	204
60	3,104	942	896	159	1,882	709	1,334	498	191
Total,	248,788	04,737	61,725	48,829	155,535	47,644	80,294	35,202	17,377
Per cent.,	–	26·5	25·3	18·0	–	30·6	51·6	22·6	11·1
		09·8							

[*continued.*

* See note on page 287. † No report. ‡ No returns.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE No. 7—*continued.*—Exhibiting the Proficiency of the Pupils actually

District.	Writing.			Writing from Dictation.			Grammar.		
	Total Number examined.	Able to write on Paper fairly.	Able to write with ease and freedom.	Total Number examined.	Able to write a sentence from Dictation with tolerable accuracy.	Able to write from Dictation with ease and correctness.	Total Number examined.	Acquainted with Parts of Speech only.	Able to Parse Syntactically.
1 . .	817	294	188	668	97	109	759	284	61
2 . .	746	304	22	711	252	73	907	257	57
3 . .	1,220	632	58	1,229	377	46	1,609	455	124
4† . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 . .	1,857	761	139	1,711	614	184	2,529	695	160
8‡ . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7 . .	1,617	306	131	1,117	298	204	1,553	333	173
8 . .	1,372	278	41	632	271	78	1,819	676	109
8 . .	2,820	886	735	2,587	1,174	531	3,947	1,423	355
10 . .	1,524	509	211	1,836	402	244	1,695	297	281
11 . .	1,530	589	273	1,079	447	811	2,136	495	222
12 . .	2,130	838	138	970	243	169	1,613	477	116
13 . .	1,328	927	234	977	493	170	2,053	378	127
14 . .	2,144	883	218	1,224	705	186	2,331	598	315
15 . .	1,312	728	122	1,016	563	153	2,632	992	289
16 . .	4,072	1,904	459	4,219	1,390	621	4,970	1,311	639
17 . .	2,879	1,514	321	2,187	1,008	875	8,831	819	211
18 . .	2,627	1,245	453	2,020	844	363	3,610	535	173
19 . .	1,205	525	105	948	187	89	1,922	334	89
20 . .	971	316	72	478	197	65	1,080	185	39
21 . .	1,619	768	162	1,347	704	98	1,580	686	161
22 . .	2,548	1,134	495	1,692	404	461	3,390	533	676
23 . .	1,213	712	278	1,048	686	241	1,995	300	77
24 . .	1,362	289	226	1,302	893	198	1,314	686	262
25 . .	3,252	357	167	1,060	891	172	2,762	768	195
26 . .	332	154	39	436	119	85	699	185	45
27 . .	1,907	715	303	2,268	408	265	2,303	685	353
28 . .	3,912	777	475	3,912	1,122	397	3,912	1,018	443
28 . .	3,005	1,803	628	1,414	615	372	3,005	660	178
30 . .	1,822	744	298	740	807	229	1,068	412	182
31 . .	1,882	873	79	1,952	580	130	2,939	528	127
32 . .	2,849	1,550	341	2,791	1,488	280	3,178	513	128
33 . .	2,212	1,289	210	1,289	690	849	2,506	1,182	241
34 . .	2,143	814	386	1,883	614	340	2,012	566	142
35 . .	2,776	1,213	359	2,775	1,015	473	2,025	734	200
30 . .	2,140	1,113	151	1,630	830	371	2,698	868	237
37 . .	1,742	837	288	1,980	1,077	221	2,830	878	195
38 . .	2,078	888	277	1,145	360	417	3,052	1,020	262
39 . .	2,111	630	358	1,325	472	307	2,231	615	271
40 . .	2,406	1,038	281	1,759	878	187	2,582	743	126
41 . .	1,829	812	139	904	488	103	1,891	613	215
42 . .	2,594	1,345	315	2,053	1,059	377	2,664	420	182
43 . .	2,685	1,791	558	2,734	1,179	1,013	8,552	998	558
44 . .	2,100	807	328	2,111	688	304	2,135	520	162
43 . .	1,788	733	530	1,367	420	515	2,167	368	244
46 . .	4,825	2,209	1,488	4,660	2,227	1,200	4,965	1,091	550
47 . .	2,435	833	211	1,110	477	388	2,429	521	413
48 . .	1,883	703	350	880	510	274	2,371	473	285
49 . .	2,013	1,182	80	977	443	184	2,218	514	59
50 . .	1,558	503	253	1,252	317	204	2,243	344	102
51 . .	2,461	871	581	1,786	497	394	2,827	375	192
52 . .	6,440	1,866	901	2,251	522	1,191	5,339	1,703	757
53 . .	1,279	741	176	758	403	152	1,385	278	112
54 . .	3,900	2,116	388	3,709	1,893	267	4,182	824	433
55 . .	4,276	1,407	579	1,565	805	649	4,739	1,591	430
56 . .	3,124	1,427	934	3,200	1,376	989	4,055	1,590	395
57 . .	3,364	739	370	2,183	1,243	185	4,517	895	388
58 . .	2,319	941	247	1,796	707	864	2,990	836	258
59 . .	2,151	668	159	1,010	234	241	2,100	255	162
60 . .	1,868	558	185	843	325	228	1,770	813	227
Total, .	130,781	33,499	18,325	97,804	38,263	13,831	130,283	39,550	14,168
Per cent.,	–	40·9	14·0	–	39·1	19·2	–	28·3	9·4
		54·9			58·3			35·7	

* See note on page 287. † No report. ‡ No returns.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

examined by the Inspectors themselves during the year 1867, under each head.*

Geography.				Needlework.				
Total Number examined.	Acquainted with Outlines of Map of World only.	Acquainted with Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Able to answer on General Course of Geography.	Total Number examined.	Learning Sewing.	Learning Knitting.	Learning Embroidery.	District.
930	258	80	4	340	203	129	8	1
978	353	00	–	143	80	59	4	2
2,204	406	221	24	527	527	479	59	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4†
2,987	257	678	21	717	601	841	121	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6‡
1,745	401	281	37	357	171	142	44	7
1,327	516	181	–	–	–	–	–	8
5,558	1,315	369	210	–	–	–	–	9
1,718	744	373	72	620	543	620	225	10
2,245	538	335	78	852	352	252	162	11
2,368	400	80	15	763	783	368	103	12
2,103	901	260	8	415	165	158	172	13
3,288	1,328	324	13	265	243	180	12	14
3,247	969	335	89	553	281	191	81	15
4,592	1,213	794	8	1,792	1,792	1,279	295	16
4,038	882	321	7	954	438	428	88	17
3,573	1,564	290	–	413	413	43	15	18
2,022	490	174	5	698	698	403	90	19
1,110	256	06	–	150	150	79	22	20
2,240	443	340	79	1,579	1,012	421	146	21
3,419	673	708	7	1,148	881	167	100	22
2,728	303	101	12	681	681	322	113	23
2,068	870	420	7	306	306	237	2	24
4,142	588	177	8	1,330	1,031	401	221	25
742	107	71	9	153	103	33	17	26
3,167	947	579	–	675	675	84	326	27
3,912	939	628	156	1,726	1,585	391	144	28
3,005	791	718	33	918	646	184	88	29
2,156	889	430	9	–	1,177	245	17	30
2,939	520	282	1	2,077	1,118	821	138	81
3,173	1,296	272	20	‡ –	–	–	–	32
3,467	2,085	452	42	1,204	1,204	371	66	33
3,256	912	278	56	1,888	1,153	531	194	34
2,343	1,068	315	35	1,171	1,171	708	90	35
2,809	844	288	7	1,430	827	420	163	36
3,671	885	137	2	1,240	1,054	395	116	37
3,151	661	549	24	2,023	2,023	251	254	38
2,417	860	426	15	1,144	807	302	35	39
2,443	544	080	11	1,491	1,491	410	100	40
1,898	798	292	–	‡ –	–	–	–	41
2,835	1,226	419	5	222	222	130	34	42
3,586	1,314	539	269	2,102	945	724	216	43
2,135	793	259	–	825	741	113	71	44
2,198	972	205	11	1,112	1,011	501	215	45
3,308	2,271	932	41	1,608	1,608	1,276	529	46
2,429	890	675	76	1,002	672	257	73	47
2,871	740	208	4	‡ –	–	–	–	48
2,213	592	231	–	987	552	322	96	49
2,596	579	147	15	769	453	253	68	50
2,840	828	847	3	663	663	439	153	51
6,278	2,535	1,814	200	2,548	2,548	1,153	566	52
1,583	459	161	–	515	515	314	157	53
4,327	1,954	709	–	2,500	1,518	765	217	54
4,593	1,706	786	06	2,157	1,903	1,903	254	55
4,343	1,224	537	258	1,757	1,757	1,147	373	56
5,256	1,854	1,001	110	2,475	1,991	311	176	57
3,061	856	413	43	891	625	192	74	58
2,608	475	336	61	967	967	591	92	59
2,232	1,019	452	1	914	529	328	62	60
169,240	51,764	23,884	2,306	55,557	45,805	22,839	7,188	Total.
–	30·6	14·1	1·3	–	82·1	41·1	12·9	Per cent.
	46·0							

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

APPENDIX F.

Reports on National Agricultural School Farms.

No. 1.—General Report for the year 1867, by Thomas Baldwin, esq., Superintendent of the Agricultural Department.

Glasnevin, September 2, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour of submitting to you the following general report on the Agricultural Department of National Education for 1867.

The department comprises—

I.—The Albert or Glasnevin Agricultural Training Institution.
II.—First-class Agricultural Schools under the exclusive Management of the Board.
III.—First-class Agricultural Schools under Local Management.
IV.—Ordinary Agricultural Schools.

I propose to bring under your notice the working of each of these for the year.

I.—The Albert Agricultural Training Institution.

This is the central establishment to which are drafted the most talented and deserving young men from all parts of the country, who seek admission to it by competitive examination.

They undergo a regular professional training for two years, after which they become farmers, land stewards, estate agriculturists, agricultural teachers, &c.

The Glasnevin establishment is largely fed by the district schools, and in return, it supplies them with stewards and agricultural teachers. This and the several classes of agricultural schools in the provinces are, therefore, intimately connected. They act and react on one another. To lay the foundation of permanent improvement in the district schools it is necessary to maintain a good standard of training at Glasnevin.

Accordingly, this establishment received a good deal of my attention in 1867; and it now affords me very great pleasure to lay before you, for the information of the Commissioners and the public, a most satisfactory report of the institution for the past year.

At the close of 1866, we had on the rolls—intern pupils, 56; extern, 2; total, 58.

In 1867, we admitted, in two half-yearly batches, 37 intern pupils—namely, 16 in January, and 21 in July.

The names of these young men, with the schools at which they were educated, and the total number of marks obtained by each at the respective entrance competitive examinations, are given in the following table:—

Name.	No. of Marks.	Where educated.
Admitted in January, 1867.	*Max:* 500	
1. Peter M'Guire,	332	Ballidborough Agricultural School.
2. William Fawcett,	322	Templemoyle do.
3. James Harkin,	317	Loughash do.
4. Robert Doyle,	315	Kilkenny do.
5. Patrick M'Namara,	313	Derrycastle & Limerick Agric. Schools.
6. Patrick Ryan,	310	Loughash Agricultural School.
7. Charles Lynch,	305	Woodstock do.
8. Denis Kennedy,	304	Corluim National School.
9. Thomas Greene,	302	Connolly do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE showing the Number of Marks obtained by each—*continued.*

Name.	No. of Marks.	Where educated.
Admitted in January, 1867.	*Max:* 500	
10. Matthew Cox,	301	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
11. James Smyth,	297	Bath do.
12. Richard Bresnihan,	292	Limerick do.
13. John Scott,	273	Belfast do.
14. Richard Turner,	267	Limerick do.
15. John Martin,	262	Belfast do.
16. Austin Woodrow,	–	Bridgewater, Somerset.
Admitted in July, 1867.		
1. John M'Sparran,	396	Ballyhargan National School.
2. James Wark,	392	Derrynaflaw do.
3. Michael M'Carthy,	352	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
4. Patrick Clune,	343	Limerick Model School.
5. William Studdart,	331	Mount Trenchard Agricultural School.
6. John Darcy,	331	Kilkenny do.
7. Patrick Meighan,	327	Cork do.
8. Michael Moffat,	319	Drummardly National School.
9. Paul Cummins,	317	Blackrock Coll. & Athy Model School.
10. Patrick Heffernan,	314	Belfast Agricultural School.
11. William Crampton,	297	Dunlavin Parochial School.
12. James M'Glynn,	292	Athy Model Agricultural School.
13. Charles Blackmore,	291	Cork Agricultural School.
14. John Gilmore,	288	Athy Model Agricultural School.
15. Patrick Campbell,	281	Ballinakill National School.
16. Charles Archer,	277	Templemoyle Agricultural School.
17. William Tunstead,	275	Ballinakill Church Education and Kilkenny Model Agricultural School.
18. John Cogan,	274	Kill National School.
19. Patrick Cagney,	259	Ballingarry do.
20. John Murphy,	247	Newmarket do.
21. James Ellis,	246	Cork Agricultural School.

The course of instruction embraces the several branches of a sound English education, chemistry and geology, botany, the science and practice of improved agriculture, land surveying, levelling and mapping. Literary instruction is afforded by Mr. D. P. Downing, a first-class literary teacher, who acts as assistant superintendent as regards the internal discipline and government of the establishment. His course embraces among other subjects:—

Reading and writing.
English Grammar and English Composition, by essays and letters.
Geography.—The political divisions and general geography of the Continents, the local geography of Ireland and Great Britain, and physical geography, especially in its relation to agriculture.
Book-keeping.
History.—The outlines of general history.
Political Economy, The elements of.
Arithmetic; *Geometry*—the six books of Euclid; Plain Trigonometry and the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations.
Natural Philosophy.—Principles and Application of Mechanics, Machinery, Heat, the Principles of the Steam Engine, &c.

Professor Sullivan, PH.D., delivers two courses of lectures annually on chemistry and geology, in their application to agriculture.

Mr. Moore, PH.D., Curator of the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, delivers two courses of lectures on botany every year—namely, one on physiological botany, in spring; and one on systematic botany, in autumn.

Mr. William Boyle, who is agriculturist on the two small farms, gives a daily lecture on farming.

Mr. James W. Smyth, who is agriculturist on the largest of the three farms into which the land is now subdivided, gives clinical instruction on the land.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Mr. Edward Carroll has charge of the horticultural department, and gives lectures on all the branches of horticulture.

The pupils were exceedingly attentive to the instructions of these gentlemen during the year, and the result was that they acquired a large amount of valuable information.

The great problem in agricultural education is to blend true science with sound practice; to enlighten practice with the light of well established principles; and to aim, at the same time, at educating, as distinguished from instructing, the mind of the young farmer.

Careful observation of several agricultural schools and colleges has satisfied me that this problem has not yet been solved; but, by a slight modification in the arrangements, and an equally slight change in the staff at Glasnevin, it would be successfully accomplished.

It must not be inferred from this that any superiority is claimed for Glasnevin over all other agricultural schools and colleges. Glasnevin does not rival Grignon, Gembloux, or Cirencester, in their teaching of the science of agriculture; but the system at Glasnevin is *sui generis*, and better adapted to the wants of the farmers of Ireland than the system of education, taken as a whole, in operation at any of these colleges.

The daily occupation of the time of our pupils at Glasnevin is as follows:—

At 5 o'clock, A.M., in Summer, and 5 45 o'clock in Winter, Pupils rise.

From 5 0 to 5 30 A.M.,		in Summer, and from 5 45 to 6 15 in Winter, Dress and Devotional Exercises.
„ 5 30 to 6 0		in Summer, and from 6 15 to 6 45 in Winter, Pupils attend Stock, &c.
„ 6 0 to 6 15		in Summer, and from 6 45 to 7 0 in Winter, Pupils prepare for Study.
„ 6 15 to 7 0		in Summer, Pupils study.
„ 7 0 to 8 0		Lecture on Agriculture.
„ 8 0 to 9 0		Lecture on Chemistry, Botany, or Horticulture.
„ 9 0 to 9 30		Breakfast.
„ 9 30 to 2 0 P.M.,		All the Pupils work on the Farm.
P. M.		
„ 2 0 to 3 0		Dinner and Recreation.
3 0 to 3 30		One-half the Class is under instruction, viz.:—from 3 to 4 with Lecturer on Agriculture, and from 4 0 to 3 30 with Literary Teacher. The other half of the Class works on the Farm till 6 o'clock in Summer, and till dusk in Winter; after which they attend Live Stock and prepare for Study.
„ 3 30 to 9 0		Supper.
„ 9 0 to 9 30		Attend Live Stock, &c.
„ 9 30 to 10 15		Retire to Dormitories—Devotional Exercises.
At 10 15		Lights are extinguished in Dormitories.

The Winter half-year begins on 1st October; the Summer half-year on 1st April.

It will be seen that the time is divided between the culture of the mind and the acquisition of agricultural skill. The means of developing the agricultural resources of the soil are continually impressed on the pupil's mind; and no opportunity is missed of showing the loss which individuals and the nation at large suffer by the several defects in the existing modes of farming. Can any reasonable person doubt the usefulness of this kind of agricultural training in any country, but more particularly in a country like Ireland, the chief industry of whose people is the cultivation of the soil, and that cultivation conducted with little or no knowledge of science, and with little skill and thrift?

The Glasnevin establishment is now training young men in the business of farming at the rate of about 35 per annum. From May, 1838, to the end of 1867, 919 have passed through it. If these had all remained in the country and gone back to agricultural pursuits, there would be on an average nearly 30 of them in every county in Ireland.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

A good many of them, from want of capital and other causes, have not been able to follow farming. Many a clever young man who had an innate love and taste for farming, and who, because of his fondness for the business, would gladly accept £40 a year as a steward, has been compelled to abandon the business, and to fall back on some other occupation. In the case of almost every man whose history is known, the change improved his condition. Many intelligent young men who understood farming well, who were expert and skilful at agriculture, have hung on for months in expectation of a stewardship at £40 a year, and who are now in receipt of larger salaries at other occupations. A very clever young man, who finished his course of training here a few years ago, and one of the most promising farmers trained at Glasnevin, offered his services as assistant-steward to a landed gentleman for £35 a year; he was refused; no other vacancy offered; he is now in receipt of £180 a year at commercial business. My esteem for him makes me feel glad that he was compelled to change his career; but my knowledge of the wants of Ireland, and my ardent desire to see her agriculture improved, make me deeply regret that the knowledge of this clever and worthy young man, and of more like him, has not been engaged in developing the productive powers of the soil. I fully believe the country will reap an ample reward from his industry and conduct in his present capacity for the cost of his education, but the return would be far greater if he had been employed in the pursuit for which he had the greatest natural fitness, and of which he acquired a sound knowledge.

Some persons pass censure on the Glasnevin establishment by saying that the per-centage of the pupils trained there who follow farming in afterlife is too small. As this is a point on which there is a good deal of misconception, it becomes necessary to refer to it here.

The following is a classified summary of the 919 pupils who passed through the Glasnevin establishment from May, 1838, to the close of 1867:

1. Farming for themselves,	206
2. Land stewards, agriculturists, and gardeners,	224
3. Teachers of agricultural and other schools,	113
4. Other pursuits connected with agriculture,	61
5. Emigrated—Planters in Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, Canada, &c.,	60
6. In the Customs, Royal Engineers, Constabulary, &c.,	37
7. Entered various colleges,	10
8. Died,	12
9. Unknown,	196
Total,	919

It will be seen from this summary that upwards of fifty per cent. of the Glasnevin men are now engaged, directly or indirectly, in agriculture.

If we omit those who were sent home before completing their course of training, having been found wholly unsuited to carry out the objects of the establishment, and for whose subsequent career the establishment cannot be held responsible, the number thus occupied becomes increased to sixty per cent.; and it would be further increased if the present occupation of the large number (196) entered as "unknown" could be traced; for it is certain that several of them are occupied more or less at agricultural pursuits.

Other, again, say the Board's agricultural training schools have failed because the farmers of Ireland have not sent their sons to take advantage of the boarding class in them. The premium, they say, is so small that if the system was good the people would take advantage of it. Those persons do not bear in mind the circumstances of the country when they make these allegations. The mass of the small farmers are poor; they cannot afford to pay the fee, small though it is; and above all, they cannot afford to dispense with the labour of grown-up boys.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Report on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

But it is capable of proof that the Board's agricultural schools have been more successful in this respect than other institutions of the same kind of more pretentious character.

One of the first agricultural institutions in existence is the agricultural college at Cirencester. It was founded by a number of intelligent farmers, and of wise and far-seeing landlords. A large capital was subscribed; a noble pile of buildings erected; and a large farm was established. They began with a premium of £30, and intended to reach the tenant-farming class; but they utterly failed to do so, and were compelled to raise the premium to £90; and now the students are composed of the sons of landed gentry, land-agents, or rich merchants.

Belgium has the State Agricultural College at Gembloux, a station on the line of railway from Brussels to Namur. Up to 1860 the State Agricultural College existed at Thurout, in Flanders. In that year it was transferred to Gembloux, where the fine old monastery, which, with many others, was suppressed at the time of the Revolution, was made available for the residence of students, and a commodious suite of offices and a dwelling for the director were erected at a heavy outlay.

The course of instruction is very comprehensive, and extends over three years.

The staff of officers embraces a director, six professors, who are assisted by three repetitors or catechists; a horticulturist, who gives demonstrations in gardening; and overseers of discipline.

There are admirably arranged museums of objects for illustrating lectures on physics, chemistry, and veterinary science. A few years ago the entire collection of agricultural implements and machines in the industrial museum at Brussels was transferred to the agricultural college, and made available for illustrating the lectures of the professor of agriculture.

There are two classes of students at Gembloux—namely, interns and externs. The former are boarded and lodged in the college, and pay a pension of £28 a year; externs live in the neighbourhood of the college, and pay £12 a year for their education.

At the time of my visit in 1867 the director informed me there were forty-nine students on the books, of whom upwards of twenty were Americans; the remainder were natives, the sons of proprietors or brewers, but none the sons of farmers.

Gembloux is the only institution of the kind in Belgium. In Glasnevin there are seventy-five agricultural pupils, all of whom, with few exceptions, are sons of farmers and stewards, and whose lives will be spent in the cultivation of their native soil.

It has been already stated that the pupils were most attentive to their studies during the year; and it affords me every satisfaction to be able to report in equally favourable terms of their general good conduct.

The discipline is mild but firm. The pupils have as much latitude as possible. They are governed by reason and not by fear. They are made to feel that all breaches of discipline would be severely censured, and that good conduct, diligence, and industry are encouraged, and when possible rewarded. They are also governed with the most scrupulous impartiality, and there is nothing which young men like them more thoroughly appreciate than impartiality. Rules may be rigid and even severe, but if impartial, they will be respected. Every effort is made to train them in a spirit of straightforwardness and general correctness of conduct; and the effort has succeeded. During the year there was not a case of intoxication. There was not an instance of a pupil having exceeded the prescribed hour for coming home in the evening, which, considering the proximity of the establishment to Dublin, is most satisfactory. Insub-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ordination is unknown. Practices like smoking, which cannot be prohibited, are simply discouraged. When an attempt is made to put down smoking by prohibition, there is the danger, if not the certainty, that a habit of practising deception will be engendered. A number of young men habituated to smoking for years before their admission to an institution of this kind, cannot all at once abandon it; and, therefore, your prohibition is not only a dead letter, but it works most mischievously on the character in the way indicated; and young men who are compelled to practise deceit on their superiors at school are in danger of carrying with them into the world the same habit.

Many of the gentry who employ those who go out as stewards speak of them very highly.

The following is a list of the pupils who left the establishment in 1867, with their destination on leaving.

RETURN of PUPILS who left the Albert Institution in 1867.

Name.	Length of time in Institution.	Occupation.
1. John O'Grady,	Full time,	Steward under Commissioners.
2. Samuel Woods,	Do.,	Overseer on a sugar plantation in Antigua.
3. John Byrne,	Do.,	Steward under Commissioners.
4. Peter Foley,	Do.,	Emigrated.
5. William Carmody,	Do.,	Steward under Commissioners.
6. Malcolm Kavanagh,	Twenty months,	Farming with his uncle.
7. William Roche,	Thirteen months,	Emigrated.
8. William Fawcett,	One month,	Unknown.
9. Felix Rooney,	Twenty-one mths.	Gardener.
10. Henry Byrne,	Twenty-two mths.	Clerk, &c., at Albert Institution.
11. James Keating,	Full time,	At home.
12. Frank M'Donnell,	Do.,	Land steward, county Kildare.
13. Michael Laffy,	Do.,	Teacher.
14. John Cummins,	Do.,	Emigrated.
15. John Boyd,	Do.,	Do.
16. Ambrose Jeffars,	Do.,	Farming at home.
17. Peter Clarke,	Do.,	Went to Literary Training Department to qualify for teaching.
18. William O'Brien,	Do.,	Land steward.
19. Thomas Greene,	Seven months,	Civil Service (Excise Department).
20. Robert Mullins,	Eighteen months,	Assistant Agriculturist under Duke of Leinster.
21. James Bradden,	Full time,	Overseer on sugar plantation, Trinidad.
22. Michael Curran,	Do.,	Do.
23. Samuel Davidson,	Twenty months,	Land steward, Tyrone.
24. Thomas Horan,	Twenty-one mths.	Agriculturist, county Sligo.
25. James Moloney,	Do.,	Gardener, England.
26. Denis M'Carthy,	Twenty-two mths.	—
27. Edward Hondley,	Full time,	Steward under Commissioners.
28. James Wilmore,	Do.,	Clerk in Cork.
29. Richard Williams,	Do.,	Clerk in Dublin.
30. Thomas Peden,	Do.,	At home assisting his father.
31. William Leonard,	Do.,	Farming at home.
32. William Murphy,	Do.,	At home.
33. Daniel Corkery,	Do.,	Steward to Mr. Cagny, Monkstown, Cork.
34. William Williams,	Do.,	At home.
35. Jeremiah Riordan,	Do.,	At home.
36. Denis Shanny,	Do.,	At home.
37. George Mullins,	Seventeen mths.,	Employed by C. Trench, esq., J.P., Castleknock.
38. Michael O'Sullivan,	Full time,	Farming at home.
39. David O'Leary,	Do.,	Emigrated.
40. William Gilmore,	Do.,	At home.
41. Robert M'Clelland,	Do.,	At home.

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the necessity of engaging a lecturer on veterinary science for this establishment, and I take this opportunity of again pressing its importance.

There is no agricultural college or normal agricultural training school without such an officer. At Cirencester College there is a resident pro-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

fessor of veterinary medicine; much attention is deservedly given to it in the National Agricultural College at Gembloux as well as in all the colleges in France and Germany.

The public regard the course of instruction at Glasnevin as very incomplete so long as systematic knowledge of the nature and treatment of the disease of farm animals is not afforded. It appears the only objection urged against the appointment is that it may interfere with the attempt being made elsewhere to found a veterinary college in Dublin, which does not appear to me to bear on the case at all.

It should be remembered that there are few veterinary surgeons in Ireland, that many of the Glasnevin pupils settle down as stewards and farmers in remote districts in which a veterinary surgeon is not within a day's journey of them, and that many of them, especially those who are stewards to noblemen and gentlemen who farm extensively, are in charge of stock to a large amount. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that they should be able to afford relief, in case of accident or acute disease; and it is of still greater importance that they would understand the nature of contagious and infectious disease, and the means of checking their spread.

It is also desirable that lectures on natural history should be delivered by a competent person.

Extern Pupils.—The members of this class board and lodge at their own expense in the city or in the neighbourhood of the farm, attend the lectures at the Albert Farm, and occupy themselves for several hours every day on the model farms or in the gardens.

In 1867 the pupils who attended this class, were—

Edward Carty, of Sandymount.
A. J. H. Turner, of 42, Blessington-street.
P. A. Barron, of Waterford.

Considering the advantages afforded, it seems strange that so few take advantage of this class; a ready explanation will be found, however, in the circumstance that young men find it inconvenient to be travelling from the city to the model farm and back every day; and the absence of any licensed or recognised lodging-house in the neighbourhood which would afford parents a guarantee that the proper surveillance would be exercised over their sons.

During this year the premium for admission to the class was altered. Formerly each extern pupil paid a perpetual fee of £2 2*s.*; in 1867 it was increased to £2 a quarter, and I feel confident this increase will have the effect of inducing the pupils to place a higher value on the education afforded than they formerly used to do.

The cropping and management of the land requires now to be considered; there are 178A. 3R. 24P. (statute), appropriated as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
1. Kitchen, fruit, and flower gardens, pleasure-grounds, and buildings,	10	0	22
2. A market garden,	6	2	0
3. A spade-labour farm,	5	2	37
4. An intermediate farm, worked by simple appliances,	22	3	7
5. The remainder of the land, called the Large Farm, is worked with the aid of a select collection of modern implements and machines,	133	2	38
Total,	178	3	24

A map is attached showing the position of these several departments, each of which is necessary to pass under review, and to show its receipts and expenses.

1. The general garden department is under the management of Mr. E. Carroll.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The kitchen garden contains about two Irish acres, and the fruit garden about one acre. Then comes the question as to the importance of affording instruction in these two departments to young farmers. There is not perhaps, in the social economy of this country, a greater want than the absence of a variety of profitable vegetables. Their successful culture, too, requires careful industry; they are, therefore, excellent objects for begetting habits of industry in those who are trained to till and care them in early life. Garden vegetables and fruit are also a source of great profit to the farmers of other countries. Why should it not be so in Ireland? The flower grounds were improved and well stocked during the year, and afforded an opportunity, not only of interesting the pupils in floriculture, but also of improving their taste and refining their ideas.

The pupils are employed in this department, as in all others, in their turn; they have access to the plants at all times, and they pass and repass them two or three times daily.

Attached to this department is a range of glass, comprising a small greenhouse, a vinery, and a peach-house; there is also an orchard-house. The principal object of the department was, to qualify a number of the pupils for combining in afterlife the duties of land steward and gardener; but the civilizing influence it exercises on the character of the student must not be overlooked.

Some persons, forgetful of the highest aim of education, object to the ornamental department altogether, and say it is all folly to make it an element in the educational training of the sons of the tenant-farmers of Ireland. Influential men who are earnestly desirous of promoting the welfare of Ireland make this objection; but they did so without due reflection. The fact of showing the young farmer how to propagate a geranium and develop its beauties, does not in any way interfere with your power of showing him how to grow the most profitable crop of turnips or of oats. On the contrary, the more extensive his acquaintance with plant growth, the greater his power of understanding the great principles of vegetation.

2. *Market Garden.*—It being deemed desirable to show the pupils what can be made of a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of a city or large town by market gardening, a piece of ground at the extreme end of the farm, containing 6A. 2R. was set apart for the purpose.

3. *Spade-Labour Farm,* 5A. 2R. 37P.—The working of this little farm has been so often and so fully reported on that it is not necessary to dwell upon it in this report.

All the labour of this piece of ground could be performed by an industrious man and a lad or two, according to their years. The man's wife would milk the cows, of which we are enabled to housefeed upon it not less than three, and for parts of the year a fourth is maintained.

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of ALBERT SCHOOL FARM for the twelve months ended 31 March, 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1867,	107	3	8	By Amount received for potatoes,	22	18	3½
„ Amount of rent, viz., 5A. 2R. 37P. (statute) at £3 19s. 3d. per acre,	22	14	2	„ „ „ dairy produce,	102	3	0
„ Amount paid for seeds and manure,	9	5	9	„ Amount received for cattle sold,	40	2	9
„ Amount paid for cattle,	11	15	0	„ Amount received for miscellaneous,	0	12	6
„ „ „ new implements,	1	2	8	„ Amount of inventory and valuation on 31st March, 1867,	77	15	11
„ Amount paid for labour,	16	10	3½				
„ „ „ feeding stuffs,	25	5	10				
„ Miscellaneous,	0	2	0				
„ Balance	49	13	1				
	£243	12	5½		£243	12	5½

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

	£	s.	d.
If to the profit shown above,	49	13	1
We add the amount paid for labour, and which the small farmer could save,	16	10	3½
We get the amount available for the maintenance of the farmer and his family,	£66	3	4½

Intermediate Farm, 22A. 3R. 7P.—Of this and the spade-labour farm, Mr. William Boyle is agriculturist. It is worked on the Northumberland five-course rotation, namely :—

1st Year—Green crops, manured.
2nd Year—Grain, with grass seeds.
3rd Year—Grass, 1st year.
4th Year—Grass, 2nd year.
5th Year—Lea oats.

One horse is kept upon it; and the system so common through the country of working the horse "in co." with one of the horses of the large farm is adopted. Whenever a second horse is required, and that one of the large farm horses cannot be spared, a horse is hired.

The implements of tillage are as few as possible; the horse implements being confined to a plough, harrow, roller, and a convertible grubber.

Lung disease having carried off a number of the cows on this farm it was not deemed prudent to keep as many in 1867 as in the previous years; and, in consequence, the profit shown in the following balance-sheet is not as large as in 1866–7.

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of INTERMEDIATE FARM for twelve months ended 31 March, 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st March, 1867,	345	1	1	By Amount received for grain,	36	19	6
„ Outstanding debts,	33	13	6½	„ Amount received for potatoes,	7	13	5
„ Amount of rent,	91	1	3	„ Cattle and pigs,	67	17	6
„ Value of dairy produce supplied by school farm,	80	12	1	„ Dairy produce,	331	7	11
„ Amount paid for seeds and manure,	32	2	6½	„ Horse work, &c., to school farm (and charged under different heads on Dr. side of Balance-sheet of that farm),	13	3	5½
„ Amount paid for feeding stuffs,	45	2	7½	„ Outstanding debts,	43	7	0
„ Amount paid for cattle and pigs,	53	0	0	„ Valuation on 31st March, 1868,	294	6	3
„ Amount paid for implements and repairs,	21	15	11				
„ Veterinary surgeon's bill, and veterinary medicines,	7	3	0				
„ Amount paid for labour,	44	16	3				
„ Miscellaneous,	10	10	1				
„ Balance,	60	1	8				
	£835	0	0½		£835	0	8½

Large Farm, 133A. 2R. 38P.—Of this about 20 acres (marked "western four-course" on map), are under a special four-course, namely :—

1st Year—Roots.
2nd Year—Potatoes.
3rd Year—Italian rye-grass. Sown in autumn after the potatoes.
4th Year—Lea oats.

About 25 statute acres are under permanent pasture, and the remainder is cropped on the common four-course.

The pecuniary results of the year's transactions are shown in the following balance-sheet.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of ALBERT LARGE FARM for the twelve months ended 30 April, 1868.

EXPENSES	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation,	1,749	4	3
" " outstanding debts,	119	2	1
" " paid for cattle,	257	10	0
" " paid for horses,	25	0	0
" " paid for pigs,	5	0	0
" " paid for labour,	174	4	1
" " paid for feeding stuffs,	189	15	1½
" " paid for manures,	55	8	6
" " paid for implements and repairs,	85	15	0½
" Amount paid for seeds,	72	16	0
" " paid for horse-shoeing and harness,	24	19	2
" Amount paid for oils, paints, and medicines,	5	6	1½
" Amount paid for car-hire and postage,	2	10	0
" Amount paid for miscellaneous,	27	6	3
" Rent,	555	13	10
" Balance,	416	17	5
	£3,766	7	10½

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for dairy produce,	895	9	6
" Amount received for cattle sold,	351	4	0
" " " horses,	20	0	0
" " " pigs,	146	11	10
" " " wheat,	72	9	10
" " " oats,	243	16	0½
" " " barley,	58	13	5
" " " potatoes,	84	16	3½
" " " service of sires,	22	0	9
" Amount received for sheep,	99	12	0
" " " miscellaneous,	13	13	1
" Amount received for old implements,	8	5	0
" Amount received for horse labour for market garden,	10	5	0
" Amount received for rent of Albert Lodge,	34	10	1½
" Outstanding debts,	162	3	6
" Valuation at close of year,	1,522	12	1
	£3,766	7	10½

Summarizing the balance-sheets of the three farms, we get the following :—

	Acres. A.	R.	P.	Balance to credit of Commissioners. £	s.	d.
1. Spade-labour farm,	5	2	37	49	13	1
2. Intermediate farm,	22	3	7	60	1	8
3. Large farm,	133	2	33	416	17	5
				£526	12	2

Regard being had to the previous history of the Glasnevin farm, this result will, it is hoped, satisfy the Commissioners and the public. There has been as large a balance-sheet against the tillage of the land as there is now in its favour. The balance-sheets have all along been made out on a uniform principle. The balance to the credit of the Commissioners, shown in each case, is not to be regarded as profit in the sense it would be shown in the balance-sheet of the *bona fide* tenant-farmers. For in the first place the amount charged for labour on the Dr. side of the account does not include the free labour of the pupils. It is impossible to put an accurate value on their labour. Many of them, in the early part of their training, are useless; nay, more, if a farmer were working the land for his own profit, he would pay some of them for remaining idle rather than for working.

GLASNEVIN SCHOOL GARDEN.

There are in the village of Glasnevin, and under the exclusive management of the Commissioners, two handsome National schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

Attached to these schools is a garden, which is cultivated as a model school garden, both for the practical instruction of an agricultural class of the more advanced boys, and as an example to the teachers trained in the normal establishment in Marlborough-street, who visit it every Saturday during the course of training.

The male school and garden are at present conducted by Mr. John Donaghy, who formerly conducted the well-known agricultural school at

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Larne, and who was an Inspector of National agricultural schools for several years.

The attendance in the male school is small, and many of the villagers have no suitable gardens in which to put into practice the instructions afforded in this school and garden. The industrial department of the school has, however, been eminently useful to the people of the village. Mr. Campbell, the eminent horticulturist and nurseryman of Glasnevin, has employed several of the boys from time to time, says that he was enabled to give them better wages because of the knowledge and skill acquired in the Board's garden. Some of them have also found employment in the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, and in other positions in which their early industrial education has been exceedingly useful.

There is one feature in this school and garden to which special attention may be here directed. One part of the garden is divided into six allotments; these are cultivated by, and for the account of, six of the more deserving boys in the school, and who are also members of an "industrial" class, who work regularly in the garden after school-hours. While working for the Commissioners, these boys are paid at the rate of 1*d.* an hour. Each is charged, on his own allotment, rent, the cost of seeds and manures; and at the close of the year he gets the balance that remains after paying all expenses. The names of the boys who cultivated these plots in 1867, with the profit realized by each, are given in the following table:—

Cultivators of Allotments.	Area.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Profit.
	Stat. perches	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pat. Levans, . . .	12	1 19 1	4 3 7½	2 4 6½
Edward Hannigan, . . .	11	1 13 1	3 19 6	2 6 5
John Ryan, ...	11	1 7 3	3 17 9½	2 10 6½
David Orr, ...	12	2 3 11½	4 7 4½	2 3 5
Thomas Tallant, . . .	10	1 15 5½	3 1 4	1 5 10½
James Fahane, . . .	10	1 7 2½	2 14 10	1 7 7½
Total, . . .	66	10 6 0½	22 4 5½	11 18 5

These profits, and the payments made to the members of the industrial class by the Commissioners, have the effect of keeping the boys at school longer than they could otherwise stay, which, to educationists, is an additional feature of interest in this school—a feature which deserves to be largely copied by the patrons and managers of rural schools.

Hitherto no systematic effort has been made to use the garden for the instruction of the girls; but it is proposed that in future they shall receive instruction in the culture of vegetables and flowers.

It is most desirable to afford this sort of instruction to girls in all rural and village schools. There are extensive districts thickly populated, in which the people know very few vegetables except cabbage; they have little, if any, knowledge of flowers; and of common pot-herbs, which are so useful for domestic and culinary purposes, they know nothing. The ignorance of the mass of the Irish people in this respect is most deplorable. In Belgium the poorest cottier has a well-cultivated and well-stocked garden, the work of which is generally performed before and after the usual hours of farm labour, by those who live by agricultural labour. In addition to the common vegetables, pot-herbs are grown in every garden for flavouring soup, which is universally used by the people. In many cases hops are grown for profit, and tobacco for home consumption.

It is most desirable to establish a vast number of gardens attached to

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the Board's National Schools, for illustrating a similar system to the labourers and small farmers of Ireland.

Appendix F.

Report on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Summary of the receipts and expenses of the school garden attached to the Glasnevin National School for 1867 :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Rent,	5	0	0	By Amount received for garden produce,	50	4	9
„ Amount paid for seeds and manures,	8	4	5	„ Do. received for pigs,	22	8	10
„ Do. paid for pigs and pig feeding,	14	2	9				
„ Do. paid for implements,	0	13	4				
„ Do. paid for labour, including pupils' labour,	20	8	4				
„ Do. for sundries,	0	8	7½				
„ Balance to credit of Commissioners,	23	11	1½				
	£72	13	7		£72	13	7

These gardens and their superintendent should be more actively and usefully employed in the instruction of the teachers in training than they have hitherto been. In these schools, and in the gardens attached to them, there should be set a judicious example for the imitation of the rural teachers of Ireland.

II.—First Class Agricultural Schools under the exclusive Management of the Board.

The main features of these schools are these:—in each there was to be a class of resident agricultural boarders, the sons of farmers, who were to be trained up in improved modes of farming and expected to go back to carry on these modes on the holdings of their parents; and secondly, the model farms were to develop by experiments such new improved modes of farming as would at once give a powerful impetus to the agricultural progress of the nation.

As a great deal of misconception prevails in the public mind regarding these schools, it is necessary to make a few observations on each of the foregoing features.

The first of the two leading features of the first class model agricultural schools is the boarding department. The premium being exceedingly low, viz., £6 to £8 a year, it was thought the number of applicants would exceed the vacancies. It was expected that the landlords would induce the sons of their tenants to enter these schools; that those lads would settle down afterwards at home or be employed as stewards, estate agriculturists, and so on. Those who entertained this idea were too sanguine and did not duly consider the circumstances of the country. For, in the first place, the labour of their sons is, as already stated, so valuable to the small farmers that they cannot always dispense with it. And if they could, it was too much to expect that an intelligent young farmer, whose mind and ideas were expanded by the excellent education afforded in those schools, would, without any encouragement, settle down on a small farm which did not afford scope for the exercise of his increased knowledge. The result was, that the young men, educated in those schools, almost invariably, sought employment as stewards; and failing in this, they sought suitable employment in the colonies or elsewhere.

Regard being had to the foregoing statement, the boarding classes in those schools were well attended in 1867. The total number of distinct pupils who were in the schools open for the reception of boarders in 1867 exceeded the full number for which accommodation is provided; but as they are not required to pass any specified time in these schools

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

they seek admission to Glasnevin after a few months, as will be seen from the names of the pupils admitted in each school and the dates of entry and departure. Before the introduction of the competitive system at Glasnevin the pupils spent at least a year in the country schools; now if a boy enters one of the country schools in March or April he may become a candidate for Glasnevin in May. It would be for the good of the young men to spend a whole year in one of the country schools before entering Glasnevin; and if any such regulation had been in force in 1867 the boarding class in the country schools would have been full.

The names, &c., of this class of agricultural schools are given in the following list:—

Name of School.	County.	Area of Farm.			Rent.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
I.							
1. Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	79	0	34	146	11	0
2. Limerick,	Limerick,	70	3	3	70	0	0
3. Munster, Cork,	Cork,	126	3	17	220	0	0
4. Ulster, Belfast,	Antrim,	108	1	25	284	11	4
II.							
5. Athy,	Kildare.	64	0	20	78	0	0
6. Bailieborough,	Cavan,	48	0	15	69	10	0
7. Dunmanway,	Cork,	12	0	0	30	0	0
8. Ballymoney,	Antrim,	23	2	2	52	18	0
9. Bath, near Broomfield, Castleblaney,	Monaghan,	42	2	0	29	15	0
10. Derrycastle,	Tipperary,	18	1	22	13	15	9
11. Dunlewy,	Donegal,		—			—	
12. Farrahy, Kildorrery,	Cork,	41	3	8	23	14	6
13. Glandore,	Cork,	24	3	8	31	0	0
14. Gormanstown,	Tipperary,	47	2	33	49	4	2
15. Kyle Park,	Tipperary,	16	0	2	16	0	0
16. Leitrim,	Leitrim,	15	0	0	12	0	0
17. Mount Trenchard, near Foynes,	Limerick,	30	0	0	21	0	0
18. Templedouglas, Letterkenny,	Donegal,	20	0	0	0	0	0
19. Tervoe, Clarina, near Limerick,	Limerick,	23	2	21	23	12	6
20. Woodstock, Innistioge,	Kilkenny,	8	2	35	8	14	0

In the foregoing list these schools are divided into two classes:—I. Provincial Agricultural Schools; II. District Agricultural Schools.

It is well to make a few remarks on each of these schools.

1. *Kilkenny First Class Agricultural School.*—A most satisfactory measure of progress was effected in every department of this establishment, in 1867, by the present energetic agriculturist, Mr. M'Candless, who was appointed steward of the Albert large farm, in 1865, and transferred to the management of the agricultural department of the Kilkenny establishment in 1866. In 1867 the boarding class was well attended; for part of the year the number on the rolls exceeded the number for which accommodation is provided. It is most satisfactory to find the farmers in the neighbourhood are becoming more and more to feel an interest in the institution, and sending their sons to it for instruction. There is room in the house for eleven agricultural boarders, one working steward, and six pupil teachers, the names, &c., of which are given in the following lists:—

[Table

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Names of the STEWARD and Six PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Name.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Religious Denomination.	Paying or Free.	Destination.
W. Tunstead, .	18	April 18, 1866.	June 22, 1867.	E.C.	Paying.	Entered Albert Institution.
John Darcy, .	19	July 26, 1866.	Ditto.	R.C.	Free.	Do.
Mat. Cox, . .	17	Ditto.	Jan. 14, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
John Gilmore, .	17	Sept. 1, 1866.	Dec. 1, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Edwin Hart, .	22	Sept. 4, 1866.	July 8, 1867.	R.C.	Paying.	At home.
William Strong. .	28	Sept. 21, 1866.	March 12, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Michl. M'Carthy,	18	Jan. 22, 1867.	June 22, 1867.	R.C.	Free.	Entered Albert Institution.
Tim. O'Sullivan,	17	Ditto.	Jan. 7, 1868.	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Major Dimond, .	17	April 15, 1867.	—	E.C.	Paying.	Still in Establishment.
Larry Simmons, .	17	May 15, 1867.	—	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Pierce Wall, .	24	May 7, 1867.	—	R.C.	Do.	Do.
Patt M'Evoy, .	23	May 15, 1867.	Aug. 15, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	At home.
Daniel Lacy, .	20	July 2, 1867.	—	R.C.	Free.	Still in Establishment.
Robert Ouge, .	21	July 16, 1867.	Dec. 20, 1867.	E.C.	Paying.	Transferred to Cork Model Farm.
Con. Campion, .	35	July 17, 1867.	Dec. 22, 1867.	R.C.	Do.	Entered Albert Institution.
James Harris, .	18	Aug. 23, 1867.	—	E.C.	Free.	Still in Establishment.
John W. Roberts,	16	Oct. 16, 1867.	—	E.C.	Paying.	Do.
Maurice Kearney,	17	Nov. 19, 1867.	—	R.C.	Free.	Do.
Maurice Mullally,	18	Ditto.	—	R.C.	Paying.	Do.
William Conway,	18	Nov. 20, 1867.	—	E.C.	Free.	Do.
Thomas Kelly, .	19	Dec. 5, 1867.	—	W.M.	Paying.	Do.
Jeremiah Kirby, .	18	Jan. 22, 1868.	—	R.C.	Free.	Do.

PUPIL-TEACHERS during the Twelve Months ended the 31st March, 1868.

Name.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Religious Denomination.	Destination.
W. Treahey, .		Feb. 1, 1865.	Jan. 17, 1867.	R.C.	At home.
James Ryan, .		Nov. 15, 1865.	Aug. 8, 1867.	R.C.	Training Estab., Dublin.
P. O'Brien, .		Aug. 1, 1866.	Aug. 13, 1867.	R.C.	Ditto.
W. Shaw, . .		Sept. 24, 1866.	Aug. 8, 1867.	E.C.	Entered Albert Institution.
Mark Hill, .		Sept. 22, 1866.	Oct. 17, 1867.	R.C.	At home.
Thomas Burnes, .		Jan. 1, 1867.	—	E.C.	—
Denis Hogan, .		June 11, 1867.	Nov. 18, 1867.	R.C.	Transferred to Waterford.
Richard Boyle, .		Aug. 24, 1867.	—	E.C.	—
Timothy Bowes,		Sept. 3, 1867.	—	R.C.	—
Jeremiah Kirby,		Oct. 28, 1867.	—	R.C.	Transferred to Agricul. Pupils.
Daniel Lynch, .		Nov. 26, 1867.	Dec. 13, 1867.	R.C.	At home.
James Noonan, .		Oct. 20, 1867.	—	R.C.	—
John Curnynn, .		Jan. 27, 1868.	—	R.C.	—

With the view of qualifying the working stewards for higher posts, the agriculturists are requested to permit them to give an occasional lecture; at Kilkenny the working steward gives one lecture every week, and the agriculturist five. The system has also been introduced of taking the agricultural pupils and pupil-teachers over the model farm every Saturday, and giving them practical demonstration on the land.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F. Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Statistics of Cropping.

Name of Crop	Area under Crop. A.	R.	P.	Preceding Crop.	Date of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per Acre.	Mode of Sowing	Time of reaping or lifting	Estimated yield per acre.	Total Cost of Production, including rent, at £1 10s. 1d. per acre; horse pail and pupils' labour; manure and seed; or valuation of same, 31st March, 1867 £ s. d.	Estimated value of Crop, or actual amount received, and the portion kept for feeding £ s. d.	Profit from production. £ s. d.	Loss from production. £ s. d.	Estimated price per ton.
Oats,	20	0	0	Lea,	20 to 29 March	10 sts.,	Under harrow,	20 to 30 Aug	124½ stones,	89 2 11½	101 7 7	57 4 8½	—	—
Oaten Straw,	20	0	0						1½ tons,		45 0 0			
Barley,	8	2	0	Turnips,	4 to 13 April,	11 do.,	Drill machine and ribbing,	Do,	21½ stones,	49 5 7½	107 5 3	58 18 4½	—	—
Barley Straw,	8	2	0						1½ tons,		17 15 9			
Wheat,	3	2	0	Potatoes and Carrots,	Nov, 1866,	13 do.,	Ribbing,	Do,	154 stones,	19 18 4	53 4 8	40 13 4	—	—
Wheaten Straw,	3	2	0						1½ tons,		7 7 0			
Mangolds,	3	0	14	Lea Oats,	4 May,	8 lbs.	Raised drills	22 October,	22 tons	43 11 5	51 2 7½	1 11 2	—	18s.
Swedish Turnips,	2	0	0	Do,	24 May,	4½ do.,	Do.,	20 November,	23¾ tons,	20 7 0	28 4 0	1 10 0	—	12s
Yellow ile & Rape,	1	0	0	Do.,	13 June,	8 do.	Do.,	As required,	About 14 tons,	18 10 5½	7 0 0	—	9 19 5½	10s
White Turnips,	1	0	0	Vetches,	11 July,	2½ do,	Do.,	Do,	20 tons,	16 10 7	10 0 0	—	3 10 7	10s
Potatoes,	0	3	20	Lea Oats,	20 March,	35 sts.,	Do.,	18 October,	73 stones,	17 11 8	18 13 2	—	2 18 7	—
Vetches,	1	3	10	Do,	October, 1866,	3 bush.,	Broadcast,	May and June,	11 tons 12 cwt.	9 5 0	13 10 0	2 4 3	—	10s
Hay (1st year),	12	0	0	Wheat & Barley,	May, 1866,	?	—	June and July,	2 tons 12 cwt.	44 15 0	60 12 0	40 17 0	—	£5
Hay (2nd year),	0	0	0	Meadow,	May, 1865,	?	—	Do.,	2 tons,	23 13 11½	52 5 0	16 11 0½	—	
Grazing,	9	2	28	Do.,	May, 1864,	?	—	—	—	20 10 4½	23 17 0	3 7 4½	—	—
Soiling,	2	0	0	Barley,	May, 1866,	—	—	May to July,	6 tons 17 cwt	5 5 2	12 3 7	3 17 0	—	8s
Do. (2nd crop),	2	0	0					July to Sept,	6 tons 10 cwt.					

Observations.—It is to be observed that the sum of the estimated profits from producing the several crops cannot be looked upon as an estimate of the profits arising from the cultivation of the farm as a whole. There are many items of expenditure which cannot legitimately be charged to any particular crop, and which are usually classed in labour as "quadriot," and in cash payments as "miscellaneous expenses."

There is also a yearly loss on implements, which it is impracticable to proportion among the several crops.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

In my last report I informed you that no agricultural class had been formed in the (literary) model schools in the city, from which the model farm is distant about a mile. As I understand the literary school is attended by the sons of farmers and farm labourers, I think it is highly desirable to organize in it an agricultural class of day scholars, the same as at Athy.

The model farm contains 79A. 0R. 34P. of strong land, and is held on a ninety-nine years' lease, at the annual rent of £146 11s.

In 1867, a garden was for the first time laid out; and the work was executed with economy and taste. The garden, avenues, building, and ornamental plots, occupying about five acres, leaving seventy-four available for farming purposes. On part of this the Northumberland five-course rotation has been established; and the remainder has been laid down under permanent pasture.

The preceding table (page 313), and the following, give the details of cropping for the year.

TABLE showing Cost of producing the several Crops.

Name of Crop.	Acreage under Crop.			Valuation of Seed and Labour of Crop on 31st March, 1867.			Paid Labour employed in cultivation subsequent to valuation 31st March, 1867.			Pupils' Labour subsequent to valuation 31st March, 1867, calculated at 4d. per day.			Horse Labour subsequent to valuation 31st March, 1867, calculated at 2s. 6d. per day per horse.			Value of Manure applied, calculating Farm-yard Manure at 4s. per ton, and Artificial Manures at actual price.			Value of Seed if sown after valuation 31st March, 1867.			Rent at £1 19s. 1d. per acre, being average rent of arable portion of farm.			Total Cost of production.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oats,	20	0	0	30	0	0	8	14	0	2	6	8	3	0	7½	6	0	0		—		39	1	8	89	2	11½
Barley,	8	2	0	4	5	0	9	14	7½	2	7	8	7	5	7½	0	16	0	8	4	6	16	12	2½	49	5	7½
Wheat,	3	2	0	8	15	0	3	6	0½	0	13	0	0	7	6		—			—		6	16	9½	19	18	4
Mangolds,	3	0	14	1	15	0	9	2	11½	1	5	0	5	15	7½	24	12	0½	0	19	6	6	0	9¾	49	11	5
Swede Turnips,	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	10	5	1	1	3	4	2	4	18	5	0	0	10	4	3	18	2	26	7	5
Aberdeen Turnips & Rape,	1	0	0	0	18	6	2	0	4	0	17	2	3	0	1½	7	0	9	0	8	6	1	19	1	15	19	5½
White Turnips,	1	0	0		—		2	5	9	0	19	3	3	14	8	7	1	0	0	10	10	1	19	1	16	10	7
Potatoes,	0	3	26	5	0	0	2	19	5	0	7	4	1	1	3	5	8	0	*see* col. 2			1	15	8¼	17	11	8
Vetches,	1	3	10	5	8	9		—		0	2	0	2	15	0		—		*see* col. 2				—		8	5	9
Hay (1st year),	12	0	0	15	0	0	6	6	0		—			—			—		*see* col. 2			23	9	0	44	15	0
Hay (2nd year),	9	2	0		—		4	19	8		—			—		10	3	0				18	11	3½	33	13	11½
Grazing,	10	2	0		—			—			—			—			—			—		20	10	4½	20	10	4½
Soiling,	2	0	0	2	10	0		—			—			—			—			—		3	18	2	6	8	2
Soiling (2nd crop),	2	0	0																								

At the commencement of the year the live stock consisted of four dairy cows, one three-year old bull, fourteen pigs, and three horses.

It was decided to increase the number of dairy cows, to keep some sheep, so as to show the pupils something of the management of that important class of live stock. In the purchase of milch cows and sheep, Mr M'Cundless proceeded with caution and judgment. The cows were purchased as the feeding for them became available. It is a rule at all the model farms to require the agriculturists to suspend in the byre and stables, labels giving the hours of feeding and the kinds and quantities of food used. The following table gives the formula:—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Feeding Formula.—Dairy Cows.

Date.	Number on Hands.	Carrots.		Mangolds.		Swedes.		Yellow Turnips & Rape.		White Turnips.		Hay.		Feeding Straw.		Peas and Crushed Oats.		Vetches.		Soiling.		On Grass Daily.
		Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Tot.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	
		Sts.	Stones.	Sts.	Stones.							Sts.	Stones.	Sts.	Stones.			Sts.	Stones.			
From April 1, till April 15	4	–	–	12	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	60	2	30	1	31	–	–	–	–	
From April 16, till May 16,	4	13	403	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	128	3	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	
From May 17, till May 26,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	180	–	–	2 hours daily.
From May 26, till June 12,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	34	35	630	–	–	2 do.
From June 13, till June 28,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	32	40	640	–	–	4 do.
From June 29, till July 3,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4½	22½	–	–	–	–	40	220	–	–	4 do.
From July 4, till July 8,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	–	–	–	–	50	100	–	–	4 do.
From July 9, till July 16,	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4½	22½	–	–	–	–	45	270	–	–	4 do.
From July 17, till Aug. 14,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	1,750	4 do
From Aug. 15, till Sept. 5,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	580	6 do.
From Sept. 6, till Sept. 30,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	144	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	1,800	7 do.
From Oct. 1, till Oct. 31,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	2,232	–	–	12	372	4	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	Occasionally.
From Nov. 1, till Dec. 4,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	2,448	12	438	6	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	do.
From Dec. 5, till Jan. 5,	12	–	–	–	–	108	6,780	–	–	–	–	12	420	6	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	do.
From Jan. 6, till March 31,	11	–	–	72	6,001	–	–	–	–	–	–	12½	1,210	6	488	–	–	–	–	–	–	do.
	–	–	403	–	6,571	–	6,780	–	2,232	–	2,448	–	3,260	–	1,154	–	97	–	2,048	–	4,130	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Mr. M'Candless makes out that the dairy cows did not pay in '67. His balance sheet on this point has been made out with care, but owing to the irregular way they were purchased it is almost impossible to secure accuracy in the figures.

From April to November there were 10A. 2R. in grazing; of this the horses consumed about an acre, the calves the two roods, leaving nine acres for the cows. The sheep were purchased in October, and fed on aftergrass.

Dairy Cows.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Value of 4 cows, 31st March, 1867,	49	0	0
„ Amount paid for 11 cows,	183	14	0
„ Travelling expenses in procuring do.,	4	10	0
„ 403 stone carrots, at £1 10s. per ton,	3	15	7
„ 6,571 stone mangolds, at 15s. per ton,	30	15	11
„ 3,780 stone Swede turnips, at 12s. per ton,	14	3	6
„ 2,232 stone of yellow do., rape, and cabbages, at 10s. per ton,	6	19	6
„ 2,448 stone of white turnips, at 10s. per ton,	7	13	0
„ 3,260 st. of hay, at £3 per ton,	61	2	6
„ 1,134 stone of feeding straw, at £1 10s. per ton,	10	12	7½
„ 97 stone of bran and crushed oats, at 1s. per stone,	4	17	0
„ 2,045 stone of vetches, at 10s. per ton,	6	7	9
„ 4,130 stone of soiling, at 8s. per ton,	10	6	6
„ 6 cwt. of oilcake, at 13s. 6d.,	4	1	0
„ 9 acres of grazing, at £2 4s. per acre,	19	16	0
„ Labour of men and pupils in attendance,	7	16	8
„ Service of short-horn bull to 11 cows, at 5s. per cow,	2	15	0
„ 12 tons of litter, at 25s. per ton,	15	0	0
	£443	6	6½

Contra.—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount for dairy produce,	113	16	2½
„ Amount received for 4 cows sold,	60	14	0
„ Value of 9 calves when dropped,	10	0	0
„ Value of 294 gals. of new milk consumed by calves, at 6d. per gal.,	7	7	0
„ 2,003½ gals. of skim and buttermilk consumed by calves and pigs, at 2·34d.,	19	10	7
„ Amount due for dairy produce, 31st March, 1868,	7	5	0
„ Valuation of 11 cows, 31st March, 1868,	172	0	0
„ Value of manure produced,	24	0	0
„ Balance being loss,	26	13	9
	£443	6	6½

Nine calves were reared, principally on skim milk and oil cake They had a run on grass during summer and the greater part of the winter. The milk consumed was accurately measured and the solid food estimated as carefully as possible.

The following scale was introduced in October, 1867.

Date. From	Date. Till	No. on hand.	White Turnips. Per day.	White Turnips. Total.	Swedes. Per day.	Swedes. Total.	Mangolds. Per day.	Mangolds. Total.	Hay. Per day.	Hay. Total.	Crushed Grain. Per day.	Crushed Grain. Total.	On Grass daily.
		Calves.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.		Lbs.	
Oct. 1	Nov. 6	9	9	333	–	–	–	–	1½	55½	–	–	5 hours.
Nov. 7	Dec. 1	9	–	–	10	250	–	–	1½	37½	2	50	4 „
Dec. 2	Jan. 8	9	–	–	12	456	–	–	2½	95	3	114	4 „
Jan. 9	Mar. 31	9	–	–	–	–	14	1,162	3	249	3	249	Occasionally.
			–	333	–	656	–	1,162	–	437	–	403	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Balance Sheet of Calves.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Value when dropped, . .	10	0	0
„ 233 stone of white turnips, at 10s. per ton, . . .	1	0	10
„ 656 stone Swedes, at 12s. per ton,	2	9	2
„ 1,162 stone mangolds, at 15s. per ton, ...	5	8	11½
„ 437 stone hay, at £3 per ton,	8	3	10½
„ 403 lbs. of crushed grain, at 1s. per stone, . . .	1	8	10
„ 2 Roods of grazing, at £2 4s. per acre, . . .	1	2	0
„ 9 cwt. of oil cake, at 13s. 6d.	6	1	6
„ 294 gals. new milk, at 6d. .	7	7	0
„ 1,636 gals. skim milk, at 2·34d.,	15	19	0
„ 3 ton, 10 cwt. of litter, at 25s.,	4	7	6
	£63	8	8

Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Valuation 31st March, 1868,	44	0	0
„ Value of manure, . .	7	0	0
„ Balance being loss, . .	12	8	8
	£63	8	8

The skim-milk consumed is charged at the market value; but at this price the whole of it could not have been disposed of.

On the 31st March, '67, there were on hands a stock of pigs consisting of two boars, one sow, four stores, and seven sucking pigs, their total value being £26 5s. During the year an additional litter of six was reared. The four stores on hand at the commencement of the year were fattened and sold; one sow, and one boar, bred by Lord Claremont, were purchased at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, in August. In this department two sires were kept during the year, and they were taken advantage of by the gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood, especially the one purchased from Lord Claremont.

The young pigs were supplied with milk when it could be spared, which was measured from the dairy and entered against them. It is not, therefore, brought into the regular feeding formula, but taken direct to the balance-sheet.

Feeding Scale.

Date.		Number on hands.	Mangolds.		Vetches and Cabbages, &c.		Potatoes (Black).		Feeding Meal.		Malt Combings, Refuse, Grain, &c.		Soiling and Grazing.		Swede Turnips.	
From	Till		Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.
			Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.
April 1	May 16	7	3	188	–	–	–	–	14	644	–	–	–	–	–	–
May 17	July 10	14	–	–	14	770	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
July 11	Aug. 13	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	714	–	–	6	204	–	–
Aug. 14	„ 30	10	–	–	2	34	2	34	12	204	–	–	2	34	–	–
„ 31	Sept. 30	12	–	–	4	124	–	–	18	558	–	–	2	62	–	–
Oct. 1	Oct. 16	19	–	–	–	–	5	80	20	340	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	Jan. 1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	770	5	385	–	–	15	1,155
Jan. 2	Feb. 10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	240	10	400	–	–	16	640
Feb. 11	Mar. 10	19	18	522	–	–	–	–	10	290	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mar. 11	„ 31	18	18	378	–	–	–	–	10	210	–	–	–	–	–	–
			–	900	–	928	–	114	–	3,970	–	785	–	300	–	1,795

In the above feeding table the sucking pigs are not taken into the account till they are put upon regular keep.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

BALANCE SHEET of PIGS.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Valuation, 31st March, 1867,	26	5	0	By Value of 5 pigs sold,	19	4	6
„ Purchase of one boar and one sow,	12	10	0	„ Value of manure,	8	0	0
„ 1,155 stone of Swedes, at 12*s.* per ton,	4	6	7	„ Valuation 31st March, 1868,	48	0	0
„ 1,038 stone mangolds, at 15*s.* per ton.	4	17	3¾	„ Balance being loss,	7	1	5¾
„ 300 stone soiling, at 10*s.* per ton,	0	18	9				
„ 920 stone vetches, at 12*s.* per ton,	3	9	7				
„ 283 stone feeding meal, at 9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.,	16	10	10				
„ 56 stone malt combings and refuse grain, at 5*d.* per st.,	1	3	4				
„ 114 stone potatoes, at 2*d.* per stone,	0	19	0				
„ 4 tons of litter, at 25*s.*,	5	0	0				
„ Labour of men and pupils in attendance,	2	14	0				
„ 367¼ gals. of skim milk, at 2·34*d.* per gal.,	3	11	7				
	£82	5	11¾		£82	5	11¾

Finding in the end of the summer of '67, that the quantity of feeding rather exceeded his expectations, Mr. M'Candless suggested the purchase of a flock of breeding ewes; and the suggestion was approved of. In October he purchased 29 ewes, a year and a-half old, about three-quarter bred; a pure bred Leicester ram was bought at Mr. Ganley's sale. "They were chiefly fed," says Mr. M'Candless, "during the early part of the winter on the after-grass of the meadows and an occasional run upon the stubble-grass, which being rather thin in the harvest, was much improved by them. At the valuation, 31st March, '68, five shillings per acre was deducted from the usual allowance for new grass, on account of their grazing it, and they are therefore debited them to that amount. The after-grass eaten by them being that after second crop of meadow, cannot be valued at more than five shillings per acre. Their indoor feeding was varied according to the weather, and it would be simply impossible to note all the changes in it; but from a careful calculation I am of the opinion that the following may be taken as the quantity of the several feeding materials they consumed, viz.:—

	Stones.
White Turnips,	400
Swede Turnips,	1260
Hay,	840

"The health of the sheep was particularly good, and the land seemed well adapted for them. They improved very much from the time they were purchased till the valuation, 31st March, '68, and have produced more than an average number of lambs."

BALANCE SHEET.—SHEEP.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Purchase, price of 29 ewes,	54	18	0	By Valuation of ewes, ram, and lambs, on 31st March, 1868,	90	16	6
„ Price of one ram.	5	0	0	„ Value of manure,	5	0	0
„ 36 acres of stubble grass and after grass, at 5*s.* per acre,	9	0	0				
„ 400 stone of white turnips, at 10*s.* per ton,	1	5	0				
„ 1,260 st. Swedes, at 12*s.* per ton,	4	14	6				
„ 840 stone of hay, at £3 per ton,	15	15	0				
„ 400 st. litter, at £1 5*s.* per ton,	3	2	6				
„ Attendance,	2	0	0				
By Balance being gain,	0	1	6				
	£95	16	6		£95	16	6

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

In 1867 the farm was worked with three horses, whose labour was distributed as follows :—

	Days.
At Barley,	58¼ (of one horse.)
„ Oats,	24¼
„ Wheat,	3
„ Mangolds,	46½
„ Turnips,	89¼
„ Hay,	37½
„ Potatoes,	8½
„ Grass Seeds,	5½
„ Attending Stock,	22
„ Vetches, &c.,	22
„ Rape,	9
„ Carting gravel to garden and ornamental grounds,	48¼
„ Per improvements,	145¾
„ Sundries,	101¾
Total,	821
Average per horse,	207

FEEDING SCALE.—HORSES.

Date.		Number on hands.	Hay.		Oats or boiled Barley, &c.		Vetches.		Soiling, and after middle of June new hay.		Boiled Turnips and Mangolds.		Carrots.	
From	Till		Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.
			Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.	Stones.
April 1	May 16	3	3	138	1	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	138
May 17	July 10	3	2	110	2	110	7	385	–	–	–	–	–	–
July 11	Sept. 30	3	2	164	–	–	–	–	21	1,722	–	–	–	–
Oct. 1	Mar. 31	3	4	732	1½	274½	–	–	–	–	4	732	–	–
			–	1,144	–	430½	–	385	–	1,722	–	732	–	138

A pure bred short-horn bull was kept on the farm during the year, and let to the farmers at five shillings, and to gentlemen at ten shillings per cow. In the early part of the year he was not fruitful, which prevented the farmers availing themselves of his services to the usual extent. His feeding during the year was as follows, viz.—

Date.		Carrots.		Mangolds.		Swedes.		Hay.		Crushed Oats, &c.		Vetches.		Soiling.	
From	Till	Per day.	Total	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.	Per day.	Total.
April 1, .	April 15, .	–	–	3	45	–	–	2	30	2	30	–	–	–	–
April 16, .	May 16, .	2	62	–	–	–	–	2	62	2	62	–	–	–	–
May 17, .	July 10, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	385	–	–
July 11, .	September 30,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	574
October 1, .	February 1, .	–	–	–	–	10	1,240	2	248	–	–	–	–	–	–
February 2, .	March 31, .	–	–	9	531	–	–	2	118	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	62	–	576	–	1,240	–	458	–	92	–	385	–	574

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Mr. M'Candless has executed the following permanent improvements on this farm, and thereby improved its appearance, increased its produce, and enhanced its value.

	Yards.		Yards.
Old Fences levelled,	712	Old roads picked and removed,	536
Thorn and privet hedges planted,	599½	New roads and walks made,	583
Wire fencing erected	192¼	Fences laid,	737
Stakes erected for wire fencing,	407	Stone corn stands erected,	4
Temporary fences erected,	330	Land drained,	2 acres.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for KILKENNY MODEL FARM.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	596	0	2
„ Cash paid for labour,	173	8	7
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	40	0	0
„ Cash paid for sundries,	520	0	1
„ One year's Rent, Poor-rate, County Cess,	146	11	0
„ Profit and Loss being gain by the year's transactions.	138	11	11
	£1,614	11	9

Contra.—Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received during the twelve months,				467	1	7½
„ Amount of valuation made on the 30th day of March, 1868,				1,001	6	2
„ Amount of debts due Farm for dairy produce, &c.,				17	18	6
„ Proportion of expenses on opposite side charged to Farm, but for which it is not fairly liable, viz.:						
Labour, &c., on ornamental grounds,	0	15	1½			
Pumping water for Establishment, &c.	14	8	8½			
				24	3	10
„ Amount expended on permanent improvements during the year, and from which no return has yet been realized, viz.:						
Paid for labour,	59	1	6			
Labour of farm-horses 172 days, at 2s. 6d.	21	10	0			
Materials, tiles, timber, &c.,	23	10	2			
				104	1	8
				£1,614	11	9

In the balance sheet the full value of the pupils' labour is charged, but no credit taken for the portion of it expended in permanent improvements, grounds, &c.

The increase in the valuation arose from the purchase of a flock of sheep, and a large number of dairy cows.

2. *Limerick Agricultural School* is situated at Mungret, about three miles west of the city of Limerick. There was a large attendance in the boarding class during the year, as the following list shows :—

[TABLE

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS' CLASS for year ending 31st March, 1868.

Pupils' Names.	Age.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. James Mahony,	15½	15th Dec., 1865.	16th Dec., 1867.	Went home.
2. John Murphy,	20	17th April, 1868.	22nd June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
3. Patrick Cagney,	18	20th May, 1866.	11th June, 1867.	Ditto.
4. Daniel Sharpe,	16	30th June, 1866.	25th May, 1867.	Went home.
5. William Kelly,	16	7th August, 1866.	22nd June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.—Failed.
6. James Clune,	18	1st Sept., 1866.	3rd July, 1867.	Went to a situation.
7. William Crampton,	18	12th Sept., 1866.	6th June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
8. John Clune,	16½	17th Sept., 1866.	27th June, 1867.	Became pupil-teacher.
9. James Ducket,	20	1st Nov., 1866.	18th Dec., 1867.	Went home.
10. Patrick Clune,	20	26th Nov., 1867.	22nd June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
11. David O'Connell,	18	16th Jan., 1867.	24th Oct., 1867.	Went home to manage a large farm.
12. John Flemming,	19	8th June, 1867.	26th July, 1867.	Went to America.
13. Valentine Ryan,	21	1st July, 1867.	16th Dec., 1867.	Went home to manage his father's farm.
14. James Taylor,	15	2nd July, 1867.	6th Sept., 1867.	Ditto.
15. Thomas M'Grath,	19	13th July, 1867.	14th Oct., 1867.	Ditto.
16. Thomas Seymour,	18	5th August, 1867.	6th Jan., 1868.	Went to Glasnevin.
17. Thomas Peacocke,	17	"	—	Still here.
18. Marcus Sheedy,	18½	17th August, 1867.	—	Ditto.
19. Samuel Jervoise,	19	21st Sept., 1867.	—	Ditto.
20. Patrick Fitzpatrick,	21	28th Oct., 1867.	—	Ditto.
21. James Hartnett,	18	"	—	Ditto.
22. Jeremiah Kennedy,	18	"	—	Ditto.
23. Michael Goonane,	16	"	5th Feb., 1868.	Became pupil-teacher.
24. William Ryan,	16	"	—	Still here.
25. William Bushell,	16	"	8th Jan., 1868.	Became pupil-teacher.
26. Francis O'Rourke,	16	"	—	Still here.
27. John Greene,	16½	"	—	Ditto.
28. Thomas Lewis,	16	9th Nov., 1867.	—	Ditto.
29. William Musgrave,	16½	2nd Dec., 1867.	—	Ditto.
30. Samuel Young,	15	3rd Dec., 1867.	—	Ditto.
31. Patrick Hanrahan,	17	16th Jan., 1868.	21st Jan., 1868.	Went home.
32. James Duane,	18	"	—	Still here.
33. Michael Kelly,	19	22nd Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.

Fourteen pupil-teachers also received systematic instruction in farming, viz.:—

Pupils' Names.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. William Haslam,	1st April, 1867.	—	Got a school.
2. John O'Grady,	"	13th July, 1867.	Went to training.
3. John Elliott,	"	"	Ditto.
4. William Weir,	"	6th April, 1867.	Went to college.
5. Merrick Frazer,	1st June, 1867.	9th Jan., 1868.	Transferred to Waterford M.S.
6. George Lynch,	"	—	Still here.
7. John Clune,	24th June, 1867.	—	Ditto.
8. John Ryan,	8th August, 1867.	—	Ditto.
9. George Leach,	12th August, 1867.	15th Jan., 1868.	Went to training.
10. Charles Elliott,	1st October, 1867.	—	Still here.
11. William Bushell,	18th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
12. Patrick Moylan,	12th August, 1867.	—	Ditto.
13. John Butler,	1st April, 1867.	13th July, 1867.	Went to training.
14. Michael Goonane,	5th Feb., 1868.	—	Still here.

The members of this class received agricultural instruction on the mornings of Mondays and Wednesdays from 7 to 7½, and on Saturdays they are taken over the farm, and occasionally assist in performing some light farm work.

There is in the building a day school for the boys in the districts; and the agriculturalist affords agricultural instruction to an agricultural class, the same as given in ordinary National agricultural schools. Twenty-eight boys attended this class in 1867.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Statement of Cropping of Limerick Model Farm, for Year ending 31st March, 1868.

Name of Crop.	Area under each.	Previous Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Harvesting.	Average yield.	Estimated Cost of Production.	Value of Crop.	Profit.	Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barley,	5 0 32	Potatoes & turnips.	1st week in May,	16 stones,	Broadcast,	2nd & 3rd week in August.	11½ barrels,	20 10 0	70 8 0	49 12 0	—
Oats,	12 0 0	Roots and grass,	4th week in March,	11 stones,	Do.,	Do.,	7½ barrels,	45 12 0	101 10 10	55 18 0	—
Flax,	0 1 0	Turnips,	1st week in May,	3 bushels,	Do.,	Do.,	This crop was a failure, owing in a dry summer				—
Potatoes,	2 2 18	White turnips,	March,	88 stones,	Drills,	Oct and Nov.,	4 tons, round,	20 12 4	32 14 8	7 2 5	—
Carrots,*	0 1 0	White turnips,	4th week in April,	8 lbs.,	Do.,	November,	10 tons,	3 0 0	4 10 0	1 10 0	—
Mangolds,†	3 1 0	White turnips, and oats on lea.	May,	6 lbs.,	Do.,	Nov. and Dec.,	26 tons,	83 18 7	40 2 6	0 3 11	—
Aberdeens, Gray Stone, and Globes.	5 0 0	Oats and winter vetches.	June and July,	5 lbs.,	Do.,	Carted in as required during winter	From 6 to 20 tons	Not ascertained.	—	—	—
Swedes,‡	4 0 0	Oats,	From 20th May to 20th June.	5 lbs.,	Do.,	December,	18 tons,	41 12 0	46 0 0	4 7 0	—
Grass (1st year),	6 2 17	Grain and seeds,	April, 1866,	2 bush Italian rye-grass, 6 lbs. 19 clover	Broadcast,	15th June,	1¾ tons hay,	17 10 0	32 0 0	14 10 0	—
Grass (2nd year),	5 2 0	Grass (1st year),	April, 1865,	Do. do.,	Do.,	18th June,	1¼ tons hay,	11 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	—
Winter Vetches,	0 0 0	Oats,	September, 1866,	3 bush and 1 do. oats	Do.,	June & July,	From 14 to 20 tons	Not estimated		—	—

* This crop valued at 50s. per ton. † This crop valued at 12s. 6d. per ton.
‡ This crop valued at 17s. 6d. per ton.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The model farm contains 70A. 3R. 3P. (statute), and is held by the Commissioners at the moderate rent of £1 an acre from the trustees of the Local Fund, who liberally allow the rent to go towards the maintenance free of agricultural hoarders.

It is proposed to sub-divide the land into two farms, namely, one of 13 statute acres, shown in map, to be cultivated as far as possible after the fashion of a Belgian small farm, as an example for the surrounding small farmers. The rest of the land to be cultivated as a medium sized farm; the tillage portion being cropped on the East-Lothian six-course rotation.

The cropping of the entire of the land for the past year is given in the foregoing table (page 322).

The live stock consisted of two farm horses, four yearlings, two two-year olds, a herd of dairy cows, which varied from 13 to 16, flock of 22 breeding ewes, and a ram, three boars, and a fair good number of store pigs.

The feeding scales at several periods are given below.

KIND and QUANTITY of FOOD for JULY, 1867.

Hours.	Feed.	Milch Cows.	Young Stock.	Horses.
6 0 A.M.	1st,	Vetches, 2½ stone.	Vetches, 1½ stone.	The horses are fed at the hours of 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., and receive 12 stone of vetches each daily.
8 30 „	2nd,	Vetches, 2 stone.	Vetches, 1½ stone.	
10 A.M. to 6 P.M.		Grazing.	Grazing.	
0 „	3rd,	Vetches, 2 stone.	Vetches, 1 stone.	
9 0 „	4th,	Vetches, 2 stone.	Vetches, 1½ stone.	

During the warm weather the cattle were out at night, and in the house during the day.

KIND and QUANTITY of FOOD for OCTOBER, 1867.

Hours.	Feed.	Milch Cows.	Young Stock.	Horses.
6 0 A.M.	1st,	Mangel leaves, 2½ stone.	Mangel leaves, ¾ stone.	Horses are fed four times each day:— At 9 A.M. Oats, 5 lbs.; Hay, 5 lbs. 1 P.M. Oats, 5 lbs.; Hay, 5 lbs. 6 P.M. Hay, 7lbs. 9 30 P.M. Hay, 7lbs.
8 0 „	2nd,	Oaten straw, 5 lbs.	Straw, 3 lbs.	
10 to 5 P.M.		Grazing.	Grazing.	
5 30 P.M.		Oaten straw, 5 lbs.	Straw, 3 lbs.	
7 30 „		Grass, 2 stone.	Grass, ¾ stone.	
9 30 „		Straw, 5 lbs.	Straw, 3 lbs.	

The cattle during this month were confined to the old pasture, from 10 a.m., till 4 p.m., on which the grass was very short: to make up for the want of grass, the cattle got several loads of mangel leaves on the field.

KIND and QUANTITY of FOOD for FEBRUARY, 1868.

Hours.	Feed.	Milch Cows.	Fattening Cows.	Horses.
6 0 A.M.	1st,	3 stone of a mess consisting of pulped and steamed roots, cut straw, and flax seed.	3 stone of sliced Swedes, 1 lb. of oil cake, 4 lbs. of hay.	At 9 A.M. 7 lbs. oats, 3½ lbs. hay.
12 0 „	2nd,	2½ stone of turnips or mangels, and 5 lbs. of hay.	Same as morning.	At 1 P.M. 2 stone carrots, 3½ lbs. of hay.
6 0 P.M.	3rd,	3 stone of mangels or turnips.	3 stone sliced Swedes.	Steamed roots, 1½ stone: chaff, 2 lbs.; bran, 1 lb.: hay, 3½ lbs.
9 0 „	4th,	Straw, 8 lbs.	Hay, 6 lbs.	Hay, 15 lbs.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Mangold wurzel is the principal root used for feeding milch cows in winter. The turnips used for feeding the milch and store cattle are principally the soft kinds. The morning feed had some Swedes in it.

The following is the general Balance Sheet:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation made at commencement of year,	763	12	9	By amount for year's receipts,	535	18	6½
„ Cash for labour,	86	3	2	„ Proportion of expenses not chargeable to the farm,	10	0	0
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	32	0	0	„ Proportion of permanent improvements,	10	0	0
„ Sundry expenses,	209	1	8	„ Amount of valuation,	745	14	0
„ Year's rent,	70	0	0				
„ Gain,	140	16	2½				
	1,301	13	9½		1,301	13	9½

This profit is not by any means as large as it might be, considering the low rent of the land.

3. *Munster Agricultural School, Cork*, is situated on the south bank of the Lee, within three miles of the city of Cork. Every branch of the agricultural department was conducted with ability and skill during the year by the agriculturist, Mr. O'Brien.

The number of district pupils on the roll for the 12 months ended 3rd of March, 1868, was as follows:—

Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
1. Daniel Hennessy,	21	In the establishment on 1st April, 1867.	20th Jan., 1868.	Land steward to Lord Bandon.
2. Gerard O'Callaghan,	19		10th May, 1867.	To manage for his father.
3. Anthony O'Neill,	18		9th March, 1868.	Ditto.
4. Patrick Meighan,	18		25th June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
5. Edward Browne,	16		9th Dec., 1867.	Left to go to school.
6. Jervis Hanan,	15		4th Nov., 1867.	To manage for his father.
7. William Baily,	20		21st Dec., 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
8. Henry O'Mahony,	18		1st Oct., 1867.	Left in bad health.
9. Sampson Jervois,	19		22nd July, 1867.	Went home to his father.
10. Charles Blackmore,	18		10th June, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
11. John Heron,	19		7th Jan., 1868.	Ditto.
12. Arthur Hurley,	19	15th May, 1867.	„	Ditto.
13. George Ronaldson,	16	18th July, 1867.	—	Still in the establishment.
14. Maurice Murphy,	21	3rd August, 1867.	4th Nov., 1867.	Too lazy to remain.
15. Robert Russell,	17	22nd Nov., 1867.	—	Still in the establishment.
16. John Jeffrey,	18	26th Nov., 1867.	—	Ditto.
17. James M'Ardle,	18	11th Dec., 1867.	—	Ditto.
18. Thomas Tierney,	17	16th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
19. Robert Onge,	19	21st Jan., 1868.	4th March, 1868.	Left from bad health.
20. James Ducket,	19	„	—	Still in the establishment.
21. Patrick O'Brien,	16	30th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
Extern Class.				
Robert Cleburne,	21	1st March, 1868.	—	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Cropping of the Munster Model Farm for Year ended 31st March, 1868.

Name of Crop.	Area.			Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed.	Mode of Sowing	Reaping or Lifting.	Arcable Yield.	Cost of production per Acre			Value of Crop per Acre.			Profit or Loss.
	A.	R.	P.							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Potatoes,	6	0	0	Lea Oats,	1st week of March,	10 cwt.,	Drills,	Sept. and Oct.	5 tons,	1	18	0	18	10	0	Profit
Carrots (W. Belgian),	0	2	0	Do.,	1st " April,	8 lbs.,	Do.,	October,	20 "	1	18	0	20	0	0	Do.
Mangolds,	4	0	0	Do.,	Mid to end of April,	8 "	Do.,	November,	25 "	1	18	0	25	0	0	Do
Turnips (Swedes),	7	0	0	Do.,	Mid to end of May,	3½ "	Do.,	Nov. and Dec.,	20 "	1	18	0	15	0	0	Do.
Do (Do.),	2	0	0	Crimson Clover,	1st week of June,	Do.,	Do.	Do.,	25 "	1	12	0	10	5	0	Do.
Do (Aberdeen),	0	0	0	W. and S. Vetches,	June and July,	Do.,	Do.,	Sept., Oct. and Nov	18 "	1	12	0	10	16	0	Do.
Kohl Rabi,	0	0	10	Lea Oats,	End of April,	Do.,	Do.,	November,	10 "	1	12	0	16	0	0	Do.
Flax,	1	0	0	Potatoes & Cabbage	5th of April,	2½ bushels,	Broadcast,	17th July,	41 stone,	0	0	0	21	0	0	Do.
Barley,	12	0	0	Green Crops,	End of March and beginning of April,	3 stone,	Drills 8 inches apart.	15th August,	12 barrels,	0	17	0	16	16	0	Do.
Oats,	13	2	0	Grass,	16th March,	0 "	Do.,	26th "	3 "	0	12	0	0	12	0	Do.
Grass (Meadow),	12	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	1½ tons,	—			2	0	0	
Per. Grass and Waste,	64	1	30	Grazed by dairy stock and sheep												
	125	0	0													
STOLEN CROPS																
Crimson Clover,	2	0	0	Barley,	October,	30 lbs.,	Broadcast,	This crop was a total failure								
Winter Vetches,	0	0	0	Do.,	Do.,	0 bushels,	Drills 8 inches apart.	May and June,	20 tons,	1	18	10	10	0	0	Do.
Spring "	2	0	0	Do.,	March,	Do.,	Do.,	July,	25 "	1	18	10	15	0	0	Do.
Cabbages,	1	0	0	Flax,	End of July,	In drills 30 inches apart, 24 inches between plants.	Drills.	Feb. & March,	12 "	0	16	12	18	0	0	Do.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PUPIL TEACHERS who have received AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION at the MUNSTER MODEL FARM during year ended 31st March, 1868.

Names.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
1. Denis Mahony,	In establishment on 1st April, 1867.		Went to training.
2. Thomas Northridge,			Ditto.
3. Michael Barry,			Ditto.
4. Thomas Beatty,			Ditto.
5. Denis Hogan,			Left in bad health.
6. Thomas Smith,		—	Still in the establishment.
7. P. W. Brogan,		—	Ditto.
8. John Driscoll,		—	Ditto.
9. Edward Dunbar,		—	Ditto.
10. John Bradish,	8th April, 1867.	—	Ditto.
11. Thomas O'Flaherty,	13th Jan., 1868.	—	Ditto.
12. Daniel Moynahan,	10th Feb., 1868.	—	Ditto.
13. John Trenwith,	2nd March, 1868.	—	Ditto.

The time devoted to the instruction of this class was half an hour on the evenings of Monday and Wednesday; on Saturday evenings they were taken over the farm, and the week's operations explained to them.

The model farm contains 126A. 3R. 17P. of very kind land, which is rated from the Duke of Devonshire at the yearly rent of £220, on a 99 years' lease.

The cropping of the farm in 1867 is given on preceding page. On the fields marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the five-course is being pursued; on those marked 1′, 2′, 3′, 4′, the four-course. No. 7 is in progress of being cleaned and enriched before being put into pasture for sheep and young stock.

Mr. Cunningham, the present agriculturist at the Ulster Model Farm, had charge of this farm for many years. He drilled his roots on the flat, and grew an excessive quantity of stolen crops, (between corn and roots). Under this system the land became fearfully infested with the creeping stems of agrostis, commonly called black scutch.

Since Mr. O'Brien was intrusted with the working of this farm it has been freed of black scutch—flat drilling is no longer pursued in the humid climate of Cork, for which it is wholly unsuited—the foundation of a systematic course of cropping has been laid, and the farm is beginning to command the confidence of the surrounding tenant farmers.

An excessive quantity of artificial manure was used formerly. Mr. O'Brien has used town manures in its stead, with manifest advantage.

At the beginning of the year there were on the farm a number of worthless young cows, bred from heifers a year or so too soon, which considerably affected the dairy returns.

The sheep, too, for the preceding two or three years had seriously suffered from foot rot, which has been completely banished by isolation and care.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The live stock on the farm during the year were:—

Description of Stock.	On Farm, 31 Mar., 1867.	Bred.	Purchased.	Total.	Sold.	Died.	On Farm, 31 Mar., 1867.
Draught Animals—Horses,	3	–	–	3	–	–	3
" Ass,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Cattle—Milch Cows,	27	–	–	30	8 fat.	2	20
" Year old Heifers,	3	–	–	5*	–	–	–
" Two-year old Heifers,	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
" Calves,	12	20	–	32†	19	1	10
" Bull,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Sheep—Breeding Ewes,	42	–	30	72	19	1	52
" Hoggets,	45	–	–	50	45	–	5
" Lambs,	42	72	–	114‡	41	4	64
" Rams,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Pigs—Brood Sows,	1	–	2	3	1	–	2
" Stores,	5	–	–	7§	4	–	2
" Sucking Pigs,	–	4	–	4‖	2	–	–
" Boars,	1	–	–	2	–	–	2

* 3 transferred to cows; 2 to two-year olds. † 2 transferred to heifers. ‡ 5 transferred to hoggets. § 1 transferred to boars. ‖ 2 transferred to stores.

Feeding Scales used during year.

Horses.

From 1st April to 6th May.—11 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay, daily.
From 6th May to 27th May.—10 lbs. oats and 6 stones soiling, daily.
From 27th May to 5th July.—6 stones vetches daily. No oats.
From 5th July to 25th July.—6 stones rye. Grass daily.
From 25th July to 24th September.—2½ stones hay, daily.
From 24th September to 12th October.—3 stones hay, daily.
From 12th October to 24th October.—12 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay, daily.
From 24th October to 1st November.—1½ stones carrots and 1½ stones hay.
From 1st November to 20th November.—1 stone carrots, 4 lbs. oats, and 1½ stones hay.
From 20th November to 1st December.—12 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay.
From 1st December to 1st February.—8 lbs. oats, 1 stone carrots, and 1½ stones hay.
From 1st February to 1st April.—12 lbs. oats and 1½ stones hay.

Cattle.

From 1st April to 1st May—6 A.M., 4 lbs. hay; 10 to 5 P.M., grazing; 6 P.M., 4 lbs. hay.
From 1st May to 27th May.—Grazing exclusively.
From 27th May to 5th July—6 A.M., 1½ stones vetches; 8 to 5.30, grazing; 6 P.M., 1½ stones vetches.
From 5th July to 25th July.—Grazing exclusively.
From 25th July to 24th September—6 A.M., 3 stones turnips and tops; 8.30 to 5.45, grazing; 6 P.M., 3 stones turnips and tops.
From 24th September to 20th November—6 A.M., 2½ stones mangel leaves; 10 to 5, grazing; 6 P.M., 2½ stones turnips and tops. On 1st October, put 7 cows to fatten.—6 A.M. 3 stones soft turnips; 10 A.M., do.; 2 P.M., do.; 5.30 P.M., do. Two receiving 4 lbs. cake with straw, after each feed.
From 20th November to 1st January—6 A.M., 3 stones soft turnips; 10 to 2 P.M., grazing; 2.30 P.M., 3 stones soft turnips; 6 P.M., do. Straw after each feed. 20th November.—Fattening stock put on the same quantity of Swedes, with 4 lbs. cake daily to each. Straw after each feed.
From 1st January, 1868, to 1st April—6.30, 3 stones mangel; 1.30, 3 stones Swedes; 5.30, 3 stones mangels. Fattening stock same as before. They were sold off during February and March, as they were finished.

Sheep.

From 1st April to 8th May.—Grazing from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Housed during night, receiving hay.
From 8th May to 1st January.—Grazing exclusively.
From 1st January to 20th March.—Grazing; receiving an allowance of cabbages daily.
From 20th March to 1st April.—Grazing exclusively.

Pigs.

From 1st April to 1st May.—A mess, composed of boiled small potatoes, bran, and sour milk, at 8 o'clock A.M. and 4 P.M.
From 1st May to 27th May.—At 8 A.M. a mess of bran and pollard. Out in paddock during day.
From 27th May to 5th July.—2 stones vetches daily, with run in the paddock.
From 5th July to 25th July.—Thinnings of mangels and carrots, with run of paddock.
From 25th July to 24th September.—Pulped turnips mixed with bran. Cabbages and potatoes boiled.
From 24th September to 20th November.—Boiled potatoes and pulped mangels.
From 20th November to 1st January.—Boiled turnips, mixed with bruised refuse barley.
From 1st January to 1st April.—A mess of boiled turnips, with bran and pollard, twice daily.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The following is the general balance sheet for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1868 :—

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	1,141	16	9
„ Cash paid for labour,	122	9	8
„ Value of free labour of pupils, viz.—9, at £4,	36	0	0
„ Cash paid for sundries,	283	3	4
„ One year's rent, „ „ Poor-rate, „ „ County cess,	220	0	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	139	13	4
	£1,943	3	1

Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received during the twelve months,	818	19	8
„ Amount of valuation made on the 25th day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	1,083	2	4
„ Amount of permanent improvements effected during past year, and no portion of which is yet exhausted,	29	1	1
„ Proportion of labour charged to farm, but applied to establishment,	12	0	0
	£1,943	3	1

I submit here for the information of the Commissioners and the public, the opinion of Mr. William Ross, an intelligent Scotch agriculturist, who rents the home farm of the late St. John Jeffrys, of Blarney, and who has kindly aided as valuator at the Cork farm, for the past three years—

"Having been invited by Mr. Baldwin to assist him in the annual valuation at the Munster Model Farm, on the 25th ult., and also on the two preceding occasions, I have had opportunities of seeing the farms, and can testify to a marked improvement during the past twelve months. The land seems to be most efficiently tilled and thoroughly cleaned. The general appearance of the farm is very much improved.

Permanent improvements have been effected during the year to a considerable extent, including the reclaiming of a piece of land near the house, which will add greatly to the beauty of the grounds. Many of the fences have been re-built in a more substantial manner.

Mr. O'Brien showed me an abstract of the cost of permanent improvements, which, on the whole, I consider very moderate.

The stock is in capital condition and much improved since last year; every animal looked as if well cared for. Order and neatness are observed in all departments of the steading. The result of the whole a very fair profit on the year.

"William Ross.

"Tweedmount, Blarney, 8th April, 1868."

Having met Thomas Garde, esq., J.P., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the County Cork Agricultural Society, in 1867, and been politely invited to attend the meetings of that useful body, if I should happen to be in Cork at the time of their meetings, I have availed myself of the privilege, and have explained to the Council and members the organization of the Munster School, and solicited their co-operation in seconding the efforts of the Board to diffuse agricultural knowledge among the people. The members appeared very much interested in what I stated to them of the present working of the establishment. Lord Bandon volunteered to speak in the highest terms of the education we afforded there, as exemplified in the case of one of the boarders, who had recently gone back to farm on his lordship's property.

Ulster Agricultural School is situated about three miles from Belfast, on the road to Lisburn. The building is large and commodious and capable of accommodating twenty pupil teachers, and a dozen agricultural boarders.

The attendance of agricultural boarders has been very small at this school; and, no doubt, this is owing to the unfavourable character of the soil, which is better suited for the manufacture of bricks than for illustrating a system of farming suitable for the tenant-farmers of Ulster. There is in Antrim and in other parts of Ulster, stiff, wet, and cold land; but there is very little of it situated like this farm, and there is none of it so

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

highly rented. In fact, the rent of the Ulster farm is so high that after paying it we can never make it realize a profit if we pursue a system of farming that would be a model for the clay land farmers of Ulster.

When the farm shall have undergone improvement we will be able to make it pay, by special farming; that is, by producing for the Belfast market milk and hay, and maintaining the fertility of the land by purchasing town manure.

The number of agricultural boarders in the school in the year 1866-7 equals the number for which accommodation is provided, but it will be seen from the subjoined return that some of them remained in the establishment only a very short time.

TABLE of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS in 1867–68.

Names.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. Samuel M'Gahey,	Dec. 15, 1866.	Dec. 5, 1867.	Glasnevin Farm.
2. Neal M'Bride,	Jan. 22, 1867.	June 4, 1867.	As pupil-teacher.
3. William Lyndon,	Jan. 30, 1867.	April 23, 1867.	For home.
4. James Kilroy,	"	"	Ditto.
5. Patrick Heffernan,	Feb. 16, 1867.	June 25, 1867.	Glasnevin Farm.
6. James Ellis,	Feb. 20, 1867.	"	Ditto.
7. James C. Hamill,	March 3, 1867.	Sept. 17, 1867.	Model School.
8. Francis Campbell,	March 15, 1867.	May 1, 1867.	Home—Ill health.
9. James Coyle,	March 30, 1867.	August 19, 1867.	At home.
10. Matthew O'Neill,	July 6, 1868.	Dec. 21, 1867.	Glasnevin Farm.
11. Michael Kelly,	"	"	Limerick Farm.
12. John Taylor,	March 29, 1868.	—	At farm.

Indoor Instruction.—From 8.30 to 9.30 A.M.
Out-door Instruction.—From 10 to 6 P.M., take an active part in all field work.

PUPIL-TEACHERS in 1867–68.

Names.	Entered.	Left.	Destination.
1. John Tanner,	May 1, 1865.	May 5, 1867.	—
2. W. Stevenson,	Dec. 4, 1865.	Nov. 31, 1867.	For home.
3. Archibald Thomson,	Jan. 2, 1866.	April 2, 1867.	Office in Belfast.
4. W. J. Keatley,	"	Nov. 1, 1867.	Assist. Northumberland-street National School.
5. Peter Donnelly,	April 30, 1866.	Dec. 23, 1867.	At home.
6. W. G. England,	August 1, 1866.	—	At farm.
7. David Dillon,	"	Feb. 7, 1868.	Charge of National School.
8. John Gillespie,	"	July 1, 1867.	Gone to training.
9. Nathaniel Wilkinson,	Sept. 17, 1866.	Jan. 29, 1868.	Home—Ill health.
10. James R. Robinson,	Oct. 30, 1866.	March 28, 1868.	Charge of National School.
11. James Mills,	Dec. 6, 1866.	—	At farm.
12. Thomas Quinn,	Dec. 7, 1866.	—	Ditto.
13. James R. M'Neary,	Dec. 10, 1866.	—	Ditto.
14. Martin Noonan,	Dec. 11, 1866.	May 7, 1867.	America.
15. Robert H. Connolly,	Feb. 1, 1867.	—	At farm.
16. William Perry,	Feb. 4, 1867.	April 27, 1867.	Charge Dunmore N. S.
17. George Callan,	March 7, 1867.	—	Home—Ill health.
18. Robinson Johnston,	June 4, 1867.	—	At farm.
19. Neal M'Bride,	"	—	Ditto.
20. Crawford Campbell,	July 27, 1867.	March 10, 1868.	Home—Ill health.
21. Hubert Walsh,	August 14, 1867.	—	At Farm.
22. David M'Mullan,	August 27, 1867.	—	Ditto.
23. Walter Joyce,	Sept. 16, 1867.	—	Ditto.
24. Richard Murray,	Nov. 1, 1867.	—	Ditto.
25. Richard Moore,	Jan. 28, 1867.	—	Ditto.

Indoor Instruction.—7 to 7.30 A.M.
Out-door Instruction.—5 to 6 P.M. on every Saturday, from 1st March to 31st October.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The male pupil-teachers in the literary model schools in Belfast, sleep at the model farm establishment, which is three miles out of town. They receive, on five days in the week, half an hour's lesson in agriculture from Mr. Cunningham, the agriculturist, and a practical lesson on the farm every Saturday when the weather is favourable.

The staff of pupil teachers in this school is very large, averaging 19. The names, &c., of those who attended in 1867 is given on preceding page.

These young men evince considerable interest on the subject, and will as the future teachers, when they become teachers of rural schools, be able to carry out successfully the combined system of literary and agricultural instruction.

There is not an agricultural class in the literary model schools of Belfast.

The model farm contains 108A. 1R. 25P. of plastic clay soil, which could be used like the adjoining soil for making bricks. Considering the character and condition of the soil, the rent £204 11*s.* 4*d.*, is very high. Regard being had, however, to the proximity of the land to Belfast, and that villas are springing up in its neighbourhood, the rent is not intrinsically too high; but for ordinary agricultural purposes it is very high.

The Commissioners might let for villa-sites as much of the ground as they could get a good rent for, and retain in their own hands a medium-sized farm to be cultivated more for the instruction of pupil-teachers than of agricultural boarders.

It will be seen from the balance-sheet that there was a heavy loss on this farm last year. I am not very sanguine that it will prove as profitable under Mr. Cunningham's management as it ought. Last year the entire crop of Swedes failed. The turnips have completely failed this year; and in June last Mr. Cunningham wrote in his journal that the oat crop had so completely failed that he would have to plough up the ground. Soon after it revived, and there would, in my judgment, have been a very good crop if a sufficient quantity of seed had been sown.

The map shows the proposed subdivision of the land. The parts on either side of entrance from the public road are low and wet.

General Balance Sheet for the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Contra.—Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	781	14	9	By Cash received during the twelve months,	558	6	6
„ Cash paid for labour,	168	0	3	„ Amount of valuation made on the 4th and 6th days of April, 1868,	656	3	2
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	10	0	0	„ Proportion of expenses on Dr. side not fairly chargeable to farm, being on account of establishment,	9	12	9
„ Cash paid for sundries,	246	17	5	„ Expenditure on permanent improvements effected during past year, and from which no return has yet been realized,	66	1	9
„ One year's rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	287	8	9	„ Balance, being loss on the year,	203	14	11
	£1,494	1	2		£1,494	1	2

Fifteen dairy cows were kept, and the new milk disposed of on the farm at 2*d.* a quart. It would have been more profitable to send it to town. There is a railway station on the farm. As the price of milk in Belfast is very high, and as there is a railway station on the farm, its transmission would be easily effected.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix.
Reports on Agricultural School Farms.
—
Thomas Ballantyne, esq.

TABLE of CROPPING of the FARM for 1867.

Crop.	Area.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed.	Mode of Sowing.	Reaping time.	Acreable yield.	Cost of Production.	Value of Crop.	Profit or Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Meadow Hay,	5 3 10	Hay,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	July,	1 ton at 40s.,	10 5 6	11 15 0	Loss, 0 10 6
Do.,	19 0 33	Grazing,	Nil.	Nil.	Do.,	Do.,	1¾ „ at 50s.,	60 15 0	47 10 0	Profit, 11 10 0
Upland Hay,	12 3 34	Grain Crop,	With Grain Crop,	Not known,	Winter Crop,	June,	1 „ at 60s.,	65 0 0	60 0 0	Loss, 5 0 0
Do.,	10 3 24	Hay,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Do.,	12 cwt. at 40s.	33 10 0	13 0 0	„ 22 15 0
Do.,	3 0 2	Wheat,	With Grain Crop,	Not known,	Winter Crop,	Do.,	1½ ton at 70s.,	9 15 0	10 16 0	Profit, 1 10 0
Meadow Hay,	4 0 14	Hay,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	July,	16 cwt. at 50s.	10 0 0	0 0 0	Loss, 6 0 0
Turnips,	2 2 0	Oats and Potatoes,	Middle of June,	4 lbs.,	Drills,	Nil	20 tons at 10s.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
Potatoes,	0 0 0	Oats and garden,	April and May,	10 cwt.,	Drills & ridges,	October,	2 „ at 40s.,	0 0 0	0 0 0	Loss, 0 0 0
Oats,	7 1 4	Turnips,	March 21,	12 stone,	Broadcast,	September 14,	9½ cwt. at 10s	28 0 0	35 0 0	Gain, 7 0 0
Grazing,	92 3 12	Hay and grazing,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Fed by cows,	Nil.	—	—
Fallows,	7 1 16	Oats,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	—
Total Acres,	169 1 39									

Fallows, including rent, labour, and manure, cost about £70. It takes three acres to graze a cow for six months; the grass of a cow costs £4, or the grazing of a cow on this farm cost nearly £9. The rent of this farm is dear for agricultural purposes at £1 per acre. The milch cows made £19 6s. each, upwards of £2 over other years.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The time of feeding the cows is 6 o'clock, a.m., 10 o'clock, 1 o'clock, p.m., and 5 o'clock p.m. The feeding was as follows :—

In winter—potatoes 1 stone, with 5lbs. of bran, 4st. of turnips, and 21lbs. of hay, also a little straw, or ½ bushel of grains, 3st. of turnips, 21lbs. of hay. In summer, grass or grazing.

PROFIT OR LOSS.

Made £19 6s. each, or upwards of £2 on other seasons.

45 acres of grass, at £3,	£135	0	0
2 " turnips, at £10,	20	0	0
20 " hay, at £3 5s.,	65	0	0
6 " straw, at £1 10s.,	9	0	0
Attendance, &c.,	40	0	0
Feeding stuffs,	26	0	0
	£295	0	0
By milk,	289	3	6
Loss,	£5	14	6

This loss arises from the immense quantity of ground it takes to keep a cow on this poor and *impoverished* farm.

5. *Athy*, County Kildare, is one of the best on the list of the district agricultural schools under the exclusive management of the Board. Every branch of the school was in full working order during the year.

In the boarding department there is accommodation for four pupils. Seven district pupils were in the class during the year. Four pupil teachers received agricultural instruction in the establishment during the year.

The names of the young men in those two classes, &c., are given in the following table :—

AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS.

Names.	Ages.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
James M'Glynn,	19	August 8, 1866.	June 25, 1867.	Left for Glasnevin.
Alex. Smyth,	16	Nov. 27, 1866.	Nov. 27, 1867.	Left for home.
John Driver,	16	March 27, 1867.	March 16, 1868.	Ditto.
John Heighington,	19	April 15, 1867.	—	At present in this institution.
Martin Moore,	17	July 23, 1867.	—	Ditto.
Joshua Fletcher,	19	March 3, 1868.	—	Ditto.
James Morton,	16	April 8, 1868.	—	Ditto.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

Names.	Ages.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
William Patterson,		May 2, 1866.	Jan. 20, 1868.	Went to training class.
B. Murray,		Nov. 10, 1866.	—	Still here.
Thomas Cobbe,		Jan. 14, 1867.	Sept. 21, 1867.	Went home.
John Henry,		Jan. 28. 1867.	—	Still here.

Time devoted weekly to Agriculture.—2¾ hours.

Besides these, thirteen of the more advanced boys in the day school receive weekly five lessons of half an hour each, from the agriculturist, on agriculture.

The interest they evince on the subject is clearly proved by the circumstance that attendance in the class is voluntary, and that the time set apart for the agricultural lesson is the play time.

The model farm contains 64A. 0R. 20P., and is held at the yearly rent of £78, from His Grace the Duke of Leinster. On the eight acres of it marked

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

1, 2, 3, 4, on map, the four-course rotation is strictly carried out; the fields marked 1′, 2′, 3′, 4′, 5′, 6′, are cropped under the six-course; and the fields marked 7 and 8, which are low and damp, have been laid down in permanent pasture for the summer grazing of dairy cows. In winter the cows are house-fed. It is now a compact and well-managed farm, which fully merits the title of model farm.

The kinds of live stock kept, and the cropping of the farm for the year, are given in the following returns:—

RETURN of the Number of the several kinds of LIVE STOCK kept on the Farm, for the year ending 31st March, 1868.

Kind of Stock.	No. on hand, 31 Mar. 1867.	Purchased.	Bred	Sold.	Died	No. on hand, 31 Mar. 1868.	Kind of Feeding.	Date at which each kind was introduced.	System of Management practised.
Horses, . . .	2	–	–	–	–	2	Hay, oats, and carrots; soil & vetches; hay.	1st Oct. till 1st May; from May till July; from August till 1st October.	—
Cattle—Milch, .	7	4	–	–	–	7	Turnips, mangels, and hay; soil & vetches; hay, and let on the aftergrass.	From 1st Sept. till 1st May; 1st May till 1st Aug.; month of August.	Generally house-fed.
„ Dry, .	2	–	–	2	–	4	Turnips and oat straw; turnips, mangels, hay, bruised oats.	1st Oct. till 25th March; 25th March till May.	—
Calves—Weanlings,	14	16	–	29	1	–	Straw & turnips.	From Dec. till April.	On grass for 1 hour daily; in yards remainder of time.
„ Sucking, .	–	–	5	4	–	1	New milk, . / Skim milk and stirabout.	For 2 months. / For 1 month.	
Pigs—Boar, . .	1	–	–	–	–	1	Turnips, mangels, small potatoes, and bruised corn.	—	—
„ Brood Sows,	2	–	1	1	–	2	Ditto.	—	—
„ Stores, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	Ditto.	—	—
„ Sucking, .	3	–	28	15	12	4	Ditto.	—	—
Poultry—Hens, .	20	–	–	–	–	20	Small grain.	—	—
„ Ducks, .	9	–	–	–	–	9	—	—	—

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Year ended 31st March, 1868.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	801	5	5
„ Cash paid for labour, . .	85	4	9½
„ Value of free labour of pupils, three at £4, . . .	12	0	0
„ Cash paid for sundries, .	278	14	3½
„ One year's rent, . . . / „ Poor-rate, . . / „ County cess, .	78	0	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	203	3	1
	£1,458	7	7

CONTRA.—CR.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received during the twelve months, . . .	646	6	3½
„ Amount of valuation made on the 31st day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	804	13	0½
„ Proportion of expenses not chargeable to Model Farm,	4	14	9
„ Amount of labour, and seeds, and shrubs for ornamental grounds of Literary Model School, ...	2	13	6
	£1,458	7	7

In comparing this result, which is creditable to Mr. Ross the agriculturist, with the results shown on the other farms, it is necessary to bear in mind that in its present improved state the rent is very moderate; and that the land is comparatively light and easily worked.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Tenure Buildings, &c.

CROPPING of the ATHY MODEL FARM for the Year ending 31st March, 1868.

Kind of Crop.	Area of each Crop in 1867.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Acreable yield.	Cost of production.	Value of the Crop.	Profit and Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barley,	8 0 0	Turnips, Mangels, Carrots.	April,	8 stone,	Drill Machine,	Aug. and Sept.	12 barrels,	0 10 0	11 14 0 (£1 15s. straw)	0 14 0
Oats,	18 0 0	Grass,	March and April,	13 ,,	Broadcast,	Do.,	8 ,,	0 0 0	8 16 0	5 12 0
	8 0 0	Turnips,	April,	10 ,,	Drill Machine,	September,	12 ,,	4 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0
Grass, 1st year,	14 0 0	Barley and Oats,	March, 1866,	2½ bushels,	With Machine,	July,	30 bushels of seed, 2 tons hay,	2 0 0	0 0 0	3 15 0
,, 2nd year,	4 0 20	Grass,	March, 1866,	2½ ,,	Machine	August,	1 ton of hay	1 16 0	2 10 0	0 18 0
Potatoes,	1 0 10	Oats,	April,	10 cwt.,	Drills,	October,	6 tons, 10 cwt.	0 10 0	8 0 0	Not allowing for dressing manure used for feeding pigs
Turnips,	0 1 19	Barley and Oats,	May,	4 lbs.,	Do.,	Nov and Dec.	10 tons,	7 10 0	10 7 0	2 17 0
Mangels,	4 0 0	Do.,	May,	5 ,,	Do.,	November,	18 ,,	0 0 0	13 10 0	5 10 0
Carrots,	1 0 0	Barley,	April,	6 ,,	Do.,	Do.,	18 ,,	6 10 0	24 0 0	16 10 0
Vetches, followed with Rape,	1 0 10	Oats,	October,	3 bushels,	Broadcast,	June,	18 ,,	0 12 0	—	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

6. *Bailieboro District Model Agricultural School,* Co. Cavan.—There is accommodation in the boarding department for four resident agricultural pupils, and five pupil-teachers. Both classes were fairly attended in 1867. The names of the young men in the class, &c., are here given:—

AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS.

Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
Bernard Monaghan, .	22	Jan. 25, 1867.	June 16, 1867.	Teaching a National School.
Patrick O'Brien, .	24	March 15, 1867.	March 14, 1868.	At home.
Robert Pilson, . .	22	March 31, 1867.	Jan. 6, 1868.	Glasnevin.
Charles Robinson, .	17	Jan. 28, 1868.	—	Still in the establishment.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
George Reid, . .	20	Jan. 1, 1867.	—	Still in the establishment.
Thomas Smyth, .	20	May 1, 1867.	—	Ditto.
John Bell, . .	15	Oct. 18, 1867.	—	Ditto.
James M'Bride, .	21	Dec. 1, 1867.	—	Ditto.
Bernard Smyth, .	16	Jan. 17, 1868.	—	Ditto.

In the day school, 41 boys received agricultural instruction from 3 to 33.0 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, in the school-room; and occasionally they are taken over the model farm every Saturday. Their ages vary from 11 to 20, the average being between 14 and 15. Every boy in the class purchased a copy of the new Agricultural Class Book, which is read by their parents at home.

The model farm contains 48A. 0R. 15P., and is rented from Sir John Young, Bart., at £69 10*s.* per annum. The ground is very hilly, and consequently, expensive to till. The ascent is so steep that the manure has to be conveyed in paniers on the backs of asses.

This is one of the farms which was let to the agriculturists seven years ago. On the death of the late Mr. Clarke, whose health had been declining for some years, I recommended the Commissioners to take it into their own hands. The land was then in a poor and exhausted state. Mr. M'Cabe, the present agriculturist, has applied himself diligently to its renovation, and deserves great credit for the energy and skill he has displayed. It is now in a state to bear inspection, and is meriting the approval of the gentry and farmers of the district.

I give a map showing the subdivision of the farm in 1867.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

General Balance Sheet for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1868.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Bailieboro' Model Farm.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	170	11	11
„ Cash paid for labour,	69	9	1
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	8	0	0
„ Cash paid for sundries,	244	18	2
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor rate, „ County Cess,	69	10	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	48	14	3
	£611	3	5

Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received during the 12 months,	291	12	6
„ Amount of valuation made on the 6th day of April, 1868,	297	4	5
„ Amount of debts due farm for dairy produce supplied this year, but not yet paid for,	2	6	0
„ Proportion of expenses included in sundries on the Dr. side not fairly chargeable to farm, being for account of establishment,	6	8	6
„ Expended on permanent improvements during the year, from which no benefit was derived, viz.:— Paid labour, £7 16 6; Farm horse do., 5 15 6	13	12	0
	£611	3	5

Five dairy cows were kept during the year. They were grazed during summer, and fed in the house during winter, with an occasional run on grass. These paid a respectable amount of profit.

Dairy Stock—Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To 10 acres pasture, at £1 8s. per acre,	14	0	0
„ 7¼ acres aftergrass, at 10s.,	3	12	6
„ 40 tons turnips, being an allowance of 8 tons per cow, at 10s.,	20	0	0
„ Wages of dairy-maid,	12	0	0
	£49	12	6
Profit,	28	3	6
	£77	16	0

Contra—Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for dairy produce during the year,	54	15	0
„ Outstanding debts,	2	6	0
„ 830 gallons new milk given to calves and pigs, at 6d.,	20	15	0
	£77	16	0

The cattle are not charged with the straw consumed, nor is credit taken for the manure.

The general balance-sheet shows a profit of £48 14s. 3d., and this is the only balance-sheet of the farm ever made out for the Commissioners that shows a profit.

Compared with Athy, the rent of the farm is very high.

[Table.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Bickerton, esq.

CROPPING of the BAILIEBORO' MODEL FARM for the Year 1867.

Kind of Crop.	Area under Crop.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Arcable yield Statute.	Cost of production, including Manures, Rent, &c. per Statute Acre.	Value of Crop per Statute Acre.	Profit per Statute Acre.	Loss per Statute Acre.
	A. R. P.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oats,	3 0 0	Green Crops,	April,	Broadcast,	1st to middle of Sept.	5½ brls. of 14 stones each.	4 0 0	5 12 6 including the straw.	1 12 6	—
Do.,	11 0 0	Pasture,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,					
Flax,	3 2 0	Turnips,	Do.,	Do.,	August,	12 stones,	6 16 6	6 16 6	—	0 6 6
Potatoes,	2 0 0	Flax,	Do.,	In drills 30 inches apart.	October,	4 tons,	12 11 6	10 16 4	—	1 17 6
Turnips (Swedes),	5 0 0	Oats,	May,	Do.,	November,	21 „	11 14 6	15 15 6	4 1 6	—
Do. (Aberdeens),	1 0 0	Vetches as a stolen crop	July,	Do.,	Do.,	15 „	10 13 2	7 10 0	—	3 3 2
Hay,	5 0 4	Hay,	Natural Meadow,	—	June and July	1 „	1 10 0	3 0 0	1 1 0	—
Do.,	1 1 16	Grain,	With grain in Spring of 1866	Broadcast,		1½ „	2 12 0	4 10 0	1 17 0	—
Pasture,	10 1 7	Pasture,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vetches as a stolen crop followed by Aberdeen turnips,	1 2 0	Grain,	October, 1866,	Broadcast,	June and July,	—	—	—	—	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

7. *Dunmanway District Agricultural School, County Cork.*—There was only one agricultural boarder in this school in 1867; his name was Jeremiah Donavon. He entered it in June, and left in July, 1868, and obtained first place at the entrance examination for Glasnevin.

Agricultural instruction was afforded to principal teachers during the year. Their names, &c., are given below:—

Names.	Date of Entering.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
Charles M'Carthy, .	September 18, 1865.	August 6, 1867.	Training establishment.
Daniel Sheehan, . .	March 19, 1866.	—	Still in establishment.
Daniel Enright, . .	February 14, 1667.	—	Ditto.
Jeremiah M'Carthy, .	February 18, 1867.	—	Ditto.
Jeremiah Lordon, .	October 10, 1867.	—	Ditto.

. . . . .

The agricultural class in the day school was attended by 48 boys.

The model farm contains 12 stat. acres, and the rent charged for it is £2 10*s.* per acre. The map shows the present disposition of the land.

General Balance Sheet for the Twelve Months ended 31st day of March, 1868.

Dunmanway Model Farm.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	134	8	8	By Cash received during the 12 months, ...	95	14	1
„ Cash paid for labour, . .	26	10	9¾	„ Amount of valuation made on the 24th day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures, ...	143	10	3
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	3	10	0	„ Amount of labour charged to Farm, but expended on ornamental grounds of literary model schools, . .	8	0	0
„ Cash paid for sundries, . .	40	9	8½				
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	30	0	0				
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions, .	10	5	2				
	£247	4	4		£247	4	4

In my last report I had occasion to remark that under the management of Mr. Donovan, now of the Derrycastle Agricultural School, this farm was cultivated at a loss. Mr. Bourke, the present agriculturist at Dunmanway, has so far fairly redeemed the favourable opinion entertained of him when he was promoted to the management of this farm.

Mr. Bourke is attentive to all his duties; the literary Inspectors speak of him in the highest terms. He has turned the "balance" from the wrong to the right side of the account.

The cropping for 1867 is detailed in the annexed table:—

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

[Table.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F

Report on Agricultural School Farm.

Thomas Balfour, esq.

Cropping of the Dunmanway Model Farm for the Year 1867.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent occupied.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown per Statute Acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting	Average yield.	Cost per acre of production.	Value of Crop.	Profit.	Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Green Crops											
Potatoes,	0 2 0	Grass,	March,	1½ ton,	Drills,	July and Aug.,	45 cwt., 1 qr.,	10 0 0	6 16 10	1 6 7	—
Carrots,	0 6 0	Do.,	May,	8 lbs.,	Do.,	November,	10 tons,	0 10 0	10 0 0	6 1 6	—
Mangolds,	0 9 0	Do.,	Do.,	6 „	Do.,	Do.,	17 tons, 6 cwt.,	6 10 0	10 18 0	6 10 0	—
Turnips,	0 6 30	Do.,	Do.,	6 „	Do.,	December,	22 tons,	0 9 10½	11 0 0	5 0 2	—
Vegetables,	0 1 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grain Crops.											
Barley,	1 0 0	Turnips,	March,	12 stones,	Broadcast,	August,	9 cwt.,	4 0 0	7 10 0	0 7 0	—
Oats,	0 2 0	Grass,	Do.,	11 „	Do.,	Do.,	14 cwt.,	6 2 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	—
Flax,	1 0 0	Carrots and Mangolds.	April,	8 bushels,	Do.,	July,	12½ stones,	5 14 0	6 12 0	—	0 1 0
Vetches,	0 1 14	Potatoes,	September,	Do.,	Do.,	May,	—	—	—	—	—
Grass, 1st year,	2 0 0	Green Crops,	April,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	—	—	—	—	—
Grass,	4 2 14	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	12 0 0										
Stolen Crops.											
Rape,	0 2 0	Oats,	September,	—	On the flat,	Feb. and Mar.,	12 tons,	6 0 0	4 10 0	1 10 0	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

8. *Ballymoney, County Antrim.*—There was only one agricultural boarder in this school in 1867, namely, Matthew O'Neill, who entered the school in March, 1866, and left it for Glasnevin in June, 1867. The Agricultural class was attended by 16 boys. Attendance in this class is voluntary. The character of the instruction was very low.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

The model farm contains 23A. 2R., and is rented by the Board at £52 18*s.*; the Commissioners have sublet the farm to Mr Young, the agriculturist.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

9. *Bath Agricultural School* is situated near Broomfield, Castleblayney, in the County Monaghan. When first established, and for several years afterwards, there was a day school in this establishment. In 1865 it was decided to make the boarding department the main feature of this institution; and the day school, though well attended at the time, was permitted to drop. The District Inspector for the time being (Samuel Adair, esq.) wisely pressed the importance of retaining the day school.

To me it appears inexplicable how any person could think of depriving the people of this district of the advantage of the National school, and set up in its place a boarding establishment for the education of the small farmers. The mass of the farmers are not in circumstances to enable them either to pay the small premium required, or to dispense with the labour of their sons if they were boarded and educated free. The small farmers are most anxious to have the advantages of the excellent literary instruction afforded in the National schools; they are anxious that instruction in agriculture shall be blended with the literary instruction in the day school, but they will not, because they cannot send their sons to a boarding agricultural school.

The boarding department in the Bath establishment, as might have been anticipated, utterly failed; and to make room for this department, which was not wanted, the day school was closed, to the detriment of the people of the district.

The propriety of re-opening the day school, and of affording in it literary and agricultural instruction has been repeatedly urged. Statistics have been collected which show that there are upwards of one hundred children in the district, of which it is the centre, who are in want of such a school.

An objection has been raised to opening this school on the ground that the adjoining school of Broomfield, which is about a mile distant, and of Ashburton, which is three miles distant. Both of these are vested and agricultural schools. The attendance in Broomfield will, no doubt, diminish if a day school be re-opened at the Bath farm. The attendance at Broomfield is already so small that it will scarcely justify a continuance of the grant. It is not well situated as regards the public convenience, and it is not right to retain it at a public disadvantage, and deprive the people of the advantage which a school at Bath would confer.

The model farm contains 42A. 2R., and is had from the Marquess of Bath at the yearly rent of £29 15*s.* It is divided into two sections by the public road (*vide* map); the smaller of them is in permanent pasture, and the remaining under a six-course rotation. The soil is naturally wet, adhesive, and poor; the ground slopes at a considerable angle which naturally increases the cost of raising crops upon it. In its present state the rent is moderate.

The farming was most unsuccessful in 1867, and for this reason. It is a rule of the Board that "Agricultural schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principle of ordinary National schools," (*vide* Rule, Part III., sec. III.) Regard being had

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

to this rule, the Commissioners became desirous of selling their interest in the farm and buildings. Several offers having been made they did not appear willing to go to any expense in stocking or working the land; the persons put in charge of it feeling uncertain of their position, took comparatively little interest in the farm, and one of them acted very badly, and had to be summarily dismissed. Unforeseen difficulties arose in effecting a sale; but when, in June, 1867, Lord Bath's agent applied to know the terms on which the Commissioners would sell their interest in the place, and when the Commissioners offered to dispose of it for about one-half the sum they spent on the buildings and on the reclamation of the land, it was fully believed that the whole establishment would be taken off their hands. After a very long delay the Commissioners have had to take steps to continue to work the farm on their own account.

Under the circumstances stated above, I am not in a position to give a balance sheet of the farm. This year will, it is to be hoped, show a result as satisfactory as several of the other farms.

10. *Derrycastle*, near Killaloe, County Tipperary.—There was only one boy in the agricultural class in 1867, namely, Charles Walsh, who entered it in July, 1867.

Sixteen of the boys in the day school who composed the agricultural class received weekly five lessons of half an hour each indoors, and one practical lesson out of doors.

The model farm contains 18A. 1R. 22P., and is had at the yearly rent of £13 15*s.* 9*d.*

In my report for 1866, I had occasion to say that Mr. Donovan, the present agriculturist of this farm was transferred from the management of the Dunmanway farm, because he had failed to realize a profit upon it; and that as his predecessor, Mr. O'Brien, had always worked the Derrycastle farm profitably, his fitness to act as an agriculturist would be fully tested by the transfer.

It is certainly a strong fact that while Mr. Donovan failed to realize a profit at Dunmanway, his predecessor makes it pay in the first year of his stewardship; and it is an equally strong fact that while Mr. O'Brien always realized a profit at Derrycastle, Mr. Donovan failed to do so last year.

The following is the balance sheet of this farm for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1868.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st day of March, 1868.

DERRYCASTLE MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	170	5	2	By Cash received during the 12 months,	79	12	7
„ Cash paid for labour,	24	10	6	„ Amount of valuation made on the 31st day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	191	7	11
„ Cash paid for sundries,	77	11	4	„ Proportion of expenses not chargeable to farm,	10	9	3
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	13	15	9	„ Balance, being loss on the year,	4	13	0
	£286	2	9		£286	2	9

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The following table gives the cropping of the Farm for the year :—

Name of Crop.	Area.			Preceding Crop.	Time of sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown, per acre.	Mode of sowing.	Time of reaping or lifting.	Acreable yield.	Cost of production.		
	A.	R.	P.							£	s.	d.
Swede turnips, Skerving's variety.	1	0	20	Lea oats,	May 12,	6 lbs., .	In drills, 27 inches apart.	Nov.,	20 tons.	6	10	0
Mangolds, Yellow Oral.	0	1	0	"	May 1,	"	"	"	16 "	6	10	0
Carrots, White Belgian.	0	1	0	"	"	"	"	"	12 "	6	10	0
Potatoes, White Rocks.	0	2	0	"	April 20,	10 cwt.	"	October,	400 sts.	7	10	0
Oats on Lea, . .	1	3	0	Grass, 1st year.	March 15	13 stones,	Broadcast.	Sept.,	80 "	3	0	0
Oats, with grass seeds.	2	0	20	Green crops.	May 1,	11 "	"	"	100 "	3	0	0
Grass, 1st year, for soiling and hay.	2	0	20	Grain, with grass seeds.	May 12,	2 bush. Italian rye-grass, 7 perennial, 7 lbs. clover.	Sown with oats.	At different seasons.	Not ascertained.	1	15	0

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Bu'dwin, esq.

On examining this table we find the yield has been on the whole fair, and in the case of turnips very good. How then comes it that the balance-sheet shows a loss? A few facts will throw light on this question.

Two cows were maintained; they yielded 1,153 gallons of milk, or 576½ each. The amount received for dairy produce was £13 16*s.* 3*d.*; the value of milk given to calves was £4; total, £17 16*s.* 3*d.*, which gives 3$\frac{7}{10}$*d.* per gallon. If properly managed it would realize 6*d.* a gallon, as stated in another part of this report. Some of the milk was sold (131¼ gallons) at 8*d.* a gallon.

The return from the roots raised did not exceed one-half what they realize when skilfully used.

Mr. Donovan has not been fortunate in the management of his stock. Cows lost spins, and ewes valued at 35*s.*, on the 31st March, 1867, were sold for 10*s.* a piece, because it is alleged they got sick. In March last Mr. Donovan wrote to me saying a ram sent from Glasnevin was dying. He was directed, by return post, to send the animal to the care of Mr. Ryan, of the Tervoe farm. On his arrival there Mr. Ryan could discover no ailment, and in a few days after I saw it perfectly well at Tervoe.

11. *Dunlewy*, near Gweedore, County Donegal, has only come into operation very recently, and calls for no comment here. When fully organized it will be found very useful in this wild and remote region.

12. *Farraby Agricultural School*, near Kildorrery, County Cork.—In 1866 this school was not attended by agricultural boarders or day pupils, owing to the opposition offered to it on the ground that it is a model school, and because the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing the teachers. As it ought to be regarded as a vested school, the rule may be relaxed. If some steps be not taken to open the day school—for there is both a male and female school—the people will grow up in utter ignorance.

All classes in the district deplore that those excellent schools are closed.

Captain Bowen, of Bowen's-court, an extensive landed proprietor, says he is grieved to find education is denied his labourers and tenants, and all the Roman Catholics whom I meet are equally grieved at the same state of things.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Three of the pupils trained at Glasnevin are located within a radius of a mile of this school.

(1.) James Hodgins, steward to Captain Bowen, whose property adjoins the model farm, and who speaks in the highest terms of the conduct and skill of his steward.

(2.) Mr. John Mahony, who farms a very large tract of land near the model farm, is agent in an extensive property in the district, and is flax instructor to the Poor Law Unions.

(3.) Mr. James Byrne, of Wallstown Castle, Shanhallymore, farms with his father upwards of 400 acres; is an active member of the Council of the County of Cork Agricultural Society, and of the Cork Farmers' Club; and has greatly improved the stock on his farm by the purchase of pedigree animals and by careful selection.

The model farm, contains 48A. 3R. 8P. of extremely poor land; the annual rent is £23 14s. 8d. In 1864 it was let to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the teacher. I visited it for the first time in the spring of 1866, and all things considered, it was then the most disgracefully managed farm I ever inspected. Part of it was sub-let by conacre at £4 an acre, and manured by those renting it with guano, &c.

A large field was bearing a second corn crop in succession without manure.

Considering the extreme poverty of the soil, this system would soon render it barren. Mr. Fitzpatrick appeared to be exhausting the land in the speediest way, and not carrying out any one of the objects for which he was appointed. He left immediately after, and Mr. Heffernan, who in the previous year managed the Tervoe farm very prudently and profitably, was appointed his successor in May, 1866. As there was no farm-yard manure he had to use artificial manure, and as the land was worn out by Mr. Fitzpatrick, he grew rape and turnips to be consumed on the land by sheep; these were followed in 1867 by grain; turnips were raised in another part of the land. The main object was to renovate and clean the land as speedily as possible. Mr. Heffernan's exertions were not pecuniarily successful in 1867. All the grain was destroyed in one day by a hailstorm. The sheep stock, too, suffered very considerably in 1867. Happening to shear them early, and the weather turning out severer than he expected, a large number of them died, many from the effects of the cold. But older and more experienced farmers suffered from the same cause in the same season. The sheep also suffered from liver rot. Under those circumstances the farmers entailed a heavy loss in 1867. But a satisfactory balance-sheet was not to be expected on a farm undergoing improvement. With the exception of the portion in pasture, the land is at present undergoing a process of renovation.

13. *Glandore*, Leap, Rosscarbery, County Cork.—In 1867 there were no boarders in this school. Several applications were received, but as the arrangements for training up young men as farmers are much better in the larger agricultural schools, it was deemed advisable to recommend them to enter the latter schools. By abolishing the boarding class too, a considerable saving was effected. In the day school on the farm, 40 boys received agricultural instruction in '67, namely, 24 in 3rd class, and 16 in 4th class. They received an agricultural lesson for half an hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12.30 till 1 o'clock; and they are taken on the model farm on Saturdays.

The model farm contains 24A. 3R. 8P., and is held from Mr. FitzJames Barry, Commissioner of Fisheries, at the yearly rent of £31. It was let to the teacher in 1861, and retaken up by the Board in '66.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CROPPING of the GLANDORE MODEL FARM for Year ended 31st March, 1868.

Crops Cultivated in 1867.	Area under each.	Preceding Crop or Crop of 1866.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per acre.	Mode of Sowing	Time of Harvesting.	Arable yield.	Cost of production per acre.	Value of Crop per acre.	Profit per acre.
	A. R. P.						tons. cwts. qrs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREEN CROPS. Potatoes,	0 2 0	Lea Oats,	26rd March,	25 stones,	In drills,	10th to 18th October.	9 10 0	9 8 5½	14 12 10	5 9 4½
Mangels,	0 2 0	Do.,	18th May,	6 lbs.,	Do.,	4th to 6th Nov.	16 10 0	7 7 2½	11 1 0	3 14 0½
Turnips, Swedes.	0 2 20	Do.,	12th June,	Do.,	Do.,	All in 12th December.	16 10 0	5 10 1½	12 11 0	6 10 1½
Turnips, Aberdeens.	0 1 20	Do.,	16th "	Do.,	Do.,		16 13 1			
GRAIN. Oats,	0 2 20	2 acres grass, 1 a. 2R 20P green,	28th and 29th Mar.,	14 stones,	Broadcast,	23rd August to 3rd Sept.	tons. cwts. qrs. lbs. 13 2 11	3 14 10	3 18 7 Straw included, £1 per acre.	0 3 0
Flax,	1 0 0	Green Crop,	27th April,	6 bushels,	Do.,	31st July and 1st August.	29 stones.	6 1 5½	10 17 0	2 16 0½
GRASS. Italian,	0 1 10	Grain and Flax,	6 roods cut for soiling; produce, 5 tons, 7 cwt., 1 qr. per acre.							
Do., 2nd year,	2 0 0	Grass,	Sown previous to my appointment.		—	22nd June to 11th July	tons. cwts. qrs. 2 5 0	2 10 7½	4 10 0	1 10 4½
Pasture,	10 0 0	Do.,					1 11 0			
Farm Buildings, School Fences, &c.,	1 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	25 0 4									
STUBBLE CROP. Winter Vetches,	1 0 0	Lea Oats,	Sown previous to my appointment.		—	26th May to 3rd June.	Eaten off by stock.			

OBSERVATIONS:—Potatoes—Fair crop; about one-fifth diseased not taken into account in the yield. Mangels—Middling crop. Turnips—Very fair crop. Oats—Middling crop, about 2 roods lodged near the road. Flax—Poor crop; suffered from drought. Italian Grass—Part of it a good crop, except the 2nd year's grass, and any place the rock came too near the surface. Winter Vetches—Bad crop.
Cost of production very high on account of having to hire horses.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

A Return of the Number of Live Stock on the Farm, and their Feeding, for year ended 31st March, 1868.

No. and Description of Stock.	Date—1867.	Hours of Feeding.	Kinds and Quantities of Feeding.	Total Consumed.	System of Management.
Cattle.				cwt. qrs. lbs.	
7 In-calf heifers, 1 Bullock.	April 1, .	0 A.M. 8 A.M. till 5 P.M. 5.30 P.M.	5 lbs. hay; out on grass; 5 lbs. hay.		Partially housefed.
			24 days at 80 lbs. hay, . .	17 0 16	
6 In-calf heifers, 1 Bullock. 1 Milch cow.	April 25, .	Ditto.	10 lbs. hay daily for 7 head of dry stock; 3 sts. Italian rye-grass, and ½ st. bran for milch cow.		
			11 days at 70 lbs. hay, . .	6 3 14	
			11 days at 33 stones grass, .	4 0 14	
			7 days at ½ stone bran, .	1½ stones	
1 In-calf heifer, 3 In-calf heifers. 3 Milch cows. 1 Bullock.	May 6. .	Ditto.	10 lbs. hay daily for 4 head of dry stock; 3 sts. grass daily for 3 head milch cows; ½ st. bran for 2 ditto.		Sold.
			2 days at 40 lbs. hay, . .	0 2 24	
			2 days at 9 stones grass, .	2 1 0	
			2 days at ½ stone bran, .	1 stone.	
2 In-calf heifers, 4 Milch cows. 1 Bullock.	May 8, .	—	10 lbs. hay daily for 3 head of dry stock; 3 sts. Italian rye-grass for 4 milch cows; and ½ st. bran for 3 ditto, for 3 days, ...	2½ stones.	
			7 days at 30 lbs. hay, . .	1 3 14	Sold.
			7 days at 12 stones grass, .	10 2 0	
2 In-calf heifers, 4 Milch cows. 1 Bullock.	May 15, .	Ditto.	3 sts. grass daily for 4 cows and 1 bullock.		
			58 days at 15 stones grass, .	108 3 0	
	July 12 till Sept. 5.		Cattle out at night, and in the house during heat of day.		
4 Milch cows, . 1 Bullock, .	Sept. 5, .	Ditto.	Cattle minded for a while each day on the aftergrass. 1½ stones mangle leaves and 2 lbs. hay; out on grass; feed as in the morning.		Partially housefed.
			11 days at 20 lbs. hay, . .	1 3 24	
			11 days at 15 stones mangle leaves.	20 2 14	
1 Bullock, .	Sept. 16, Sept. 19.	Ditto.	5 stones soft turnips and 10 lbs. hay daily for 4 cows.		Sold.
			35 days at 20 stones roots, .	87 2 0	
			35 days at 40 lbs. hay, . .	12 2 0	
			Keep of bullock, 3 days (roots)	1 3 14	Cattle in at night.
			Do. do. (hay)	0 1 2	
4 Milch cows, .	October 21,	Hours slightly changed during winter.	15 days mangel leaves, at 16 stones per day, for 4 cows.	30 0 0	
	Nov. 5, .		15 days at 40 lbs. hay. . .	5 1 12	
5 Calves, . . .	March 31, .		147 days at 20 stones roots, .	307 2 0	8 lbs. hay daily.
			Bran, ...	2 sts.	
			147 days at 40 lbs. hay, .	52 2 0	
			147 days at 40 lbs. hay, .	52 2 0	
Sheep.					
34 Hoggets, .	April 1, April 20.		1 cwt. mangels and 4 sts. hay daily for 20 days.	20 0 0	Chiefly pastured. Used one ton mangels and one ton hay up to 10 May. In the house at night until after being shorn.
				10 0 0	
			4 stones hay daily for 20 days.	10 0 0	
	May 10, .	Sheep, the remainder of the year on grass pasture; only allowed to graze down one acre winter vetches, which failed, and got some cabbages from garden.			
34 Hoggets, .	May 2, .	One lamb yeaned.			
2 Lambs, . .	May 5, .	Ditto.			
	August 26, .	Sold 12 sheep at £1 3*s*.			
	Sept. 16, .	Sold 10 sheep at £1 4*s*.			
12 Hoggets, . 2 Lambs. 1 Ram.	October 24,	Purchased ram at £1 15*s*.			
12 Ewes, . . 12 Lambs. 2 Hoggets. 1 Ram	March 31, .	11 ewes yeaned, one with twins.			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st day of March, 1868.

GLANDORE MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	197	7	5	By Cash received during the 12 months,	141	7	1
„ Cash paid for labour,	32	17	3½	„ Amount of valuation made on the 23rd day of March, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	175	16	9½
„ Cash paid for sundries,	40	14	0½	„ Amount expended on permanent improvements during past year, and which still remain at full value,	1	4	3
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	31	0	0				
„ Profit and loss, being gain by the year's transactions,	10	9	4½				
	£318	8	1½		£318	8	1½

I also give a separate balance sheet for cattle.

CATTLE.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Valued at commencement of year 1867,	83	10	0	By Amount received for cattle during year,	48	12	0
Consumed: cwt. qrs. lbs. — Per cwt.				„ Dairy produce,	30	18	2¼
125 2 14 grass, 4d.,	2	1	10½	„ Valuation at close—4 cows,	50	0	0
50 2 14 mang. leaves, 4d.,	0	16	10½	„ „ 5 calves,	12	10	0
151 2 22 hay, 2s.,	15	3	4½				
456 3 14 roots, 6d.,	11	8	5¼				
7 stones bran, at 1s.,	0	7	0				
Allow 6A. pasture, at £1 4s. 9½d. rent,	7	8	9				
5 calves purchased,	0	17	0				
Service of bull to 4 cows,	1	0	0				
Castrating 4 bull calves,	0	4	0				
Attendance on stock and dairy,	4	15	0				
Gain,	14	7	10½				
	£142	0	2¼		£142	0	2¼

The total quantity of milk produced was 1,860½ gallons; the cash receipts for milk and butter sold, amounted to £30 17*s.* 10½*d*; 41 gallons of aew, 863¾ gallons of skim, and 48¾ gallons of buttermilk were consumed by five calves that were reared.

14. *Gormanstown* Agricultural School, near Ardfinane, Clonmel, is situated on the property of John Bagwell, esq., M.P. In the training department there were three agricultural boarders; and in the day school, an agricultural class of 24 boys.

The model farm contains 47A. 2R. 33P. of excellent land, is held at the moderate rent of £49 4*s.* 2*d.* It has been sub-let to Mr. Manly, the agriculturist, for some years; but owing to the circumstances stated in my report of November, 1867, the Commissioners have decided on retaking it back into their own hands. The farm is not a model in any sense; but steps will be taken to make it so, with as little delay as possible.

15. *Kyle Park* Agricultural school, near Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary. A large class of day scholars was instructed in the elements of agriculture in the school in 1867.

The farm contains 16A. 0R. 2P., and is rented by Mr. Costelloe, the agriculturist, from the Commissioners, at £16 a year.

It is cropped under the following six course:—first year, carrots and potatoes; second year, wheat; third year, turnips and mangolds; fourth year, grain with seeds; fifth year, grass; sixth year, lea oats. The land is well tilled, the crops sown with great skill, and the whole practical department reflects credit on Mr. Costelloe.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

16. *Leitrim* Agricultural School, county Leitrim.—The agricultural class in the day school was pretty well attended during the year, but the quality of the instruction did not appear to me to possess the proper standard of quality. The farm contains 15 statute acres, and is held from Colonel LaTouche, at the annual rent of £12.

The late teacher, Mr. A. Gough, had rented this farm from the Commissioners from 1862 to 1866, when the Commissioners re-took the farm into their own hands, and appointed the present agriculturist, Mr. D. Healy, to work it for them. From Mr. Healy's antecedents, when a pupil at Glasnevin, it was expected he would be able to make the farm pay; but so far he has not done so. The general result is unsatisfactory, as the annexed account shows.

BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1868.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	107	1	5	By Cash received during the 12 months,	67	6	11
„ Cash paid for labour,	33	17	4	„ Amount of valuation made on the 9th day of April, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	99	0	2
„ Cash paid for sundries,	32	10	1	„ Expenses included in sundries on Dr. side, but not properly chargeable to farm, being incurred on account of establishment,	1	1	2
„ One year's Rent, „ Poor-rate, „ County cess,	12	0	0	„ Expenditure on permanent improvements effected during the past year, but from which no return has yet been valued,	5	7	11
				„ Balance, being loss on the year's farming,	12	12	8
	£185	8	10		£185	8	10

Two cows kept during year; grazed for the summer 6 months; fed on hay and turnips during winter. Two calves kept during year; fed with milk and Indian meal till 5 months old, and with hay and turnips during winter. Four pigs kept from 14th October (3 sold 26th Feb., 1868, 1 sold 25th March) on cooked mangels and potatoes, and 1 cwt. Indian meal.

BALANCE SHEET OF LIVE STOCK.

Expended on 2 Cows.	£	s.	d.	Receipts of 2 Cows.	£	s.	d.
Rent of 5 acres pasture at 16s.,	4	0	0	Received for dairy produce,	14	11	4
Value of 5 tons turnips at £1,	5	0	0	Value of 2 calves (reared on their milk) at November,	8	0	0
Value of 5 tons hay at £1 10s.,	6	10	0				
Dairy expenses,	6	0	0				
Balance—Profit,	1	1	4				
	£22	11	4		£22	11	4

TWO CALVES (at present Yearlings).

Expended.	£	s.	d.	Value of beasts.	£	s.	d.
Value of milk consumed,	6	0	0	Amount laid on at valuation,	12	0	0
„ hay, 1½ tons consumed.	2	5	0				
„ turnips, 3 tons consumed,	3	0	0				
Balance,	0	15	0				
	£12	0	0		£12	0	0

FOUR PIGS.

Expended.	£	s.	d.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Bought at	3	15	0	Sold at	8	3	6
Consumed 8 tons mangle at £1,	8	0	0	Balance—Loss, exclusive of manure,	5	8	2
„ 16 cwt. potatoes at 1s. 6d.	1	4	0				
„ 1 cwt. Indian meal,	0	12	8				
	£13	11	8		£13	11	8

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

RETURN of CROPPING on the LEITRIM MODEL FARM for the year ended 31st March, 1868.

Variety of Crop.	Area under each Crop.	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown.	Mode of Sowing.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Acreable yield.	Cost of production.*	Value of Crop.	Profit.	Loss.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Turnips,† .	1 0 26	Wheat, .	8th to 23rd June,	4 lbs. per acre,	Drilled, . .	11th Nov. to 6th Dec.	10 tons.	16 13 10	18 0 0	0 6 2	—
Mangels,‡ .	0 2 36	Turnips, .	23rd May, . .	7 lbs. "	Do. . .	2nd to 7th Nov.	10 "	6 14 2	6 12 6	1 3 10	—
Potatoes,§ .	0 0 0	Do. . .	6th to 26th March,	10 cwt. "	Part drilled, part in ridges.	15th to 28th Oct.	4 "	0 0 0	6 0 0	—	0 0 0
Cabbages, .	0 0 30	Potatoes,	18th Mar. to 15th May	1 plant to 2½ ft square.	Planted in rows.	12th July to 23rd Nov.	15 "	1 16 6	2 0 0	0 4 0	—
Oats,‖ . .	0 3 12	Turnips, .	7th to 9th March,	12 stones per acre	Ploughed in;	20th Aug. to 2nd Sept.	6 barrels,	6 4 3	13 12 0	3 7 10	—
Meadow,¶ .	0 0 0	Meadow, .	—	—	—	17th to 20th July,	2 tons, .	0 0 0	5 3 0	1 13 0	—
Pastures, .	5 0 0	Do. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Value of manures applied (both artificial and farm yard) and seeds sown and labour included in this column. 3 cwt. nitrate of soda (£2 0s. 6d.) applied to meadow, and 0 cwt. superphosphate applied to turnips.

† Turnips a very inferior crop, the seed did not germinate for a month after sown, owing to the season.

‡ Mangels below the average. § Potatoes greatly injured by the May frosts. ‖ Pretty good. ¶ Meadow, light.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

17. *Mount Trenchard* Agricultural School, near Foynes, County Limerick. The agricultural boarding class was attended by three pupils in 1867. There is no day school, but a number of boys came from the school of Foynes and Loghill, each of which is a considerable distance from Mount Trenchard, to work on the farm for two hours on two days in the week.

The model farm contains 30 acres, and is held from Lord Monteagle by the Commissioners at the annual rent of £21, who have sublet it to Mr. O'Connor, the agriculturist, at the same rent. The ground is subdivided as follows:—garden, 2R. 36P.; paddock, 1A. 0R. 36P.; permanent pasture, 11A. 1R. 24P., which, until recently, tilled on the four course; and the remainder of the farm, which, exclusive of buildings and waste, and contains about 15 acres, is cropped on the common four course.

The sub-division of land is judicious.

The agriculturist rents 30 acres of land adjoining the model farm.

18. *Templedouglas*, Letterkenny, county Donegal.—This is one of the small schools in which the boarding class has been discontinued, or at all events suspended. Accordingly there were no boarders in it in 1867.

The agricultural class in the day school was attended by five boys; two and a half hours were devoted weekly to agricultural instruction; and in summer practical instruction is afforded to them on the farm.

The model farm contains twenty acres, and is rented at £9 an acre.

This profit was not as large as I expected. The agriculturist, Mr. Dwyer, is a man of good capacity and judgment. The spring or seed time of 1867, was a most unfavourable one on this as on many other farms.

It will be seen that the dairy cattle and pigs did not pay. This is accounted for by the low price of butter: only 8½*d.* a lb. for part of the year. The quantity of milk yielded by the cows during the year was only 900½ gallons; of this 783 gallons were churned, yielding 313¼ lbs. of butter, being on an average about 1 lb. of butter from every 10 quarts of milk.

BALANCE SHEET for the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1867.

TEMPLEDOUGLAS MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements and artificial manures,	263	1	11
„ Cash paid for labour,	28	5	7
„ Cash paid for sundries,	23	9	6
„ One year's Rent, „ Do. Poor-rate, „ Do. County Cess,	9	0	0
„ Profit and Loss being gain by the year's transactions,	6	19	0
	£328	16	0

CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
By Cash received during the twelve months,	56	13	4
„ Amount of valuation made on the 4th day of April, 1868, including proportion of unexhausted improvements,	258	8	3
„ Amount of expenditure debited to farm in sundry expenses on opposite side, but not properly chargeable thereto, being incurred on account of establishment,	13	14	5
	£328	16	0

[TABLE.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Bolton, esq.

I.—Tabular Statement showing the Cropping of Templedouglas Model Farm for Year ended 31st March, 1868.

Description of Crop.	Area under each Crop.	Name of Preceding Crop.	Date of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per Acre.	Mode of Sowing.	Date of Reaping or Lifting.	Average Yield.	Cost of Production per Acre.	Average Value of Crop.	Profit per Acre.	Loss per Acre.
	A. R. P.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oats,	5 0 5	Potatoes, turnips, and lea.	April 12 to May 1,	18 stones,	Sown broadcast on stalk furrow	Sept 10 to Oct. 12,	60 stones grain, 18 cwt. straw	6 9 1	6 0 0	1 11 11	
Potatoes,	1 2 0	Flax and potatoes.	April 1 to May 12,	12 cwt.,	Drills and beds,	November 1 to 10,	1 ton 14 cwt.,	7 17 0	4 2 8	—	0 14 10
Turnips,	1 2 20	Potatoes and lea.	1st week in June,	4 lbs.,	Drilled,	As required for use,	12 tons,	6 2 2	7 4 0	1 1 10	
Cabbages,	0 0 30	Mangolds,	End of March,	8,000 plants,	In rows, flat,	Given to cattle in October	Not ascertained,				
Grass,	0 0 1	Oats,	May, 1866,	1½ bushels grass seed 10 lbs. clover	Broadcast, bush-harrowed and rolled.	Part used for feeding in green state, other part cut for hay July 26 to August 4	Equal to 1 ton 2 cwt of dry hay.	1 12 0	2 15 0	0 17 0	
Flax,	1 0 0	Oats on lea,	May 12,	20 gallons,	Ground ploughed and grubbed marked into ridges, and sown broadcast.	September 1,	Estimated at 4 cwt.	4 18 0	10 0 0	0 1 0	
Vetches,	0 0 30	Potatoes,	April 20,	3½ bushels,	Broadcast on stale furrow	August 1 to 15 for soiling	11 tons,	0 4 0	0 0 5	1 0 0	
Pasture,	5 1 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	
	16 2 21										

II.—Table showing the several classes of Live Stock kept on Templedouglas Model Farm during year ended 31st March, 1868

Number and Description.	System of Management.	Quantities and kinds of Food consumed during each period, and Dates of changes of Feeding	Expense of Feeding each class for year, and balance showing the Loss or Gain.		Profit.	Loss.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 Cows,	Partially housefed during summer; entirely housefed during winter	From 1st April to 8th June, 161 stones straw, and pastured during day time in May. From 8th June to 3rd August, 128 cwt. clover and grass. From 4th to 15th August, 9 cwt vetches. From 16th August to 25th October, 165 cwt. grass and clover, cabbages remainder of October. From 1st November to 31st March 1 ton hay, 1 ton 10 cwt. straw, 12 tons turnips. Allowed pasture in addition to the above during summer and autumn until 1st November	Selling grass, £5 0s 1d.; hay and straw, £6 10s 9d.; turnips, £7 4s 0d.; pasture, £1, cabbages, 5s. 0d., .	20 19 6		
			Amount received for dairy produce, £14 10 0; Dairy credited with milk given to pigs and calves, 4 9 0	19 4 6	—	0 10 7
1 Bull, 2 years old,	Ditto,	10 stones hay, 20 stones straw, given during April and greater part of month May 84 cwt. grass during summer and autumn with pasture. Fed upwards of seven months	Hay and straw, 8s. 0d.; grass, &c., £1 13s. 2d., pasture, 5s.	2 12 2		
			Valued on 31st March, 1867, at	0 0 0		
				2 12 2		
			Amount received for service, £1 18 0; Sold, November 8th, for 7 0 0	2 18 0	0 0 2	—
2 Yearling heifers,	Ditto,	18 stones hay, 20 stones straw, during April and May. 8 tons clover and grass, with pasture, during 7 months, for about 8 hours each day, except when stormy weather occurred.	Valued on 31st March, 1867, at £5; hay and straw, 10s 6d.; grass, selling, £1 6s.; pasture, 10s.,	7 5 6		
			Sold on 8th November, 1868, at	7 4 0	0 1 0	—
3 Pigs (stores),	Entirely housefed,	4 tons turnips and 1,440 quarts buttermilk at ½d	Value of feeding stuff, £4 3s., valued on 31st March, 1867, at £4 10s.,	3 13 0		
			1 sold at £2 16s 4d., 1 do at £5 8s 1d.,	8 4 5	—	0 15 7
2 Calves,	Housefed,	292 quarts mewmilk, 864 quarts buttermilk, ½ ton hay, 3 tons turnips.	Milk, £2 8s.; turnips, 10s.; hay, £1 5s.,	4 3 0		
			Valued 31st March, 1868, at	3 0 0	0 17 0	—
1 Horse,	Mostly housefed,	1 ton 3 cwt. hay at 50s., 1 ton straw at 30s., 37 cwt. grass—	16½ hay, 40s. 7d.; oats, 80 qts.—80s.; turnips, 84s.; pasture, 20s		Total £	19 12 1

Remarks.—In estimating the expense of feeding, the following standards were taken:—Hay, 50s per ton; straw, 30s; and turnips, 12s per ton. Grass and vetches were considered equal to 4-6th their weight of dry hay, and reckoned at the price charged for that article. There seems very little difference between the cost of winter and summer feeding. Though there is a loss on the part of the dairy-cattle, I am of opinion that it, together with attendance, is more than balanced by the large quantity of manure produced.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

19. *Tervoe* Agricultural School and Farm, near Limerick.—There was no agricultural boarder in the school in 1867.

Thirty-five of the day scholars in the National school on the farm attended and received agricultural instruction; which consisted of half an hour's lesson on each of five days in the week. Everything done on the model farm possessing any interest was also explained to them out of doors.

The model farm contains 23A. 2R. 21P. (and about six acres of craggy land), which is rented from Colonel Monsell, M.P., at the yearly rent of £23 12*s.* 6*d.*

The fields marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and the adjoining crag, are cultivated as a small Belgian farm.

TERVOE MODEL FARM.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year,	172	14	5	By Amount received for grain,	26	5	7
„ Amount paid in rent,	23	12	6	„ Amount received for potatoes, roots, &c.,	10	18	0
„ Amount paid for seeds, lime, manures, &c.,	8	18	0	„ Amount received for cattle sold,	93	9	4
„ Amount paid for cattle during the year,	37	12	6	„ Miscellaneous,	0	10	0
„ Amount paid for new farming implements and repairs,	11	5	9	„ Expenses not chargeable to farm,	5	1	0
„ Amount paid for labour,	25	5	9	„ Amount of inventory and valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of unexhausted improvements,	185	5	10½
„ Miscellaneous,	10	10	1				
„ To profit and loss for balance, being gain on the year,	36	10	9				
	£321	9	9½		£321	9	9½

TERVOE MODEL FARM.—RETURN of CROPPING, &c., for 1867.

Crop.	Area, (Statute.)	Preceding Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Yield.	Cost of production.			Value.			Profit.		
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
No. 1. Oats,	1½ acre,	Roots,	Mar. 26,	18 sts.,	Aug. 14,	220 sts.,	5	19	5	14	16	8 (including straw.)	8	17	3
No. 2. Roots:															
Turnips,	1 „	Lea Oats,	May 24,	4 lbs.,	Nov. 15,	20 tons,	9	8	8½	10	0	0 (at 10s. per ton.)	0	11	3½
Mangels,	½ „	Do.,	Do.,	2 lbs.,	Do.,	5 „	2	6	11½	3	0	0 (at 12s. per ton.)	0	13	0½
No. 3. Oats,	1½ „	Grass,	Mar. 26,	21 sts.,	Aug. 14,	240 sts.,	5	10	9	16	0	0 (including value of straw.)	9	9	3
No. 4. Hay,	1½ „	Grain, with grass seeds.	Mar. 27,	56 lbs. Italian, 10 lbs. red clover.	June 10, 1st cutting; Aug. 18, 2nd cutting.	3 tons,	4	3	8	9	0	0 (at £3 per ton.)	4	16	4

[TABLE.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Details of the Cost of Production.

—	No. 1. Oats, 1½ acre.	No. 2. Turnips, 1 acre.	No. 2. Mangels, ½ acre.	No. 3. Oats, 1¾ acre.	No. 4. Hay, 1½ acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ploughing,	0 12 0	—	—	1 0 0	—
Seed,	1 2 6	—	—	1 6 8	—
Harrowing and rolling,	0 6 0	—	—	0 6 0	—
Weeding,	0 5 6	—	—	—	—
Reaping, binding, stooking, raking, &c.	0 13 5	—	—	0 13 1	—
Threshing, winnowing, and carting to market, &c.	1 10 0	—	—	1 10 0	—
Rent,	1 10 0	—	—	1 15 0	—
1. Preparatory Culture, viz.:—					
Ploughing stubble,	—	0 12 0	0 3 0	—	—
Spring tillage—two ploughings, three harrowings and rollings, opening drills, carting out and spreading manure, closing drills, and sowing seed,	—	2 3 0	0 10 0	—	—
Seed,	—	0 3 6	0 1 6	—	—
2. After Culture, viz.:—					
Thining, hoeing, weeding, grubbing, &c.	—	1 0 11	0 6 6½	—	—
Topping, lifting, carting in, and pitting,	—	1 2 7½	0 4 3	—	—
Manure, 25 tons (per acre) at 4s. (⅓ of which),	—	3 6 8	0 16 8	—	—
Rent,	—	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	—
Seed—56 lbs. Italian, at 4d.=18s. 8d. 10 lbs. clover, at 9d.=7s. 6d.	—	—	—	—	1 6 2
Harrowing and rolling,	—	—	—	—	0 5 0
Mowing, saving, carting in, and ricking (two cuttings),	—	—	—	—	1 2 6
Rent,	—	—	—	—	1 10 0
£	5 19 5	9 8 8½	2 6 11½	6 10 9	4 3 8

A Return of the number of each class of Live Stock, &c.—Cattle.

The cattle on hand the 31st March, 1867, comprised two yearling heifers, valued at £7 each, and four two year olds, valued at £9 10s. each. Four of those (one yearling and three two year olds, in calf) were afterwards transferred to Farrahy model farm on the 6th January. The value put on left no margin for profit.

—	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.
Description—19 yearling, February, 1867; 20, 21, and 22 two year olds.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Valuation price, 31st March, 1867,	7 0 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0
Cost of maintenance and system of management:— Grass, from the 1st April to 30th November,	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Cost of service of bull (20s. for the four),	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 9
Received in house from 1st December to 6th January, 3 cwt. turnips daily (attendance and fodder (straw) put against manure) = 14 cwt. at 6d.	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
	9 2 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0
Value put on at date of transfer, 6th January,	9 9 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0
	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

According to the above table, there is a loss of 6s. on three, and a gain of 7s. on one, which, on the whole, leaves the gain on the transfer to amount to the sum of one shilling.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

There remained after the transfer of the four incalf heifers to Farrahy, two heifers—one two year old and one three year old (yearling and two year old, 1st April, 1887); the latter, having "missed" the bull, was fattened, and the former run round as store. There were transferred from Mungret farm, on the 8th February, 1868, one stripper cow for fatting, at £11 10s., and one yearling heifer at £6. The balance sheet for those four is—

—	No. 18.			No. 23.			No. 24.			No. 25.		
DESCRIPTION, &c., as above.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Valuation price, 31st March, 1867,	7	0	0	9	10	0	—			—		
System of management and cost of maintenance:—												
Grass, from 1st April to 30th Nov., for No. 18 and 23,	1	10	0	2	10	0	—			—		
Turnips, from 1st Dec. to 15th March, 2 stones daily = 26¼ cwt. at 6*d.*	0	13	2	—			—			—		
Do. from 1st Dec. to 1st Feb., 3 stones daily = 23¼ cwt. at 6*d.*	—			0	11	8	—			—		
Do. from 1st Feb. to 31st March, 8 stones daily = 50 cwt. at 6*d.*	—			1	9	0	—			—		
Do. from 8th Feb. to 31st March, 10 stones daily = 64 cwt. at 6*d.*	—			—			1	12	0	—		
Do. from 8th Feb. to 15th March, 9 cwt. at 6*d.*	—			—			—			0	4	6
Value of hay received during fatting process,	—			1	10	0	1	10	0	—		
Value of cake do. do.	—			0	19	6	0	19	6	—		
Price put on 24 and 25 at the date of transfer,	—			—			11	10	0	6	0	0
	0	3	2	16	10	8	15	11	6	6	4	6
Valued on 31st March, 1868,	10	10	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	6	10	0
	1	6	10	0	10	8	1	11	6	0	5	6
Value of manure in excess of the cost of attendance,	0	10	0	1	5	0	1	10	0	0	2	6
Gain on No. 18, 23, 25, and loss on 24,	1	16	10	1	15	8	0	1	6	0	8	0

SHEEP.

1867.	£	s.	d.
April 1, To amount valuation—20 ewes at 52s. 6*d.*	52	10	0
25 lambs, at 15*s.*	18	15	0
„ Do. summer keep (grass), 15*s.* each,	15	0	0
„ Do. 9 ewes transferred from Mungret, at 42*s.* 6*d.*	19	2	6
„ Do. winter keep, viz.:—			
11 tons roots at 10*s.*	5	10	0
2 tons hay at 50*s.*	5	0	0
Value of cake consumed,	2	0	0
Attendance, &c.,	3	15	0
	121	12	6
Balance, being gain,	23	16	2
	£145	8	8

1867.	£	s.	d.
June, – By amount received for milk,	0	4	8
July, – Do. for wool,	8	4	6
Sept. 8. Do. one tup lamb,	2	8	0
„ 25. Do. 13 lambs at 27*s.*	17	11	0
1868.			
Jan. – Do. 6 ewes transferred to Derryoastle Model Farm,	14	10	0
March, – Do. 3 fat lambs,	3	3	0
Value of manure made,	3	0	0
March 31, By amount valuation, viz.:—			
23 ewes at 47*s.* 6*d.*	54	12	6
30 lambs at 15*s.*	22	10	0
11 hoggets at 35*s.*	19	5	0
	£145	8	8

Mr. Ryan, the agriculturist, is entitled to a gratuity of £10.

20. *Woodstock* Agricultural School, County Kilkenny, is situated on Colonel Tighe's property, near the handsome village of Innistiogue.

A pretty large class was instructed in agriculture in 1867, but the quality of the instruction was indifferent. The teacher is rather old and inefficient.

The farm contains 8A. 2R. 35P. of very poor land, and is held by the Commissioners at the yearly rent of £8 14*s.*, at which rent they have sublet it to the teacher, Mr. Lynch, who affords both literary and agricultural instruction. He pursues three courses of cropping, namely, the three (modified into a six course) four and five courses.

The live stock maintained on the farm is not adequate to produce the quantity of manure required for the breadth of land under roots. To make up for the deficiency the teacher has had to depend largely on artificial manure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The land, though cultivated as a model farm for many years, is still in a wretched state of poverty, and it is as foul as it is poor.

I give below a tabulated return of the pupils instructed in agriculture in this class of schools in 1867.

Name of School.	Number of Distinct Pupils who received Agricultural instruction in 1867.			
	Distinct Agricultural Boarders.	Distinct Pupil Teachers instructed in Agriculture.	Distinct Day Scholars in Agricultural Class.	Total.
I.				
1. Kilkenny,	22	13	–	35
2. Limerick,	30	13	28	71
3. Munster (Cork,	21	13	–	34
4. Ulster (Belfast),	12	25	–	38
II.				
5. Athy,	7	4	13	24
6. Bailieboro',	4	5	41	50
7. Dunmanway,	1	5	48	54
III.				
8. Ballymoney,	1	–	16	16
9. Bath (County Monaghan),	–	–	–	–
10. Derrycastle,	1	–	16	17
11. Dunlewy, Co. Donegal,	–	–	45	45
12. Farrahy,	–	–	–	–
13. Glandore,	–	–	40	40
14. Gormanstown,	3	–	24	27
15. Kylepark,	–	–	32	32
16. Leitrim,	–	–	32	32
17. Mount Trenchard,	3	–	8*	11
18. Templedouglas (Co. Donegal),	–	–	5	5
19. Tervoe,	–	–	35	35
20. Woodstock,	–	–	49	49
Total,	105	78	432	615

Summarizing the profits on the Board's farm, we find the following:—

Farm.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Profit. £	s.	d.
Glasnevin,	168	0	2	526	12	2
Glasnevin School Garden,	1	2	10	28	11	1
Kilkenny,	79	0	34	138	11	11
Limerick,	70	3	3	140	16	2
Munster,	125	3	17	130	13	4
Athy,	64	0	20	203	3	1
Bailieboro',	48	0	15	48	14	3
Dunmanway,	12	0	0	10	5	2
Glandore,	24	3	8	16	9	4
Templedouglas,	20	0	0	8	19	0
Tervoe,	23	2	21	36	10	9
Total,	639	1	11	£1,291	6	3

III.—*First Class Agricultural Schools under Local Management.*

The distinction between this and the other classes of agricultural schools has been explained over and over again in these reports. Generally speaking the farms are not as large nor the buildings so extensive as those of the first class establishments under the Board's exclusive control. The entire management too, is local; that is, the landlord or the teacher erect the buildings, or the greater part of them; the teacher rents the farm and carries it on with his own private capital. He affords agricultural instruction to a class of the more advanced boys in the National school with which the farm is connected. If he does this and at the same time sets a judicious example of management on his farm he gets a salary of £10 a year.

All this is done in the ordinary agricultural schools, to be presently referred to, at a cost of £5 a year per school. In some of the "ordinary agricultural schools" it is better done than in some of the model agricultural schools under local management. This being so the latter should be levelled down to the former class; or rather, all should be paid accord-

* Industrial class.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ing to the results, or the amount of actual agricultural instruction afforded and the amount of good accomplished.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

There is one feature which was intended to distinguish the model agricultural schools under local management from the ordinary agricultural schools; namely, that provision was intended to be made for a number of resident agricultural boarding pupils. With the one notable exception of Longhash, in the county Tyrone, the boarding department does not exist in these schools; hence they have no longer any claim to this title.

The following table gives the names and statistics of these schools:—

Name.	Post-Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	Number of Pupils Instructed in Agriculture.		
				Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Total.
			A. R. P.			
1. Larne,	Larne,	Antrim,	7 0 38	—	78	78
2. Ballycarry,	Ballycarry,	Antrim,	7 2 20	—	36	36
3. Cornagilta,	Monaghan,	Monaghan,	33 0 0	—	17*	17
4. Loughash,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	74 3 18	23	10	33
5. Cahersherkin,	Ennistymon,	Clare,	12 2 20	—	99	99
6. Sallybank,	Broadford,	Clare,	16 0 0	—	38	38
7. Feakle,	Feakle,	Clare,	14 2 16	—	65	65
8. Glengarra,	Lismore,	Waterford,	20 0 16	1	30	31
9. Garryhill,	Bagnalstown,	Carlow,	11 2 10	—	41	41
10. Piltown,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	8 1 20	—	44	44
11. Rahan,	Tullamore,	King's,	12 13 0	—	50	50
12. Dromiskin,	Castlebellingham,	Louth,	10 0 24	—	40*	40
13. Woodpole,	Kells,	Meath,	15 0 0	—	49	49
14. Ballinakill,	Marble Hill, Loughrea,	Galway,	30 0 0	—	25	25
15. Clonkeenkeryl,	Menlough, Mount Bellew,	Galway,	26 0 0	—	17	17
16. Cross,	Cong,	Mayo,	84 0 0	—	—†	—
17. Glanduff,	Lecarrow, Athlone,	Roscommon,	20 3 10	—	48	48
			Total,	24	607	711

Viewing them as ordinary agricultural schools, the agricultural department, in the schools of this class which I visited during the year, was very fairly represented.

Larne, the first on the list, I did not visit, for reasons which it is not necessary to explain here, until February of this year. The agricultural department of this school formerly had a good reputation. Its merits will be found established in "Blue Books." Its usefulness just now is very little. The farm, which contains seven statute acres, is not a model for anybody; several pieces of ground round about it are better farmed. The agricultural instruction afforded in the school is very imperfect, and wants life and reality. The boys composing the agricultural class can answer questions on the nature and properties of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, but that species of knowledge does not constitute agricultural education. Of the real scientific principles which are of direct value to the farmer, they possess no knowledge. The knowledge imparted to them is as interesting as any general information, but, in the way in which it is imparted, it would be just as useful to a shipbuilder as to a farmer.

With the exception of a few boys who compose an industrial class, and whom the Commissioners pay for working on the land, the boys in the agricultural class are never taken over the farm, yet this is called a model agricultural school. The teacher is a man of high literary attainments; the literary character of his school is said to be excellent; he teaches classics, physical science, and navigation; but he has had little agricultural experience, and knew very little of farming when he was appointed to this school.

* The teachers of these schools have not furnished any returns. The attendance of pupils in the agricultural class is taken from the Agricultural Inspector's report.

† School Farm inoperative.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Some allowance must also be made for the circumstance that very few farmers' sons attend the school. However, the same may be said of the school when the agricultural department was most prosperous, though not perhaps to the same extent as now.

There is one school in this class managed by one of Mr. Donaghy's former pupils, on which I have great pleasurs in reporting most favourably—namely, Piltown, in the county Kilkenny. The school is in the handsome village of Piltown, which bears the amplest testimony to the fostering care of its noble proprietor, the Earl of Bessborough. His lordship has always been a warm advocate of agricultural education; and has introduced it into almost all his National schools. He was fortunate in the selection of Mr. Cunningham, who has been teacher of the Piltown school since 1851. His agricultural class is well instructed; his little farm of eight acres is skilfully managed, and his garden is a model in its way. Altogether, the agricultural department in the school affords an excellent illustration of the practicability and usefulness of combining agricultural with literary instruction in the National schools of this country. The agricultural class is composed of all the boys in the third class and upwards. The Agricultural Class Book is read four times a week in place of the ordinary Lesson-books. The text is explained by the teacher; on the model farm they see theory reduced to practice; and they have a good specimen of cottage gardening daily before their eyes.

Mr. Cunningham has derived no small amount of profit from his little farm. His balance-sheet for 1867 is the most unfavourable for some years past; by publishing it, therefore, his case cannot be overstated.

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1867.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Valuation on 1st January, 1867,		94	16	6	By Sale of grain,	33	16	8
„ Rent and taxes,		12	18	3½	„ Other crops,	21	14	1
„ Seeds and manures,		10	13	8	„ Live stock,	42	8	6
„ Live stock,		6	10	0	„ Milk and butter,	18	17	0
„ Implements,		0	18	9	„ Valuation on 31st December, 1867,	77	5	6
„ Feeding, viz.:—								
For pigs,	£14 12 6							
Cattle,	7 0 0							
		21	12	8				
„ Labour (hired and pupils'),		24	1	11				
„ Profit,		22	10	1½				
		£194	1	9		£194	1	9

If to the amount here shown as profit, £22 10*s.* 1½*d.*, we add the amount paid for labour, and which the small farmer could save, viz., £24 1*s.* 11*d.*, we get the sum (£46 12*s.* 0½*d.*), available for the maintenance of the farmer and his family; namely, 18*s.* a week. Can anyone doubt that if Mr. Cunningham were able to devote his undivided attention to this piece of land, he would have considerably exceeded this sum. His labourer possesses no exceptional skill; and he performs the chief part of his work when Mr. Cunningham is teaching in his school. The agricultural department added £32 10*s.* 1½*d.* to Mr. Cunningham's income in '67; namely, the profit £22 10*s.* 1½*d.*, and the agricultural salary of £10 paid by the Board.

Mr. Cunningham feeds a good many pigs, which he finds profitable. In this respect his experience differs greatly from the peculiar views of his brother, who has the management of the Ulster Model Farm, and who cannot be induced to feed any pigs. Mr. Cunningham of Piltown has furnished me with the following notes of his experience in pig-feeding during 1865–6–7:—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

1865.	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid for 10 pigs during 1865, . . .	12	10	0
„ Feeding stuff, . . .	15	0	2
„ Profit and loss, being gain for year, . . .	15	5	4
	£42	15	6

1865.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for 10 pigs sold, 1865, . . .	42	15	6
	£42	15	6

1866.	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid for 10 pigs during 1866, . . .	12	12	0
„ Feeding stuff, . . .	20	18	0
„ Profit and loss, being gain for the year 1866, . .	5	14	6
	£39	4	6

1866.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for 10 pigs sold, 1866, . . .	39	4	6
	£39	4	6

1867.	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid for 6 pigs, 28th June, 1867, . . .	2	18	0
„ Feeding stuff, . . .	12	12	9
„ Profit and loss, being gain for the year, . . .	6	19	3
	£22	10	0

1867.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for 6 pigs sold 14th October, 1867,	22	10	0
	£22	10	0

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

"In the above returns," says Mr. Cunningham, "nothing is charged for attendance, as no extra labour had to be employed. I consider the value of the manure more than an equivalent for the labour.

"It will be observed that the profit for the year 1865 is much larger than for the two succeeding years; this arises from the great increase in the price of Indian meal, it having increased nearly one-third in price in 1867, as compared with 1865, and also from one lot being kept in the winter of 1866-7, which was very severe, so that a much larger quantity of food was consumed in fattening, and also the price of bacon being very low at the time of sale.

"I buy my pigs at about three months old, and for from £1 to £1 5s. each, and in about four months I have them ready for market, weighing from thirteen to fourteen stones each. In the summer season the food consists of cabbages (raw) cut up very small, and boiled Indian meal porridge poured over them, and well mixed together, and when cool is given with supply of sour milk. The food is never allowed to be more than one day old. At about a month previous to being sold, they get Indian meal porridge, made very solid, and milk; no cabbage being given for this period. I don't cut off the cabbages from the stalk, but strip the lower leaves off, and by this means I get a larger supply of food than if I were to cut off the cabbage entirely.

"I do not approve of fattening pigs in the winter season, the larger supply of food required, and the expense of cooking roots not being paid for by the profit realized.

"I have been so convinced that pigs will pay a fair profit on the outlay if carefully attended to, that I have gone to considerable expense in getting up a larger and more convenient piggery, and a more convenient place and means for cooking."

The *Loughash* school is, as stated in former reports, by far the largest and the best in this class. It is, perhaps, the most useful agricultural school in the country; it is conducted in a plain style, particularly suited to the circumstances of the people. This plan originated with J. P. Kennedy, esq., now colonel in the Royal Engineers. He was left guardian of his nephew, who owns the Loughash property, near Dungannagh, in the county Tyrone. In 1834 he appointed Mr. James Moore to manage an agricultural school in the centre of the property, to instruct the tenants in the best modes of reclaiming and farming their

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

boldings, and to act as receiver of their rents. Mr. Moore bad charge of the day school, and the boarding department, which was established in 1837, and which ie distinct from the day school. In 1834 the people were in a most ignorant and depressed condition. The area of the property is 1,160 statute acres, chiefly bog and mountain. Four acres were at first attached to the school, and cultivated as a model farm in a skilful and successful way. Bit by bit of the wild bog and mountain was gradually reclaimed by Mr. Moore, and now the model farm contains 70 acres of very fair land, worth about £1 an acre. Mr. Moore began by dividing the property into farms of from 10 to 20 acres, which were offered to any person who would become tenants on condition of reclaiming a little every year. The land was given free of rent for the first seven years, and for the next seven years the rent was annually increased one shilling an acre. The colonists were chiefly farm labourers, destitute of capital, as no other could be induced to embark in the undertaking. For the first few years they had to seek employment from neighbouring proprietors and farmers, to support life while reclaiming their own holdings. The greater portion of their time was thus occupied the first year; but it became less and less, until the farms were made sufficiently productive to support themselves and their families.

The famine of 1846-7-8 found this colony just emerging from infancy. It was to the colonists a period of great trial; but, guided by their friend Mr. Moore, they stood the crisis, while the people elsewhere were swept away. A loan was obtained from the Board of Works for the drainage and improvement of the land; and all who needed help were employed under this loan until 1852, when the crisis had ceased and all the Loughash colonists once more derived the means of subsistence from the cultivation of their own farms.

I visited this estate and the agricultural school for the first time in 1865; went from house to house among the tenants, and found them comfortable, contented, and prosperous. Several of them showed me receipts of deposits in the banks; and I saw from their receipts that the rents were as punctually paid as on any estate with which I am acquainted.

The population on this property increased from 96 in 1834, to 282 in 1864; and the rental increased from £145 to £320 in the same period!

Sketches are submitted, copied from the Ordnance maps, showing the appearance and state of the property in 1830 and in 1863, which give a much clearer view of the improvement effected than any words of mine.

Too much prominence cannot, in my judgment, be given to the results accomplished by the Loughash Agricultural School. If the people were equally well instructed, directed, and encouraged elsewhere, poverty and discontent would disappear from the face of the country. There are thousands of properties in Ireland at the present moment whose surface is in as wild, primitive, and unprofitable a state as Loughash was in 1830. The people on these properties live on from year to year, and from hand to mouth, in a comparatively indolent and listless state. Is not the remedy manifest? Does it not consist in increasing their intelligence, and inducing them to become continuous in their industry.

The Commissioners may well derive satisfaction from having liberally aided and encouraged the Loughash establishment, which admirably illustrates the usefulness of the system of agricultural education they have established.

It will be said, perhaps, that the success of the experiment turned upon the practical fitness of Mr. Moore for the work.

Mr. Moore deserves immense praise for the creditable way in which he has conducted the school, and helped to lift up the colonists. He is an able man, and his abilities have been zealously employed in the dis-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

charge of the duties which he undertook. But Mr. Moore would not have made the experiment what it has been made if he had not been aided by the Board. His history testifies to the merits of their system of agricultural education. The system owes a great deal to him, but where would Loughash be without the system? Mr. Moore is, in his own person, too, a striking instance of the value of agricultural education; for had he not received an excellent agricultural education at Templemoyle, he would not have been heard of in connexion with the Longbash Agricultural Colony School, or any similar one. In any walk of life he would be a most useful member of society; but, thanks to Colonel Kennedy, and to the Commissioners, Mr. Moore's talents have been employed in a way which has proved a blessing to the colonists of Loughash.

It is all the more desirable to dwell on this school, because it fully illustrates the way in which the landed interest of Ireland and the Commissioners could mutually assist each other in promoting the public good. A great many farmers' sons receive an excellent training at Glasnevin; they should be encouraged both by the landlords and by the Board to cultivate their fathers' holdings as model farms. They could give a few short lessons weekly to the children in the nearest National school; they could give simple village lessons occasionally to their neighbours; and they could exhibit on their farms a system of agriculture in advance of those neighbours. They could advise the farmers in their respective districts in all matters relating to farming, such, for example, as in the mode of growing, steeping, and managing flax. All this could be done at a small outlay. The men selected should know their business and proceed with great modesty and good sense. They should lead on the farmers and learn while they instruct. No new farm-buildings would be required; nay, they would not, under such circumstances, be desirable. The existing houses and offices could be gradually improved; and from the outset the principles of hygenie should be observed. The stagnant pools in front of the doors, which tend to propagate disease, should be at once removed, the cow-houses and stables properly cleaned and ventilated, and the manure collected and preserved in a proper manner.

The following particulars regarding Loughash will be found interesting:—

Classified List of the Occupations of the Boarders who have left Loughash Agricultural School, from its commencement, in 1837, up to the 31st of December, 1867.

26	Became landstewards and overseers.
35	" teachers of National and other schools.
18	" clerks and shop assistants.
3	" excise officers.
9	" overseers in sugar plantations, Trinidad, West Indies.
5	Emigrated.
17	Went to Glasnevin.
2	Entered on Ordnance Survey.
76	Became farmers on their own account.
4	Went to learn Classics, and have since become clergymen.
195	Total.

Scale of Dietary, Loughash Agricultural School.

Breakfast and Supper, .	Stirabout and milk.
Dinner, ...	Potatoes and milk, with 10 oz. flour bread each, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; on Sunday and Thursday, ½ lb. bacon or beef each, with greens, in addition to that supplied on the other days.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Time-table of Loughash Agricultural School.

At 5½ A.M.		Rise.
From 5½ A.M.	to 6 A.M.	Wash, dress, say prayers, &c.
" 6 "	" 9 "	Studying in school.
" 9 "	" 10 "	Breakfast.
" 10 "	" 2 P.M.	Working on farm.
" 2 P.M.	" 3 "	Dinner.
" 3 "	" 5 "	Working on farm.
" 5 "	" 5½ "	Wash and prepare for study.
" 5½ "	" 6 "	Lecture on agriculture, &c.
" 6 "	" 9 "	Studying in school.
" 9 "	" 9½ "	Supper.
" 9½ "	" 10 "	Prepare for bed.
At 10 P.M.		Bed.

Balance Sheet, Loughash Model Farm, 1867.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation at commencement of year,	578	0	0
To amount paid for labour, viz.:—			
Manual, 973¾ days, £48 13 9½			
Horse, 12 days, 0 18 0			
	49	11	9½
To free labour of pupils,	51	3	4½
" Amount paid for farm seed,	7	7	8
" Do. manure,	10	7	0
" Do. cattle,	4	17	6
" Do. feeding stuff,	5	10	0
" Do. implements and repairs,	6	0	0
" One year's rent,	51	10	0
" Poor-rate,	2	5	6
" County cess,	0	5	0
Profit,	175	9	1
	£948	7	5

Dr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for oats, viz.:—			
226 cwt. 1 q. 19 lbs.	100	17	1
" Do. for 1½ tons of turnips,	1	6	0
" Do. 18 tons of potatoes,	63	0	0
" Do. dairy produce,	100	10	4
" Do. eggs and poultry,	12	4	0
Valuation at close of year,	589	0	0
	£948	7	5

IV. Ordinary Agricultural School.

It has been already stated that the leading idea of the Commissioners when they established the agricultural department was to blend agricultural with literary instruction in as many of their rural National schools as possible. Many considered that the elements of agriculture admitted of being explained to boys in a school as well as the principle of other industrial callings. Many were anxious, too, that the principles expounded in the school should be exemplified, when practicable, on a piece of land adjoining the school.

The system was to be elementary. It was not to be of a pretentious or professional character; it was not to teach the comparatively few enlightened farmers in the country, but to leaven the mass of the population who were inaccessible to any other agent of agricultural progress.

This was a new idea in agricultural education. It had not been previously conceived, or at all events not put into practical operation in any other country. It was a new experiment, of which the public approved, and from which great good was expected. Serious difficulties were to be encountered. In the first place, a vast number of the teachers who were to embark in the experiments were drawn from the class of small farmers whose agricultural practices were to be corrected, and were, in consequence, ill qualified for the new duty. The Board's Inspectors, an able and zealous body, were not supposed to know even the elements of agriculture. The study of farming could not prudently be forced on the teachers, more especially in the early stages of the National system, when formidable difficulties of another kind had to be encountered.

These circumstances, when fully considered, sufficiently account for the slow progress made by the Commissioners in carrying out agricultural instruction in the National schools. They have never abandoned the original idea; on the contrary, they have acted upon it consistently to

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the present, and now their efforts are in a fair way of being crowned with success.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

In 1867 they sanotioned arrangements which have already infused new life and vigour into the department, and laid the foundation of an extensive scheme of agricultural education.

Prior to 1867 agriculture was not regarded as an element in the classification of the teachers trained in the central establishment; henceforward marks will be given for agriculture to the extent of about one-twelfth of the sum total of marks. It is not forced on any teacher, but the subject is encouraged, and the teacher made to feel that the Commissioners attach to it a high value.

In the programme of annual examinations for the promotion of teachers ten marks out of 600 or 700 were formerly affixed to agriculture; in many cases the Head and District literary Inspectors did not encourage the teachers to study agriculture, and accordingly very few of them paid any attention to this part of the programme. Agriculture was virtually excluded from the examination, and the study as well as the teaching of it were disregarded by all except the masters of the agricultural schools.

In 1867 a new scale was prepared by P. J. Keenan, esq., Chief of Inspection, which gives due prominence to agriculture. And already the teachers have been examined in a series of questions in agriculture prepared by the officers of the agricultural department. These papers will turn the scale in favour of a great many teachers, who will be encouraged to teach agriculture in their schools.

An impetus has also been given to agricultural education in Ireland by the publication of a new Agricultural Class Book, and the order of the Board recommending its use. It is used in all rural schools by all boys in third class and upwards, in place of the ordinary reading book, for two lessons in each week. Of the importance of this order there can be no doubt. Agricultural objects are daily under the notice of the sons of the small farmers and farm labourers of Ireland who attend the National schools. It is to them of the utmost use to have the elementary principles involved in the proper management of these objects brought continually before their minds. The principles of tillage, the advantages of the rotation of crops, the best modes of caring and preserving manure, and other subjects of a similar nature can be easily explained in school; no subject is so likely to interest these boys, and if we show them the value of science in its application to the daily labours of their fathers and families, we infallibly arouse in their youthful minds a relish for science of all kinds. Science is first seen as an object of practical utility, and from this they are induced soon to appreciate its higher aim and end.

Thirty-seven thousand copies of the new class-book have already been printed off; these have been read by the adult as well as by the young farmers. In very many schools a large number of copies of this book has been bought by the children and read at home by themselves and their parents.

This work has been addressed to three separate classes of readers—1st, young boys in National schools; 2nd, young men undergoing a professional agricultural training in the model agricultural schools of the Board; and 3rd, small farmers with a limited amount of education.

It suits the second of the three classes above enumerated better than either of the others.

For the other two classes, and particularly for young lads in ordinary National schools, it has been found to be too comprehensive. Thus, if a boy begins to read it only when he enters the third class, and then only at the rate of two lessons weekly, he may not remain sufficiently long at school to get half through the work. To meet this difficulty, a much

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

smaller book has been prepared which it is proposed to call "The First Book of Practical Agriculture."

The agricultural education afforded in the ordinary agricultural schools of the Board, may be divided into three branches. First, there is the instruction afforded in-door by lessons, the number and duration of which vary. In many of the schools there are three lessons every week of an hour each; in others, there is a half hour lesson on each of five days in the week.

In the second place, there is attached to every "ordinary agricultural school" a piece of ground which is cultivated as a school-farm or school-garden. The boys who read the Agricultural Class Book in the school are taken over these little farms or gardens regularly and the system of culture and management pursued explained to them.

Third, there is in some of the schools what is called an "industrial class;" that is, a number of the boys who read the Agricultural Class Book, work on the farm for an hour or two daily, either before or after school hours. It is recommended that these boys should be paid for their services, at the rate of 1*d.* per hour. The teacher has no right to their labour for nothing. If he is a man of agricultural skill the work, which is performed under his immediate superintendence, helps to increase their skill in the performance of farm labour.

When lads, who happen to be the sons of poor persons, are properly paid for their labour, they invariably remain at school a year or so longer than they would otherwise do, a circumstance which, as already pointed out, gives to this species of industrial education a new interest in the eyes of the educationist. One of the greatest drawbacks to the spread of education among the labouring poor is that they are tempted, often necessitated, to send their sons to labour before they have acquired the necessary amount of schooling. A lad of very tender age now-a-days, earns a few shillings a week; and with the average rate of wages throughout the year at between 7*s.* and 8*s.* a week, a labouring man with a wife and children cannot be expected to forego the additional nourishing and comfort which a lad's wages will procure. The father is not to be blamed for this; the Irish farm labourer loves his child with true parental affection; but what is he to do? The struggle for existence is hard, the call for bread must be responded to before all others; the nurture of the body must be cared before the culture of the mind.

As an aid towards improving the education of the rising generation of Irish labourers, I would suggest to the patrons and managers of schools the propriety of establishing a number of school-farms or school-gardens and paying a number of the boys for cultivating them. The boys could not earn as much on these little farms as they would if wholly occupied at farm work; but all parents, except the very poor and needy, would gladly sacrifice the difference in consideration of the better education their children would receive.

The number of ordinary agricultural schools has been steadily, though slowly increasing. Since 1861 the numbers are

	Ordinary Agricultural Schools.	School Gardens.	Total.
1861, . . .	39	2	41
1862, . . .	48	3	51
1863, . . .	50	3	53
1864, . . .	55	3	58
1865, . . .	62	4	66
1866, . . .	66	5	71
1867, . . .	69	5	74

In the following list are given the names of these schools, the area of land

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

attached to each, and the number of distinct boys who received agricultural instruction in 1867.

LIST of the ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS in connexion in 1867.

Name	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm. A.	R.	P.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture.
1. Taniokey,	Poyntzpass,	Armagh,	7	0	0	21
2. Drumbanagher,	Do.,	Do.,	1	0	0	32
3. Balleighan,	Manorcunningham, Strabane,	Donegal,	12	0	0	39
4. Convoy,	Raphoe,	Do.,	10	0	0	10
5. Carradoan,	Rathmullen, Rathmelton,	Do.,	7	1	10	23
6. Tooban,	Burnfoot, Derry,	Do.,	4	0	0	15
7. Myragh,	Dunfanaghy,	Do.,	4	0	0	20
8. Donoughmore,	Castlefin,	Do.,	9	0	0	20
9. Arranmore Island,	Arranmore, Letterkenny,	Do.,	4	0	0	34
10. Drung,	Tullyvin,	Cavan,	11	0	25	26
11. Termon,	Killinkere, Virginia,	Do.,	3	0	0	50
12. Corracleigh,	Glangoolen, Dowra,	Do.,	3	2	0	24
13. Tullycassan,	Do.,	Do.,	15	0	0	26
14. Kilcogy,	Granard,	Do.,	3	3	5	34
15. Crieve,	Fivemiletown,	Fermanagh,	10	2	0	18
16. Lack,	Lack, Kesh,	Do.,	5	3	0	22
17. Gushedy,	Ederney,	Do.,	16	0	0	17
18. Broomfield,	Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	6	3	0	20
19. Ashburton,	Do.,	Do.,	5	0	0	35
20. Ballynenor,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	54	0	0	12
21. Drumnafern,	Castlecaulfield,	Do.,	5	1	16	25
22. Ballinvally,	Castletowndelvin,	Westmeath,	6	2	0	52
23. Ratoath,	Ratoath,	Meath,	7	3	20	29*
24. Kilcloon,	Maynooth,	Do.,	2	0	0	9
25. Ballygloss,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	3	3	24	20
26. Whitechurch,	Carrick-on-Suir,	Do.,	3	0	15	12*
27. Clonmore,	Piltown,	Do.,	3	1	0	23
28. Delgany,	Delgany,	Wicklow,	4	2	26	32
29. Twomilehouse,	Newbridge,	Kildare,	4	3	17	27
30. Clane,	Clane,	Do.,	2	1	12	36
31. Tiermohan,	Kilcock,	Do.,	2	0	30	22
32. Rathcoffey,	Clane,	Do.,	5	2	3	21
33. Rathcline,	Lanesborough,	Longford,	7	0	0	34
34. Cloontagh,	Killashee,	Do.,	10	0	0	54
35. Ballyegan,	Parsonstown,	King's,	5	0	0	—†
36. Parteen,	Limerick,	Clare,	2	1	7	50
37. Tubber,	Gort,	Do.,	8	0	0	27
38. Ballinruan,	Crusheen, Ennis,	Do.,	1	1	1	50
39. Moveen,	Carrigeholt,	Do.,	11	1	14	37
40. Cross,	Do.,	Do.,	15	0	0	—†
41. Dromandoora,	Feakle,	Do.,	25	0	0	20
42. Clonkeen,	Roscarberry,	Cork,	8	0	0	34
43. Kildinan,	Rathcormack, Fermoy,	Do.,	5	2	0	24
44. Freemount,	Milford, Charleville,	Do.,	9	0	0	24
45. Newmarket,	Newmarket,	Do.,	15	1	29	42*
46. Dirreendarragh,	Kenmare,	Kerry,	4	0	0	31
47. Lansdowne,	Do.,	Do.,	2	0	0	24*
48. Sneem,	Sneem,	Do.,	6	0	0	58
49. Lismore,	Lismore,	Waterford,	5	0	0	60
50. Grange,	Ardmore,	Do.,	2	0	0	26
51. Kinvarra,	Kinvarra,	Galway,	19	0	0	59
52. Castlehacket,	Castlehacket, Tuam,	Do.,	5	0	0	30
53. Drumadorn,	Mohill,	Leitrim,	2	2	0	43
54. Carragorra,	Ballina,	Mayo,	9	0	0	30
55. Doocastle,	Bunanadden,	Do.,	1	2	19	67
56. Brusna,	Ballaghadereen,	Do.,	3	2	0	32
57. Rooskey,	Do.,	Do.,	2	0	0	88
58. Cloughans,	Ballina,	Do.,	2	0	0	20
59. Cornafulla,	Athlone,	Roscommon,	13	3	11	27
60. Ballymurray,	Ballymurray,	Do.,	17	2	2	35
61. Ballymintan,	Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2	3	15	39
62. Ballyforan,	Ballyforan, Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2	0	3	14*

* The teachers of schools thus marked have furnished no returns. The attendance of pupils in agricultural class is taken from the reports of the Agricultural Inspectors.
† School Farm inoperative.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LIST of the ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Name.	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture.
63. Slatta,	Rooskey,	Roscommon,	11 0 0	19
64. Mountallen,	Keadue,	Do.,	4 3 10	44
65. Geevagh,	Ballyforan, Carrick-on-Shannon,	Sligo,	3 0 0	51
66. Camphill,	Collooney,	Do.,	7 0 0	21
67. Curry,	Bellaghy, Swineford,	Do.,	2 3 0	75
68. Doonflin,	Skreen,	Do.,	3 0 0	52
69. Powellsboro',	Tubbercurry,	Do.,	2 2 15	10*
		Total,		2,178

* The teachers of schools thus marked have furnished no returns. The attendance of pupils in agricultural class is taken from the reports of the Agricultural Inspectors.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Name.	Post-Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm. A. R. P.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture
1. Glasnevin,	Glasnevin,	Dublin,	1 2 19	34
2. Lough Glynn,	Lough Glynn, Frenchpark,	Roscommon,	0 2 0	45
3. Ballaghadereen,	Ballaghadereen,	Mayo,	0 1 0	58
4. Prizon,	Balla, Ballyglass,	Do.,	2 0 0	12
5. Derryeughan,	Markethill,	Armagh,	0 1 0	28
		Total,		177

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

I give here a summary of the pupils who received agricultural instruction in 1867 :—

Class of Agricultural Schools.	Pupil Teachers.	Agricultural Boarders.	Day Scholars instructed in Agriculture.	Total.
1. First Class, under exclusive management of the Commissioners,	78	105	432	615
2. First Class, under local management,	—	24	687	711
3. Ordinary Agricultural Schools,	—	—	2,178	2,178
4. School Gardens,	—	—	177	177

What constitutes the distinction between school farms and school gardens?

When there is attached to a school as much ground as feeds a cow, we recommend that it shall be cropped with farm rather than with garden crops; and we call it a school-farm. When the area is not sufficient to maintain a cow, we recommend it to be tilled more on garden than on farm principles. In either case we require a systematic rotation of some kind to be pursued; and we also insist on deep, clean, and efficient tillage being exhibited to the children.

In former reports reference was made to the prejudice against ordinary agricultural schools and school-gardens, on the ground that they are calculated to encourage the excessive subdivision of the soil of Ireland; and it was shown that this objection is quite unfounded. Those pieces of land merely serve, as the name indicates, to illustrate certain principles expounded in the schools; they profess to exhibit, such improved modes of tillage as would enable the small farmers to take more out of their holdings, and to live in greater comfort and independence than they do at present; and they also serve to point out to the farm labourer who has a bit of ground attached to his cottage, how to employ the spare time of himself and his family, in growing farm or garden crops for his

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

own domestic use, and for profit, as is done with great advantage by the peasants of Belgium and of other countries.

Inspection.—It is universally admitted that the great success of the system of National education, organized and administered by the Board, has turned, in no small measure, on efficient inspection; and that any system of public education, no matter how well devised in other respects, would degenerate unless the schools were carefully inspected. This holds true of the agricultural department of the National system more perhaps than of the literary department. The people feel the wants of literary education so much that the demand for teachers creates healthy competition. There is not the same demand for agricultural instruction, and inspection is the only check on the teacher. Again, farms worked by public capital require the most constant and careful inspection, and their accounts need the most rigid scrutiny. The farms should be inspected at least three times a year; namely—in early winter, to see that the ground is properly prepared for the succeeding year's crops; second, in spring, to see that the land is handled in due time and in a skilful manner; third, in summer, to see the after-culture of the crops. It is also necessary to look after the management of the several kinds of the stock maintained on the farms, and particularly at the most critical periods of their management.

The inspection of the Board's school-farms is now conducted by Mr. Brogan and me. A great deal of my time is occupied at the official centre in Marlborough-street; and my visits of inspection are chiefly of a special character. For the first few years my visits were almost exclusively confined to the first class schools under the Board's exclusive management, because I found they stood so low in public estimation that my first and most urgent duty was to re-organize them. This year I confidently hope to be able to inspect all the ordinary agricultural schools.

An order of the Board requires Mr. Brogan to visit each of the agricultural schools three times a year. Considering that they are scattered all over the surface of the country, that many of them are very inaccessible, and that the total number now amounts to 120, it is impossible that any one man can make three efficient inspections of them all within the year.

I would, therefore, respectfully say that the interests of the department imperatively require that the inspection staff be increased. There are two ways in which this could be done. One is by appointing another Inspector and to divide Ireland into two divisions; and to place Mr. Brogan in charge of one district, and the new Inspector in charge of the other.

Another and a better plan would be to make the managers of the provincial and district model agricultural establishments of the Board District Agricultural Inspectors. To be an efficient Agricultural Inspector a man should not only have, in early life, been accustomed to agricultural pursuits, but he should mix with farmers and have the immediate management of some particular farm or farms, so that in his round of inspection he could talk with authority from his own observation.

The obvious means of promoting this is to make the agriculturists of the principal model farms local Agricultural Inspectors. Competent men placed in this position would not only render effective aid in directing the agricultural schools and advancing the agricultural department, but be also capable of rendering most essential service to the State in promoting the general agricultural prosperity of the country.

The adoption of this suggestion would, at first, appear to involve a heavy outlay; but I am prepared to show the Commissioners that arrangements could be made for carrying out the suggestion with little, if any, additional expense. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BALDWIN.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

No. 2.—Report on Agricultural Schools, inspected during the year 1867, by M. Brogan, esq., Agricultural Inspector.

4, Drumcondra-terrace, Dublin,
August 16, 1868.

M. Brogan, esq.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your directions, I beg to submit my General Annual Report on the agricultural schools inspected by me during the past year; and, in the first place, I consider it proper to prefix the following statement of the manner in which my time was employed, and of the amount of official duty performed by me during the period included in this Report:—

Employment of Time.

Engaged on ordinary inspection duty,	211 days.
Engaged on special duty, effecting annual valuations, marking answering in "Written Examination" Papers of Agricultural Boarders, writing reports, &c.,	60 "
On leave of absence during vacation, &c.,	29 "
Sundays and official holidays,	65 "
Total,	365 "

Official Duty Performed.

Ordinary visits of inspection reported upon in the usual manner,	247
Special visits for valuations, &c.,	20
Total distance (statute miles) travelled on official duty,	11,504
Average distance travelled to each visit of inspection,	46¼

Distribution of Inspection.

Class of School.	Number of times inspected. Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.
First Class or "Model,"	All more than once.	24	12	–
Second " or "Ordinary,"	3	50	14	1
School Gardens,	All more than once.	3	1	1

The total number of agricultural schools of all classes under my inspection on 31st December, 1867, was 111, classified as follows:—

First Class or "Model,"	Under exclusive control of Commissioners,	*20	37
	Under local management,	17	
Second Class or "Ordinary" (all under local management),			69
School Gardens,	Under exclusive management of Commissioners,	1	5
	Under local management,	4	
	Total,		111

The following table shows their distribution in provinces:—

Provinces.	Class of School. First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total
Ulster,	10	21	1	32
Munster,	14	15	–	29
Leinster,	8*	14	1	23
Connaught,	5	19	3	27
Total,	37*	69	5	111

Model Agricultural Schools.—The number of agricultural schools of this class in connexion at the close of the past year shows a decrease of

* This number does not include the Albert Institution at Glasnevin, which is not under my inspection.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

one from the number in operation at the close of the previous year—the Eglinton (Templemoyle) Agricultural School, county Derry, under local management, having been struck off the roll during the past year, in consequence of the failure of the negociation to have it re-organized and continued in operation under a new system of management. The number of agricultural schools of this class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners (20) continues the same as at the date of my last General Report, and no change has taken place during the past year in the number of those in which the farming department is worked for the public account.

As Mr. Baldwin, in his Annual Report, furnishes the most ample details of the working and progress of the schools of this class under the exclusive management of the Board, I shall confine my observations, with reference to this class of agricultural schools, to those under "local management." Of the latter, the Loughash First Class Agricultural School, county Tyrone, is the most important, as well as the most efficiently and successfully conducted. Its working during the past year has been eminently successful, both in its educational and industrial departments. It continues to have its full compliment of agricultural boarders, whose proficiency, as will be seen from the return that appears in a subsequent part of this Report, exhibits the most satisfactory progress. The balance-sheet of the farming department for the past year is an improvement on that which I inserted in my last Annual Report as an evidence of the marked success attendant on the effective cultivation of the "model farm." The past year's balance-sheet shows a gain of £175 9*s.* 1*d.*, against £166 9*s.* 6½*d.* for the previous year; and this gain on a farm, won by incessant toil from the mountain waste, and still labouring under very serious disadvantages of climate and local situation, affords a useful and encouraging example of what may be effected by skill and perseverance in the face of the most formidable difficulties. It also shows what an immense amount of undeveloped resources that would prove a most profitable investment for the skill and capital of the land improver, are lying neglected in this country, as there are thousands of acres of unproductive land in the north and west of Ireland far more susceptible of improvement than the Loughash Model Farm was prior to the commencement of Mr. Moore's labours upon it. I am glad to find that the Commissioners have marked their approval of Mr. Moore's efficient services in the great work of agricultural improvement by increasing their support to the establishment under his charge.

The other agricultural schools of this class continue to be conducted with a very fair amount of efficiency; but there are no peculiar or exceptional circumstances connected with their working which necessarily require any special notice or explanation. The Rahan Model Agricultural School (King's county) was suspended for a short time, owing to the decease of the late teacher, Mr. H. M'Monagle; but his nephew, who acted as assistant in the literary school, having been appointed to succeed him, I examined and recommended him to be recognized as agricultural teacher in April, 1867, and I am happy to be enabled to report that, at my subsequent visits, I had every reason to feel satisfied with the creditable and satisfactory manner in which he was discharging his duties in my department. His success as an agricultural teacher, both in the school and on the model farm, shows how carefully he must have attended to, and how well he must have *profited* by the industrial teaching and example with which he became familiarized while occupying the subordinate positions of monitor and assistant in the school of which he has now the principal charge.

Ordinary Agricultural Schools.—The number of agricultural schools of this class continues steadily to increase. Four additional schools were

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

received into connexion with the agricultural department during the past year, viz.:—

Ulster,	1
Leinster,	2
Connaught,	1
Total,	4

M. Brogan, esq.

I examined and reported favourably on another application of this class (Tullycrine, Co. Clare, on the estate of Col. Vandeleur, M.P., and under his patronage); but, as my report could not be transmitted till near the close of the past year, it could not be received into connexion till the present year (1868). I expect that all these additional agricultural schools will be conducted in a satisfactory manner, and will be effective in advancing agricultural progress and intelligence in their respective localities.

The schools of this class in connexion at the commencement of the past year continue, on the whole, to be conducted with a fair degree of efficiency. While none have retrograded to such an extent as to deserve to be struck off the roll, several have so advanced in efficiency as to deserve to be raised to a higher grade, or at least to be rewarded with a higher amount of remuneration than is granted to this class under the existing regulations. I have already, during the past year, recommended that the Carragorru school, county Mayo, and the Balleighan school, county Donegal, should be raised to the grade of Model, not only on the ground of superior efficiency, but as the extent of the school-farms connected with them fairly entitles them to this advancement. There are other schools of this class equally well entitled to this distinction in consequence of their efficient working, such as Ballinvally, county Westmeath, Ballyminton, county Roscommon, Clane, county Kildare, &c., which I cannot at present recommend, owing to the too limited extent of their model farms, and which must therefore continue in the same grade as at present till an opportunity may arise for increasing the extent of land connected with them.

School Gardens.—The number of industrial schools of this class underwent no change during the past year. That at Glasnevin, under the management of the Commissioners, and which still continues the most extensive and best organized institution of this kind, claims the first notice. Its industrial department, as stated in former reports, consists of two sections:—

I. The School-garden, worked for the account of the Commissioners.

II. The "Allotment garden," worked for the account of those pupils of the "Industrial Class," who may be found deserving of having allotments assigned to them to cultivate on their own account.

The school-garden contains very little over a statute acre available for cultivation. It is worked partly by hired labour, and partly by the labour of the pupils, who receive a slight weekly remuneration for their services. The "Balance-sheet" for the past year shows a gain of £23 11*s.* 1½*d.*, the highest that has been realized for many years past, and I expect that, when proper precautions shall have been taken to preserve the fruit from being exposed to depredation, by putting the boundary walls and railing in a fit state to keep out intruders, this gain will be very considerably increased.

The Allotment-garden, consisting of sixty-six statute perches, is divided into six allotments, the senior pupil holding the best, and the junior the worst, or least productive allotment, from which he is transferred to more

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

productive allotments, according as vacancies arise. The following table will show the result of the working of these allotments for the past year :—

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL GARDEN ALLOTMENTS.—Results shown by Balance Sheets for year ended 31st December, 1867.

Allotment.	Cultivator.	Area.	Total Expenses.			Total Receipts.			Total Profit.			Acreable Profit.		
		Stat. perches.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A,	Patrick Levans, .	12	1	19	1	4	3	7½	2	4	6½	29	13	10
B,	Edmond Hannigan,	11	1	13	1	3	19	6	2	6	5	33	15	1
C,	John Ryan, . .	11	1	7	3	3	17	9½	2	10	6½	36	15	1
D,	David Orr, . .	12	2	3	11½	4	7	4½	2	3	5	23	18	10
E,	Thomas Tallant, .	10	1	15	5½	3	1	4	1	5	10½	20	14	0
F,	James Tallant, .	10	1	7	2½	2	14	10	1	7	7½	22	2	0
	Total, . .	66	10	6	0½	22	4	5½	11	18	5	28	18	0 Average.

The Loughglynn School-garden, county Roscommon, on the estate of Lord Dillon, and under the management of his excellent agent, Charles Strickland, esq., stands next in importance to Glasnevin. Like Glasnevin, its industrial department is divided into two sections—the school-garden and the allotments of the Industrial class pupils, which, instead of being immediately connected with the school as at Glasnevin, are scattered over the district, in connection with the pupils' homes, and hence called "Home allotments." In my last Annual Report, I felt it necessary to direct attention to the falling off in the extent and efficiency of the operations of the industrial department, as evidenced at the "Annual Exhibition" that is held about the middle of autumn in each year, and which was much under average merit in 1866. I now feel happy in being enabled to report that this falling off has been of but a temporary nature, the result of a combination of unfavourable circumstances, and that it has been amply made up for by the very marked and gratifying progress that has been effected during the past year. The last annual exhibition, of which I have already furnished a special and fully detailed report, was the most successful, both as regards the number of exhibitors, the quality of the produce exhibited, and the creditable state of the allotment gardens from which this produce was raised, of any that has yet taken place. The following prizes were awarded at the close of the last exhibition held 19th October, 1867.

		£	s.	d.
Sec.	I. Best cultivated "home allotments," six prizes, ranging from £1 to 2s. 6d., ...	3	0	0
"	II. Best collection of garden produce grown by exhibitor, seven prizes, ranging from 10s. to 2s., ...	2	0	0
"	III. Best arranged and kept homestead, yard, manure, offices, &c., five prizes, ranging from 10s. to 2s. 6d., ...	1	10	0
"	IV. Best proficiency in agricultural knowledge, as tested by a special examination previously held on the subjects treated of in the agricultural lesson book, ...	0	10	0

In the three remaining schools of this class, the industrial operations are confined to the school gardens, which are very limited in extent. They are very well cultivated, however, and, apart from the useful practical instruction in gardening economy which they afford to the pupils, there can be no doubt that, from the neat and tasteful manner in which they are arranged and kept, they materially contribute towards originating and confirming habits of taste, neatness, and order in the minds of

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

their pupils. It is therefore much to be regretted that the number of industrial schools of this class is not much greater than at present, and that such a simple and practicable agency for promoting industrial improvement, where land sufficient for the purposes of a model farm could not be obtained, is not more extensively availed of.

Agricultural Instruction.—Three classes of pupils continue to receive both theoretic and practical instruction in agriculture in the Agricultural schools, viz. :—

I. Boarders, both *paying* and *free*, confined to the First class or Model Agricultural schools, especially to those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.

II. Agricultural Class pupils who receive theoretic instruction in agriculture in all schools connected with the Agricultural department, and who attend occasionally on the Model farms for practical instruction, whenever any work of an instructive character is in progress.

III. Industrial class pupils who work regularly on the model farms for a specified time, before or after school hours, and who receive a slight amount of remuneration for their labour, partly from the Commissioners, and partly from local sources.

Agricultural Boarders.—The number of pupils of this class under instruction in the model agricultural schools at the close of the past year exhibits, I regret to state, a considerable decrease from the number under instruction at the close of the previous year. This decrease is entirely owing to the cessation of the Eglinton (Templemoyle) Model Agricultural School, as in all the other agricultural schools in which such pupils are received, the average attendance of former years continues to be maintained. This attendance, however, is still far short of what these schools are capable of accommodating. Having in previous reports fully accounted for the causes of the unsatisfactory attendance of this class of agricultural pupils, foremost amongst which are the comparative scarcity of agricultural labourers, rendering it inconvenient to the small farmers to permit the entrance of their sons as intern pupils at agricultural schools when they attain an age that fits them for affording useful assistance in farming operations at home, and the comparative indifference that must continue to exist regarding the acquisition of agricultural knowledge so long as the subsequent application of this knowledge to the improvement of the soil of this country remains a matter of doubt or insecurity.

I continue to devote the necessary amount of attention to the instruction and improvement of this class of pupils, and to test their progress and proficiency at proper intervals by searching "oral" and "written examinations." Their application to, and progress in, their agricultural studies during the past year was perfectly satisfactory, and the final result of the examinations held towards the close of the past year showed an average value of 58·7 per cent. for the answering of those boarders whose proficiency I was enabled to test by a "written examination," being an improvement of ·9 per cent. on the average proficiency exhibited at the corresponding examination for the previous year, 1866.

The following examination papers used at the last examinations, and the tabulated result of the answering will serve to show the several matters with which they were expected to become acquainted, and the actual amount of progress effected in these subjects at the time of these examinations :—

[QUESTIONS.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Questions proposed at "Written Examinations" of Agricultural Boarders in year 1867.

First, or Easy Examination Paper.

1. Name the different kinds of soil; and state which is *best*, and which *worst* adapted for profitable cultivation.

2. State the sources whence the *organic* matter of the soil is derived; the proper centage of such in a soil of fair average composition; what soil contains it in *greatest*, and what soil in *least* proportion?

3. State the various elementary substances that enter into the composition of soils and plants, distinguishing *organic* from *inorganic*.

4. In what *forms* and by what *organs* do plants imbibe their food?

5. Besides a favourable soil, and a sufficient supply of food, what natural forces or agencies are essential to perfect the work of vegetation?

6. State to what waste "farmyard" or other *putrescent* manure is liable when carelessly managed, and by what simple means such loss may be prevented?

7. What is the object of *enriching* manure, and what kind of manure is best for this purpose?

8. What is the office of an *altering* manure, and what manure is most commonly and effectively employed for this purpose?

9. On what other practices besides manuring should an intelligent farmer depend to maintain the fertility of his land?

10. What are the main objects to be kept in view in the thorough drainage of land?

11. State the beneficial effects resulting from the thorough drainage of wet land.

12. State the advantages of autumn tillage of land, and from its being exposed to atmospheric action during the winter; and what kind of soil is most benefitted by this early tillage.

13. State what is *decomposition;* what natural agents are required to effect it; and how it may be *hastened* or *retarded*, according as the farmer may find it advantageous to promote or check its progress.

14. Explain what is meant by "preparatory culture;" and state what points require attention in the preparatory culture of land designed for green crops.

15. Explain what is meant by "after culture;" state what class of our cultivated crops require it the most; what points require to be attended to in effecting it; and how its careful performance promotes the growth of the crop, and improves the soil.

16. State the advantages of the drill system of culture, both in respect to root crops and grain crops.

17. State what mixture of grasses you would sow in a six-course rotation (three years' grass); and the proportion of each kind per statute acre.

18. What bad effects follow from sowing grain crops too thickly, and what quantity of seed would be sufficient for a statute acre of medium land, if sown with the corn drill?

19. State the advantages of growing "stolen" or *intermediate* crops; what farm crops are best suited to be grown in this way; at what times may they be sown; and when may they be expected to be ready for cattle feeding?

20. State what class of our cultivated crops are most exhausting to the soil; explain the various reasons why they are more exhausting than other crops; and state the various ways by which their exhaustive effects may be prevented.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

SECOND, OR DIFFICULT PAPER.

1. Explain what is meant by "proximate principles;" and state those existing in plants and animals, distinguishing *azotized* from *non-azotized?*

2. State the use of the *azotized* vegetable compounds in animal nutrition?

3. State under what condition a given weight of food will produce the greatest effect in increasing the size and weight of the animal; and how, by our knowledge of these conditions, we may economize cattle food?

4. State the most approved breed of horned cattle, and the most prominent marks or characteristics of such breed.

5. State the most important points to be attended to in the breeding and management of live stock, by attention to which their shape and valuable qualities may be progressively improved.

6. State the different natural combinations in which lime is known to exist; those in which it is found most abundantly, and those in which it is most rarely met with; and by what simple process these combinations may be decomposed, and the lime obtained in its free or *caustic* condition?

7. State the per-centage of lime and carbonic acid in pure carbonate of lime; and what description of carbonate of lime is the purest?

8. State the various effects of lime on soils. On what soils its action is most effective; and on what soils it would be useless or injurious when applied by itself, in its caustic condition?

9. Explain how it would be injurious to mix quick lime with farmyard, or other *putrescent* manure.

10. Explain what is meant by "fixing ammonia" or any other volatile ingredient of manure; and state what substances you would employ for this purpose?

11. State the advantages resulting from following a regular "rotation of cropping;" and what rotation would be best suited to the circumstances of the great majority of Irish farmers?

12. What description of land is most expensive to thorough-drain; and what is about the average expense per statute acre of thorough drainage?

13. Describe the different kinds of drains employed in thorough drainage, and the use of each; and state under what circumstances *sub-main drains* are required?

14. State the losses resulting from permitting grain or hay crops to remain too long uncut, till they become over-ripe; and what is the proper stage of growth at which to cut each?

15. What is the proper temperature for a dairy, and how may such temperature be maintained at an equable standard throughout the year?

16. State how would you prepare home-made superphosphate manure; to what crops would you apply it; and at what rate per acre when used alone?

17. State the advantages resulting from the use of the most improved implements of husbandry.

18. State the different forces or "motive powers" employed to work heavy agricultural machines; and which is the cheapest and most certain when it can be made available in sufficient amount?

19. State the most important points to be attended to in the management of "house-fed" cattle; and what weight of roots (turnips or mangolds) would be a fair daily allowance for a fattening beast of average size, with a sufficient amount of hay, &c.?

20. Name the most valuable ingredients of farmyard manure, and state what portable manures supply these ingredients in largest proportion?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

QUESTIONS IN "AGRICULTURAL CALCULATIONS."

1. What should it cost to enclose a square field, containing 2A. 3R. 20P. (statute), designed for permanent pasture, with a wall 4 feet high, at a contract rate of 3*s.* 9*d.* per lineal perch?

2. A rectangular field, measuring 685 links in length, by 324 links in breadth, requires to be limed, at the rate of 60 barrels per statute acre, what will such liming cost, allowing the lime to be delivered on the land at the rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* per barrel?

3. On a meadow-field the produce of a statute perch is found to weigh, in the fresh state, 10½ stones, and, as it is found, by practical experience, that the yield of hay is only about one-fourth of the weight of the green grass, what should be the acreable value of the hay-crop on such a field, allowing it to be sold at the rate of £3 10*s.* per ton?

4. In a turnip-field the produce of an average drill, measuring 42 perches long, and 2½ feet wide, is pulled, and after being "topped and tailed," found to weigh 23½ cwt., what will be the acreable produce at this rate, and its value at 14*s.* per ton?

5. What extent of green-crop land can be manured, at the rate of 30 tons per statute acre, by a heap of farmyard manure 45 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 8 feet deep, a cubic yard of average density being found to weigh 18 cwt.?

6. A farmer being desirous to ascertain the quantity of threshed oats in his barn, levels it, and finds it to cover a space of 14 ft. × 9½ ft. to a depth of 34 inches, how many bushels of grain does it contain, the capacity of a bushel being 2218·192 cubic inches, and allowing each bushel to weigh 42 lbs., what is its value at the rate of 9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.?

RETURN of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS" for the year 1867, in Six of the principal AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the "FIRST CLASS."

School.	Pupils' Names.	Percentage value of answering.	Literary Character of Answering.		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Loughash, Co. Tyrone.	Michael Callaghan,	92	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Patrick M'Kinney,	91	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Bernard Gormley,	90	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	William Logue, .	90	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Henry McGurk, .	88	Bad.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Peter Devine, .	87	Do.	Do.	Defective.
	Michael Carton, .	86	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Jas. M'Laughlin, .	84	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	Philip Doherty, .	66½	Bad.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	Bernard Conway, .	76½	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Jas. Colhoun, .	64½	Do.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Pat. J. McFeely, .	55	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Matthew Stobie, .	35	Bad.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Average, .	73·3			
Ulster (Belfast).	Matthew O'Neill, .	75	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Samuel M'Gahey, .	73	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	Michael Kelly, .	30	Fair.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Average, .	59·3			

[*continued.*

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

RETURN of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS," for the year 1867, in SIX of the PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the FIRST CLASS—*continued.*

School.	Pupils' Names.	Percentage value of answering.	Literary Character of Answering.		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Athy.	John Heighington,	69	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Martin Moore,	62	Pretty fair.	Bad.	Defective.
	John Driver,	37	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Average,	56			
Munster (Cork).	John Heron,	70	Fair.	Incorrect.	Tolerably correct.
	Arthur Hurley,	65	Do.	Correct.	Do.
	Anthony O'Neill,	63	Pretty fair.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	William Bailly,	62	Middling.	Incorrect.	Do.
	George Ronaldson,	60	Pretty fair.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	John F. Jeffrey,	50	Middling.	Bad.	Do.
	Daniel Hennessy,	46	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Robert Russell,	26	Bad.	Do.	Defective.
	Average,	55·25			
Limerick.	Thomas Lewis,	79	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Thomas Seymour,	66	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	William Ryan,	61	Fair.	Do.	Defective.
	Fras. P. O'Rorke,	57	Good.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	William Musgrave,	53	Middling.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Samuel Jervois,	48	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Michael Goonan,	47	Good.	Do.	Do.
	William Bushell,	45	Do.	Correct.	Do.
	James Hartnett,	45	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	John Greene,	44	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Pat. Fitzpatrick,	39	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Jeremiah Kennedy,	28	Bad.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Average,	51			
Kilkenny.	Major Dimond,	74	Good.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Pierce Wall,	63	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Daniel Lacey,	61	Good.	Do.	Do.
	Thomas Kelly,	57	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Laurence Simmons,	50	Do.	Do.	Do.
	John W. Roberts,	50	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	Maurice Kearney,	37	Do.	Do.	Do.
	William Conway,	19	Fair.	Bad.	Defective.
	Maurice Mullaly,	2	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Average,	46			

Agricultural Day Pupils.—The attendance of this class of pupils, which includes all those that read the Agricultural books in the schools of all classes connected with the Agricultural department, exhibits an increase of about 8 per cent. over the number in attendance at the close of the previous year (1866); but, as this increase is only about equal to the number composing the Agricultural classes in the four ordinary Agricultural schools received into connexion during the past year; the attendance in the pre-existing agricultural schools remains nearly the same. At my several examinations during the past year I found a very fair standard of proficiency to prevail, and I have every reason to believe that the agricultural instruction of this class of agricultural pupils continues to receive a due amount of attention. Such of them as are eligible for

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

admission to the Albert Institution, Glasnevin, and who, besides exhibiting an aptitude for the acquirement of agricultural knowledge, evince a desire for a more extended and complete course of agricultural training and instruction than could be available in the local agricultural schools, I recommend as candidates for the competitive examinations, success in which now constitutes the only passport for admission to the principal institution; and several were recommended in this manner during the past year from the various agricultural schools throughout the country.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

Industrial Classes.—The number of pupils enrolled in these classes at the close of the past year was 159, being an increase of three on the number enrolled at the close of the previous year, consequent on a grant being made towards the payment of an Industrial class in the Curry Ordinary Agricultural School, county Sligo. Their distribution at present amongst the different classes of agricultural schools is as follows:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils paid. By Commissioners.	Locally.	Total.
Model Agricultural Schools, . .	11	46	34	80
Ordinary, do. . .	10	28	28	56
School Gardens, ...	2	15	8	23
Total, . .	23	89	70	159

It is to be regretted that such classes cannot be organized and maintained in a greater number of agricultural schools, as they are capable, when well-ordered, of being of material service in carrying on the work of the Model farms, while laying the sure foundation of habits of thrift, skill, and industry for themselves. As the grants in aid of them are now only made on condition of half the amount requisite for the payment of the class being contributed locally, either by the patron or teacher, their increased number would add very little to the annual expense of the Agricultural department.

General Remarks.—As the principal object of the Model farms connected with the agricultural schools, was, besides affording suitable practical instruction in improved husbandry to the pupils of the agricultural classes attending them, to show the surrounding farmers to what extent the resources of the soil were capable of being developed, and what return it was capable of affording, under skilful and judicious working, for the labour and capital applied to its improvement and perfect culture, it may be useful and interesting to show, from time to time, how this object is being realized. With this view, I beg to submit copies of the annual Balance-sheets for the past year of a few of the agricultural schools under local management which I have selected, not on account of the profits realized being the largest, but as they fairly represent the average conditions under which farming economy can be conducted in this country. In none of those cases which I have selected do the soil, climate, or local situation offer any peculiar advantages which could in the slighest degree tend to ensure anything further than *fair average returns.* On the contrary, in some of these cases, owing to unfavourable circumstances of soil and climate, such returns could hardly be expected.

Garryhill Model Farm.—This farm is situate in county Carlow, on the property of the Earl of Bessborough, within about seven English miles of the town and railway station of Bagnalstown, which is its nearest market town. It occupies a rather elevated and exposed situation; and the soil, being derived from the granite rock of the locality, was originally very poor and shallow, but has now become so much improved as to come under the designation of a "light loam." The total extent is 11A. 2R. 10P. statute, of which one acre of the part most unsuited for tillage

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

is laid down to permanent pasture, the remaining 10½ acres being cropped on a four-course rotation. The live stock generally kept are one pony, two cows, one heifer, one calf, six to ten pigs, and occasionally a few sheep. The receipts are chiefly from sale of young cattle, pigs, and grain, no roots, and but very little dairy produce being sold.

GARRYHILL MODEL FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867,	102	0	0	By Amount received for grain sold,	13	12	4
„ Amount paid for labour,	6	2	11	„ „ prize for best root crop,	1	0	0
„ „ value of pupils' labour,	5	1	9	„ Amount received for potatoes,	5	0	0
„ „ paid for farm seeds,	4	14	1	„ „ received for live stock sold,	45	7	6
„ „ for live stock bought,	2	2	0	„ Amount received for dairy produce,	7	0	0
„ „ feeding stuffs, do.,	34	10	7	„ Amount received for eggs and poultry,	2	9	2½
„ „ one year's rent,	10	6	0	„ Amount of valuation at close of year,	122	5	3½
„ „ rates and taxes,	0	7	6				
„ balance, being gain on the year's farming,	31	19	6				
Total,	£197	4	4	Total,	£197	4	4

Glanduff Model Farm, county Roscommon, lies about one mile east of the public road leading from Athlone to Roscommon, and is about nine statute miles distant from the former town. It is situated in a low-lying district, and being in the immediate vicinity of one of the largest expansions of the Shannon (Lough Ree), with plenty of bog in its neighbourhood, the climate is rather humid. The soil is a gravelly loam, resting on the limestone formation; and required to be considerably cleared of stone before it was fitted for deep and perfect culture. The extent is 20A. 3R. 10P. statute, of which four acres of low marshy ground are in permanent grass; and the remainder is cultivated in two detached sections on the "four" and "five-course rotations. The Poor Law valuation of the entire holding, which, contrary to what usually prevails, is in excess of the rental, is only £9 15*s.*, which will give a tolerably fair idea of the inferior quality of the land before it was improved and brought to its present productive condition by the skill and capital of the teacher.

GLANDUFF MODEL FARM.—Copy of Balance-sheet for year 1867.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867,	333	7	6	By Amount received for grain sold,	28	12	4
„ Amount paid for labour,	17	2	11½	„ Amount received for potatoes, &c., sold,	3	11	6
„ „ value of pupils' labour,	11	0	0	„ Amount received for live stock sold,	60	2	6
„ „ paid for farm seeds,	3	12	6	„ Amount received for dairy produce,	4	10	0
„ „ for manures,	4	19	0	„ Amount received for eggs and poultry,	8	19	6
„ „ feeding stuffs,	3	11	4	„ Amount of valuation at close of year,	357	15	0
„ „ implements and repairs,	3	0	0				
„ „ year's rent of farm,	8	3	4				
„ „ rates and taxes,	1	3	0				
„ Balance, being gain on the year,	78	11	2½				
Total,	£464	10	10		£464	10	10

Crieve Agricultural School Farm, county Fermanagh.—This farm is on the property of Sir Victor Brooke, Bart., and lies about four miles N.W. of Brookborough, and about seven nearly due north of the Maguire's Bridge railway station of the Irish North-western railway. The climate cannot be considered unfavourable, the land being for the most part low, and tolerably well-sheltered. The soil was originally a poor, wet, tenacious clay; but it has been all thorough-drained, deepened, limed, and enriched by the unaided efforts of the teacher. It consists of 10A. 2R. 30P. statute, all of which, with the exception of the usual waste under buildings, roads, fences, &c., is worked on the "five-course rotation," there being no "permanent grass" required in consequence of the second year's grass being allocated exclusively to pasturage. The rent, which it is but

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

right to remark has not been raised consequent on the tenants' improvements, is only 10s. per statute acre, which, though considerably under the present letting value, was high enough in its former unimproved condition. The Poor-law valuation is £7 15s.

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

CRIEVE FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867,	52	3	0
„ Amount paid for labour,	9	15	4
„ „ for manures,	5	0	0
„ „ for farm seeds,	0	9	0
„ „ for feeding stuffs,	5	0	0
„ „ for cattle purchased,	8	3	0
„ „ year's rent of farm,	5	12	0
„ „ rates and taxes,	1	7	11
„ Balance being gain on the year,	58	5	6
	£145	15	9

Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for oats,	14	3	0
„ „ „ for flax,	15	10	0
„ „ „ for potatoes, &c.,	6	12	9
„ „ „ cattle sold,	40	0	0
„ „ „ dairy produce,	12	10	0
„ „ „ eggs & poultry,	3	9	0
„ „ inventory and valuation at close of year,	53	11	0
	£145	15	9

Dirreendaragh School Farm, county Kerry, on the property of R. Mahony, esq., of Dromore castle, and under the management of the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, P.P., Kenmare, is situated near the high road from Killarney to Sneem, at about eight statute miles east of the latter village, and ten N.W. of Kenmare. The situation is bleak and exposed. The soil, prior to the commencement of the teacher's improvements on it, about seven years ago, was of the most unfavourable and unproductive character (a wild heath), the only advantage being that it afforded due facilities for drainage. Besides this first and indispensable improvement, a vast amount of labour was required to clear, level, and bring it into a state admitting of anything like perfect culture. The Poor-law valuation is £2 5s., but the proprietor does not charge any rent for it. Most of the produce raised on this small holding of 4 statute acres, only 3½ acres of which are available for cultivation, is required for home consumption by the teacher's family; but the amount so consumed is credited to the farm at its fair market-value.

DIRREENDARAGH SCHOOL FARM.—Copy of Balance-Sheet for year 1867.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year 1867,	20	15	0
„ Amount paid for labour,	6	16	0
„ „ value of pupils' labour,	1	0	0
„ „ paid for farm seeds,	3	17	10
„ „ for manures,	5	6	11
„ „ for cattle purchased,	8	14	0
„ „ for feeding stuffs,	2	13	3
„ „ Rent, 1s., rates and taxes, 8s. 1d.,	0	9	1
„ Balance, being gain on the year,	13	15	4
	£63	7	5

Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount received for grain sold,	1	1	8
„ Amount received for roots sold,	3	0	0
„ Amount received for cattle sold,	9	15	0
„ Amount received for dairy produce,	2	10	0
„ Amount received for eggs and poultry,	1	0	0
„ Value of farm produce used by family, viz., potatoes, &c., £14 16s. 8d.; milk, &c., £9 2s. 6d.,	23	19	2
„ Amount of valuation at close of year,	22	1	6
	£63	7	5

Tiermoghan School Farm, county Kildare, lies about four statute miles due east of Kilcock railway station. It consists of two statute acres, for which, as it forms part of the school-site, no rent is paid by the teacher. Its letting value to an ordinary tenant would be about £2 10s. per annum, and this has been charged against it in the Balance-sheet, though no rent is actually paid. It is cropped on the ordinary "four-course rotation," and every attention is paid to the raising of intermediate or "stolen crops." By this means, with the purchase of some hay, and meal for pig-feeding, the teacher manages to maintain the following live stock on it;—one cow, one calf, one pig, and some poultry. The work, with the ex-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix F.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

be enforced. It is not the enlargement of *farms*, but the enlargement of the *intelligence* and practical skill of their owners that is required—not the removal of what is falsely considered "*surplus population*," but the removal of those impediments that exist to the application of labour and capital to the development of our ample agricultural resources, that will be found the right panacea for remedying the industrial and social defects and disorganization of the land.

I trust it will be found that the National school farms are doing good service by practically proving that small farms can be worked most profitably and successfully; and that, while affording the largest amount of useful reproductive employment to our labouring population, they return the largest proportion of profit to their owners, while materially promoting the general prosperity of the country by the increased expenditure which such increased profits naturally produce.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

M. Brogan,

Agricultural Inspector of National Schools.

The Secretaries,
Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

Return of Rain-fall at some of the most important Stations in Ireland, for the year 1867.

Location.	Station.	County.	Rain-Fall in 1867.		Remarks.
			Total depth in Inches.	Days on which ·01 inches of rain fell.	
North Coast, .	Londonderry,	Londonderry,	41·20	Not given.	Above average.
Ditto, . .	Garvagh, .	Do.	40·16	192	Do.
South Coast, .	Cork, . .	Cork, . .	42·69	190	Do.
Ditto, .	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	39·15	217	Do.
East Coast, .	Belfast, .	Antrim, .	32·68	173	Under average.
Ditto, . .	Dublin, .	Dublin, .	26·11	136	Lowest.
Ditto, . .	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	27·71	130	Under average.
West Coast, .	Valentia, .	Kerry, . .	52·59	237	Highest.
Ditto, . .	Galway, .	Galway, .	43·09	224	Above average.
Ditto, . .	Sligo, . .	Sligo, . .	48·56	170	Do.
Inland Stations, .	Armagh, .	Armagh, .	36·73	191	Under average.
Ditto, . .	Innistioge, .	Kilkenny, .	34·50	Not given.	Do.
Ditto, . .	Parsonstown,	King's, .	28·11	133	Do.
Ditto, . .	Killaloe, .	Clare, . .	46·87	196	Do.
		Average, .	38·225	182·5	Above average.

Comparative Statement of Rain-Fall for the last Four Years.

Year.	Average depth of Rain-fall.	Average No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Remarks.
1864, . . .	35·69 inches	Not ascertained.	Medium.
1865, . . .	36·36 „	178	Above average.
1866, . . .	39·7 „	210	Do.
1867, . . .	38·225 „	182·5	Do.

M. Brogan,

Agricultural Inspector of National Schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX G.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN OPERATION

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1867;

WITH

SUMMARY IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster.

ULSTER—2,406 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—480 Schools.

NOTE.—In the column headed "*Vested or Non-Vested*," the letters V T. denote Schools *Vested in Trustees*; V T D, those with additional security of *Bond*, V C, those *Vested in Commissioners*; A, *Assigned* to Commissioners; and B, those *Secured by Bond* merely. Schools not having any of those letters are "*Non-Vested*." Religious denominations of Managers and Teachers are expressed thus—E.C., Established Church, R.C., Roman Catholic; Pres., Presbyterian; other Protestant Dissenters, Diss.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	7068	Aghagallon,	Derrymore,		–	E C	E C	–	46	28	74	24	1 14 4	—	24 0 0	8 5 0	Garden free
2	7855	Do	Derryneaner,		R C	–	R C	–	69	43	108	31	1 8 9	—	20 0 0	7 19 3	
3	8802	Aghalee,	Aghalee, day,		Diss.	–	E C	–	69	38	107	29	3 6 7	—	58 13 10	4 16 11	
			Do evg		–	–	–	–	85	32	115	21				1 3 0	
4	9831	Do	Schlorstown,		E C	–	E C	–	36	28	64	20	2 4 4	4 0 0	0 5 0	8 3 6	Residence free
5	5041	Ahoghill,	Ballymena District Model, m	V C	Com	N E.	Pres	R C	124	–	124	66	17 12 1	—	535 8 0	82 8 6	
6	5023	Do	Do f	V T	Com	N E.	E C	Pres.	–	101	101	50					
7	5023	Do.	Do 1	V C	Com	N E.	R C	–	45	53	100	33					
8	2	Do.	Killygarrin, day,	V T	R C	–	R C	R C	117	79	192	56	4 2 1	—	52 10 0	4 4 5	
			Do evg		–	–	–	–	84	52	136	32				1 5 7	
9	8	Do	Laymore,		–	E C	Pres	–	47	32	79	25	—	—	17 10 0	4 12 0	
10	5	Do.	Gortgolo,	V T	R C	–	R C	–	46	63	109	34	1 1 11	1 8 0	15 0 0	2 17 8	
11	1223	Do.	Aughterclonney,	V T	R C	–	R C	–	100	90	190	39	1 9 2	—	28 0 0	1 6 8	
12	2570	Do	Glenhugh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	60	41	101	24	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	2 2 0	
13	2572	Do	Callybackey, m day,		Pres	–	Pres	Pres	161	–	161	61	4 1 6	—	33 10 5	25 0 0	
			Do evg		–	–	–	–	121	84	205	56				7 17 1	
14	6808	Do	Cullybackey, f		Pres	–	Pres	Pres	–	133	133	51	5 15 2	—	64 0 0	20 0 0	
15	2570	Do	Moyasset,		–	Pres.	Pres	–	73	38	111	41	2 0 9	—	35 16 8	5 10 1	
16	2721	Do.	Upper Larry, day,		Pres	–	Pres	–	54	56	110	27	1 7 10	—	33 0 0	2 8 0	
			Do evg		–	–	–	–	48	56	104	29				0 13 8	
17	3074	Do	Tullaghgarley,		–	Pres.	Diss.	E C	94	58	152	57	4 3 3	—	26 15 0	13 15 0	
18	9367	Do.	Carnamy,		Pres	–	Pres	Pres	92	54	146	35	6 11 1	—	58 12 2	9 12 2	
19	8 955	Do	Stratid,		Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	97	80	177	55	6 11 1	—	41 11 0	7 12 0	
20	9092	Do	Ballymontenagh,		Diss.	–	Pres	–	116	50	171	43	4 14 9	—	39 0 0	5 18 0	
21	4232	Do.	Gortfinal,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	27	71	18	0 15 6	—	20 5 0	0 0 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

204	4688	Do.	Anghamlough,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	70	47	126	38	2 11	1	—	16 16	8	13 10	0			
205	4726	Do.	Tullymoltiamon,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	60	40	106	32	3 0	10	—	24 0	0	3 15	1	Do.		
206	3009	Do.	Garvaghy, West,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	62	42	104	35	1 12	4	—	24 0	0	3 13	8	Garden free		
207	5354	Do.	Ballybogy,			Pres.	-	Pres.	-	71	57	130	37	2 18	10	—	41 10	0	8 2	1			
208	5429	Do.	Lisroddan,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	60	46	112	43	4 0	0	—	38 15	10	16 5	6			
209	5800	Do.	Gelgorna,	m.		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	125	-	125	49	5 1	4	—	42 0	0	5 4	6	Residence free		
210	2740	Do.	Do.	f.		-	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	-	115	115	46	9 2	9	—	31 0	8	0 12	0			
211	5142	Do.	Portglenone,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	54	44	98	33	0 11	1	—	27 1	8	5 1	8			
212	6046	Do.	Mabuy,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	91	74	165	48	4 10	5	—	27 16	8	8 0	0			
213	8114	Do.	Garvaghy, East,			Pres.	-	Pres.	-	70	55	125	48	1 3	0	—	33 2	6	5 18	1			
214	6449	Do.	Lean,			Pres.	-	Pres.	-	106	66	172	44	1 7	8	—	25 18	4	4 8	5			
215	6474	Do.	Bridge End,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	112	66	178	37	1 12	1	—	44 10	0	42 7	10			
216	6731	Do.	Aghadrol,	m. day,		-	E C	Pres.	-	97	-	97	27	7 1	9	—			5 7	0	Do		
			Do.	eve.		-	-	-	-	143	95	168	38				41 10	0	1 10	8			
217	6792	Do.	Do	f.		-	E C	Pres.	Pres.	-	100	100	34	3 10	2	—	30 11	8	10 7	3			
218	8009	Do.	Do.	s.		-	E C	E C	-	140	144	280	70	—		—	23 15	0	9 0	2			
219	7205	Do.	Tullyguawley,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	66	55	121	32	1 0	0	—	40 3	4	8 12	0			
220	8087	Do.	Tocstan,		v.c.	-	Pres.	Pres.	-	89	55	144	33	1 7	3	—	15 0	0	9 4	0			
221	9303	Do.	Gracehill,	m.		Diss	-	Pres.	-	66	-	66	22	—		—	31 0	0	9 3	0			
222	9604	Do.	Do.	f.		Diss	-	Diss.	-	-	76	76	26	0 11	0	—	27 11	4	5 11	8	Do		
223	2587	Antrim,	Cranvery,			-	Pres.	Pres.	-	80	60	140	52	1 13	4	1 0 0	37 11	4	9 17	7			
224	2796	Do.	Antrim,	m.	v.v.	E C	-	E C	-	81	-	81	73	4 15	7	—	35 0	0	9 17	7			
225	3898	Do.	Do.	f.	v.v.	R C	-	R C	-	65	49	10	—	—		—	20 0	0	1 13	1			
226	6134	Do.	Do.	Workhouse,		P &	Gds	Pres.	-	79	70	150	87	11 11	0	—	2 0	0	—				
227	2206	Do.	Mill-row,	m.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	49	6	49	21	—		—	33 0	0	7 10	10			
228	3671	Do.	Do	f.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	80	80	35	2 17	1	—	36 0	8	8 17	6			
229	3672	Do.	Ladybill,			Pres.	-	Pres.	-	70	14	104	35	1 13	1	—	37 17	4	5 10	8			
230	6426	Do.	Tullyl,			Pres.	-	Pres.	-	41	54	88	36	2 4	6	—	24 0	0	6 10	0			
231	8656	Do.	Mossgrove,			Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	87	60	147	64	11 1	6	—	58 6	8	24 12	0			
232	1	Ardchalla,	Glenarriff,			-	E C	R C	-	66	37	103	30	—		—	15 0	0	1 4	10			
233	4806	Do.	Point of Garron,		v.c.	R C	R C	-	-	29	20	49	47	0 14	2	—	15 0	0	12 15	10	Garden free		
234	5098	Do.	Carnlough,	m.	v.c.	E C	E C	Pres.	-	110	-	110	30	3 0	8	—	41 15	0	17 0	0			
235	6089	Do.	Do	f.	v.c.	E C	E C	E C	-	-	430	430	47	1 11	5	—	76 3	4	15 8	3			
236	9462	Do.	Waterfoot,	f.		R C	-	R C	-	59	51	110	74	3 5	0	—	20 0	0	1 1	0			
237	1390	Armagh,	Breen,		v.v.	-	E C.	R C	-	88	87	175	27	0 10	10	—	32 0	0	3 10	9			
238	8367	Do.	Mullaghdiff,			Pres.	-	Pres.	-	54	26	80	26	0 14	8	—	17 5	6	5 11	8			
239	8346	Do.	Armagh,	m.		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	81	-	81	29	2 16	2	—	71 10	5	8 4	8			
240	9270	Do.	Do	f.		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	-	87	87	46	7 7	5	—	37 11	8	10 0	10			
241	8057	Dollinderry,	Killeltagh,			-	E C	E C	E C	61	58	119	41	3 0	0	—	38 0	0	3 5	6			
242	9724	Do.	Lergatrelle,			Diss.	-	R C	-	54	43	97	24	1 7	0	—	18 0	0	10 1	5			
243	25	Ballinary,	Cloghcorr,		v.v.	-	E C	Pres.	-	50	36	86	26	1 10	4	—	24 0	0	3 15	10			
244	4898	Do.	Craughbeg,			Pres.	-	R C	-	83	59	142	45	1 5	3	—	19 19	0	4 10	3			
245	8578	Do.	Prehak,			Diss.	-	Diss.	-	72	52	124	29	—		—	12 0	0	3 7	11			
246	8	Ballycastle,	Cushilly,		v.v.	R C.	-	R C	R C	109	61	170	57	5 17	0	—	44 16	0	7 10	3			
247	5856	Do.	Moorfields,			-	E C	Pres.	-	56	43	99	29	2 2	10	—	24 0	0	2 12	4			
248	7600	Do.	Ballyrillo,	m.		R C	-	R C	-	100	-	100	22	2 15	7	—	15 0	0	1 6	10			

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
67	7907	Ballycloig,	Harryville, f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	79	79	28	—	—	14 0 0	1 7 0	
68	8301	Do.	Do. No 2, f.		Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	-	138	138	56	1 19 4	—	36 16 8	9 6 6	
69	1992	Ballyeaston,	Do. m	vt.	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	104	-	104	39	1 16 5	—	47 10 0	12 12 11	
70	3130	Do.	Do. f.	vt.	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	89	89	61	5 6 0	—	35 11 6	7 10 0	
71	4016	Do.	Ballyboley,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	72	16	87	16	0 12 3	—	10 9 0	1 12 6	
72	6982	Do.	Do. f.		Diss.	-	Pres.	-	57	67	124	42	4 6 6	—	52 10 0	8 0 0	
73	22	Raeheen,	Fildery,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	60	47	97	27	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	6 15 4	
74	17	Ballylinny,	Brusloe,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	43	35	78	34	1 9 6	—	16 0 0	13 2 0	
75	18	Do.	Palentine,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	66	37	97	23	2 12 9	—	32 6 0	7 9 9	
76	19	Do.	Ballylinny,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	52	44	96	38	—	—	25 10 0	6 11 11	
77	1757	Do.	Straidnahanna,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	47	35	82	28	1 10 0	—	28 0 0	3 5 6	
78	2216	Do.	Carnalli,		-	Pres.	Pres	Pres	78	62	140	45	2 15 0	—	62 6 4	12 0 6	
79	2593	Do.	Lisnalinchy,		Pres.	-	Pres	-	47	34	81	26	1 16 10	—	25 10 0	8 15 4	
80	9053	Do.	Moneley, day,		-	Diss.	Pres	2 Pres.	97	92	189	98	15 10 7	—	117 6 0	32 17 0 / 17 11 10	Residence free
			Do. eve.		-	-	-	-	95	82	177	71					
81	2945	Ballymoney,	Garry,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	49	37	86	31	2 9 1	—	19 15 0	3 6 0	
82	3047	Do.	Season,		Pres.	-	Pres	-	58	34	92	23	2 18 2	—	28 0 0	7 2 2	
83	2074	Do.	Ballymoney, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	86	-	86	33	2 7 5	4 5 6	61 5 0	6 7 4	
84	6787	Do.	Do. Minor Model, m	vc.	Com.	N.E.	Pres	R.C.	102	-	102	66	26 16 11	19 9 6	498 11 2	57 2 8	
85	6798	Do.	Do. f	vc.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres	-	117	117	55					
86	6799	Do.	Do. t.	vc.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	-	23	55	77	43					
87	3083	Do.	Do. Work.		P.L.	Gibs.	2 Pres.	-	49	48	97	57	2 3 5	—	3 10 0	—	
88	6093	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	101	101	84	6 2 0	—	27 10 0	4 16 0	
89	3002	Do.	Kirkhill,	A	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	42	60	102	39	4 3 1	—	39 13 4	5 10 6	
90	3104	Do.	Culdee,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	65	53	118	34	1 8 1	—	32 0 0	3 8 3	
91	8498	Do.	Laudhead,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	47	55	102	30	1 7 8	—	20 5 0	3 17 4	
92	6860	Do.	Stranocum,		-	R.C.	Pres.	-	94	33	127	40	2 18 9	—	32 16 8	11 10 1	
93	7084	Do.	Culrogh,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	72	47	119	33	2 11 6	—	24 0 0	7 10 0	
94	9882	Do.	Wesley-place,		Diss.	-	Diss.	-	98	77	175	50	4 7 6	—	27 0 0	8 14 11	Residence and garden free.
95	9614	Do.	Balnamore,		-	R.C.	Pres	Pres.	81	83	164	75	3 8 7	—	30 0 0	12 3 0	
96	20	Ballynure,	Mill-meadow,	vt.	-	Pres.	Diss.	-	25	29	54	17	0 18 8	—	11 13 4	1 10 0	
97	18	Do.	Ballyagan,		Diss.		Diss	-	39	48	84	30	1 4 1	—	10 0 0	4 1 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

98	3432	Do.	Ballynarry,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	36	35	33	30	1 11 5	—	28 0 0	8 3 8		
99	3458	Do.	Ballymore, m.		Pres	–	Pres	–	114	–	114	45	5 15 7	—	24 0 0	11 18 2		
100	7550	Do.	Do. f		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	35	87	91	2 15 4	—	30 10 0	3 10 9		
101	7719	Do.	Ballygowan,		Diss	–	Pres	–	41	30	77	27	1 0 5	—	14 10 8	4 2 9		
102	8563	Do	Strand, m		Diss	–	Diss	–	81	–	81	35	1 17 3	—	26 0 0	6 3 5		
103	5668	Do.	Do f		Diss.	–	Pres.	–	–	30	30	26	3 15 7	—	24 0 0	3 12 8		
104	64	Ballyscullion Grange,	Taylorstown, South,		–	Pres.	R.C.	R.C.	191	98	289	76	2 17 4	—	37 10 0	8 5 7		
105	4808	Do.	Do. North day.		Pres	–	Pres	Pres.	118	111	227	72	3 11 10	—	56 0 0	11 3 3 2 4 0	Residence free.	
			Do. . . svg		–	–	–	–	100	62	162	38				0 11 10		
106	1360	Do.	Milliquarter,		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	81	82	163	55	4 1 4	—	55 10 0	6 2 6		
107	6988	Ballywillin,	Portrush, No. 1,		R C	–	R.C.	–	36	35	71	30	2 10 8	0 5 5	30 10 0	12 10 8		
108	7093	Do	Do . No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	53	25	78	27	3 0 3	—	32 10 0	7 2 0		
109	2[illegible]5	Billy,	Carnmoon,	v.n	–	Pres	E C.	–	73	62	135	45	2 7 3	—	47 8 8	8 12 1	Residence and garden free	
110	2017	Do	Dalfrack,	v.n	Pres.	–	Pres	–	53	44	100	32	1 7 0	—	28 0 0	20 2 0		
111	3042	Do.	Business, m	A.	Pres	–	Pres	–	92	–	92	38	1 3 8	—	32 0 0	17 4 3		
112	3043	Do	Do . f	A.	Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	108	108	40	4 5 8	—	46 0 0	2 10 0		
113	5564	Do	Tandaff,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	37	25	62	42	1 8 2	—	17 0 0	12 0 0		
114	8915	Do.	Moycraig,		–	Pres	Pres	Pres	103	73	170	40	3 3 0	—	26 10 0	4 0 2		
115	8907	Do	Mossido,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	80	86	140	35	3 3 10	—	24 10 0	0 15 9		
116	9638	Do.	Ballmagoro,		Pres	–	Pres	–	86	65	131	28	3 3 11	—	14 15 0	3 2 7	Residence free.	
117	5580	Do	Billy, f.		E C	–	Pres	–	34	48	82	26	0 10 0	—	10 0 0	17 12 11		
118	4323	Blaris,	Lisburn, m	v T	R C	–	R C	R.C.	236	–	236	71	3 15 8	—	61 13 4	4 0 8		
119	4324	Do.	Do. f	v.n	R C	–	R C	R.C.	–	107	107	53	4 4 8	—	74 0 0	12 12 11		
120	8781	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Pres. R.C.	–	76	47	120	65	4 10 11	—	4 0 0	—		
121	8805	Do.	Marketsquare, m		–	Pres	Pres.	E.C Pres	163	–	163	63	10 3 7	—	56 18 7	44 7 11		
122	8346	Do	Do f. day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	126	126	32	—	—	56 0 0	21 15 3 10 5 5		
			Do. . svg		–	–	–	–	106	42	148	33						
123	1579	Cam'tin,	Crumlin,		Pres	–	Pres	–	64	57	101	64	3 1 8	—	28 0 0	10 0 2		
124	4009	Do	Glenavy,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	58	52	110	45	3 4 11	—	48 8 4	13 3 0	Do.	
125	24	Carrickfergus,	Carnacastle, No. 1,		Pres	–	Pres	–	51	55	106	45	1 18 4	—	47 0 0	7 2 4		
126	3598	Do.	Do No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	36	81	48	3 10 7	—	20 0 0	4 15 11		
127	2910	Do.	Ballygilbert,		Pres	–	E C.	–	50	44	94	42	4 6 1	—	22 18 4	7 10 6		
128	25	Carnmoney,	Carnmoney, No 1,		E C	–	E C	Pres	97	77	174	72	7 7 11	—	56 16 8	22 13 2	Do.	
129	4683	Do.	Do . f		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	80	80	42	3 5 0	—	41 10 0	13 0 0		
130	20	Do.	Do. No 2, m		Pres.	–	Pres	–	80	–	80	26	3 5 3	—	33 4 5	8 1 0		
to 131	27	Do	Whitehouse, m. day,		–	E C.	Pres.	E C.	204	–	204	60	6 19 3	—	134 12 8	31 11 3 5 0 8		
			Do. . svg		–	–	–	–	168	–	168	48						
132	2090	Do.	Do. f. day,		–	E C	Pres	R.C.	–	115	115	67	—	—	82 13 4	10 11 3 3 1 7		
			Do. . svg		–	–	–	–	–	147	147	80						
133	7580	Do.	Do . f		–	E C	Pres.	R.C.	108	120	231	75	—	—	50 11 8	14 18 4		
134	0306	Do.	Ballycraigy, m		Pres	–	E C	–	72	–	72	23	6 0 8	1 0 0	21 6 4	4 5 0	Do.	
135	36	Do.	Do f		Pres	–	Pres.	–	–	90	90	35	4 0 3	—	20 8 0	4 5 10	Do.	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Visited of National Board.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
136	2640	Carnmoney,	White Abbey, m. day,		Pres.	–	E.C	E.C	207	–	207	108	2 14 6	—	69 6 4	21 7 10	Closed during year.
			Do. . . eve.		–	–	–	–	116	–	116	33				6 12 2	
137	2650	Do.	Do. . . f. day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	–	241	241	91	6 16 10	—	66 1 6	16 4 11	
			Do. . . eve.		–	–	–	–	–	148	148	67				6 13 6	
138	4364	Do.	Monkstown, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	113	108	221	83	4 16 10	—	91 5 0	21 6 6	
			Do. . . eve.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				—	
139	82	Carrickfergus,	Carrickfergus,	3	–	Pres	Pres.	E C	41	86	127	60	4 16 6	—	68 10 0	14 8 4	
140	7783	Do.	Do. Minor	V.C	Com	N E	Pres.	R.C	105	–	135	85	23 15 0	6 0 4	492 0 1	103 1 10	
			Model, m.					E C									
141	7764	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.C	Com	N.E.	E C	Pres.	–	87	87	45					
142	7765	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Diss.	65	60	113	67					
								Pres.									
143	36	Do.	Donacrew,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	24	26	50	22	1 4 2	—	16 0 0	1 4 9	
144	67	Do.	Loughmourne, No 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	57	51	108	53	5 6 2	—	44 0 6	8 6 2	
145	1325	Do.	Aldes,	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	105	82	187	84	4 5 8	—	82 10 0	6 10 0	
146	5842	Do.	Trooper-lane,		Pres.	–	E C	–	55	43	98	22	1 7 9	—	16 0 0	2 8 2	
147	6634	Do.	Woodburne,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres	60	98	158	58	4 6 9	—	80 0 0	8 0 0	Residence free.
148	7020	Do.	Minorca-place, day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	99	73	172	83	5 10 7	—	71 6 4	16 4 1	
			Do. . . eve.		–	–	–	–	70	53	123	36				2 17 0	
149	7609	Do.	Jaymount, day,		Pres	–	Pres	Pres	146	37	190	60	0 13 0	—	68 16 8	14 1 6	
			Do. . . eve.		–	–	–	–	74	26	100	30				6 6 0	
150	6368	Do.	Barnmills,		–	Pres	Diss	Diss	62	44	106	50	6 12 1	—	63 0 0	4 1 8	
151	9148	Do.	Sulla Tober,		Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	60	60	120	47	1 7 5	—	24 16 0	6 12 4	
152	8324	Do.	Market-place,		Diss	–	Diss	Pres.	100	60	178	64	0 12 4	—	52 6 8	8 16 0	
153	9412	Do.	Upper Woodburne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	70	72	142	60	4 6 11	—	38 0 0	10 6 0	
154	9674	Do.	Do . . f.		E C.	–	E C.	–	23	24	47	17	—	—	16 4 0	—	
155	9678	Do.	Eden, . . i.		R.C.	–	E C.	–	40	27	73	26		—	18 0 11	6 16 8	
156	40	Connor,	Upper Tawnybreak,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	88	53	144	47	2 16 6	—	27 10 0	8 7 1	
157	2378	Do.	Lower do.		Pres	–	Pres	–	80	28	117	36	2 17 5	—	16 6 4	4 1 6	
158	2871	Do.	Whappstown,		–	Pres.	E C.	–	61	35	96	30	1 2 7	—	24 0 0	7 11 7	
159	2877	Do.	Gransy, m.		Pres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed during year
160	2887	Do.	Tardree,		Pres	–	Pres	–	74	47	121	42	3 16 9	—	20 16 0	7 0 8	
161	2890	Do.	Ballynassallan,		Pres	–	Pres	Pres	133	98	230	82	6 17 11	—	45 2 0	17 15 6	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

162	2691	Do.	Kells,			Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	12	61	184	64	7	3	8	—	21	5	2	11	11	7			
163	4184	Do.	Harryville,	m.		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	132	—	132	—	4	10	8	—	33	11	4	8	17	8			
164	5603	Do.	Connor,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	72	186	258	84	4	0	1	—	50	11	1	12	7	10			
165	6146	Do.	Cromkill,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	131	81	212	48	1	6	0	—	17	15	0	4	5	1			
166	6311	Do.	Maxwell's Walls,			—	E.C.	Pres.	—	117	57	174	60	0	12	1	—	41	10	8	12	17	7	Residence free.		
167	6417	Do.	Slaghl,			Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	84	67	151	66	2	12	1	—	38	12	4	12	0	9			
168	6654	Crogo,	Craigs,		v.c	—	Pres.	Pres.	—	91	74	165	98	1	7	7	—	18	0	0	8	4	3			
169	1220	Cullybrighrin,	Glenstesk,		v.c.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	43	21	64	22	1	8	7	—	15	0	0	2	11	11			
170	1379	Do.	Ballyverdock,		A.	—	Pres.	R.C.	—	66	46	142	46	1	18	9	—	28	0	0	0	0	0			
171	2802	Do.	Craugfad,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	46	41	87	27		—		—	24	0	0	1	9	0			
172	5171	Do.	Ballyness,			—	E.C.	R.C.	—	91	73	164	39	1	18	4	—	30	0	0	12	10	7			
173	5149	Do.	Culranny,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	69	43	112	32	1	12	10	—	15	0	0	2	16	0			
174	6515	Derryaghy,	Stonyford,			—	Pres.	E.C.	E.C.	56	76	129	60	0	8	6	—	49	0	0	0	19	0	Garden free.		
175	6518	Do.	Ballymacward,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	71	85	156	96	1	10	9	—	28	0	0	0	0	0	Residence free.		
176	2557	Derrykeighan,	Tullybone,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	89	52	91	26	2	0	0	—	21	15	0	1	16	1			
177	3619	Do.	Knockanbay,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	44	33	77	26	1	0	4	—	17	10	0	4	9	10			
178	4930	Do.	Derrykeighan,	m		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	95	19	108	41	2	1	6	—	36	0	0	4	14	11			
179	5814	Do.	Derveck,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	19	22	41	22		—		—	14	10	0		—				
180	63	Grange of Doagh,	Ballylaire,	m.		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	107	—	107	40	1	11	7	—	20	5	0	11	17	4			
181	6172	Do.	Do.	f.		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	—	134	134	64	1	7	0	—	26	0	0	6	12	5			
182	218	Do.	Do.			—	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	91	129	214	85	4	12	1	—	62	1	8	24	6	11			
183	5436	Do.	Cagry Mills,			—	E.C.	E.C.	—	51	88	139	42	2	4	10	—	36	0	0	0	4	4			
184	7836	Do.	Doagh,	m. day,	v.c.	—	Pres.	Pres.	—	72	—	72	23	} 2	3	9	—	30	5	0	{ 8	17	6			
			Do.	eve.		—	—	—	—	52	19	65	22								{ 2	19	9			
186	7837	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	—	Pres.	Pres.	—	—	71	71	21	1	13	0	—	20	10	0	0	1	10			
187	5096	Donegore,	Dunmanaggy,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	51	34	85	20	1	9	9	—	18	0	0	10	2	8			
187	7857	Do.	Donegore,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	58	37	95	40	1	0	2	1 0 0	42	16	8	6	10	0			
188	9103	Do.	Park gate,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	57	23	80	31	1	8	7	—	27	0	0	9	8	11			
189	39	Drumaul,	Tannaghmore,		v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	46	39	84	25	1	10	0	—	15	0	0	9	11	9			
190	41	Do.	Magheralane,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	44	43	87	26		—		—	24	0	0	3	16	5			
191	42	Do.	Randalstown,	m.	A.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	90	—	90	29		—		—	24	0	0	2	9	10			
192	3958	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	81	81	34	1	10	0	—	20	0	0	2	11	10			
193	43	Do.	Farmfough,		v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	93	63	156	38	1	6	7	—	36	0	0	4	9	11			
194	2963	Do.	Seymour's-bridge,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	53	40	93	28	2	4	9	1 0 0	29	9	4	10	8	10			
195	6776	Do.	Randalstown,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	68	32	100	41	0	1	8	4 0 0	27	0	0	22	10	7			
196	2580	Do.	Ballydunmaul,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	57	95	152	29	2	0	3	—	19	10	0		—				
197	2985	Do.	Magherabog,			Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	79	62	138	40	2	8	9	—	38	0	0	0	0	6			
198	5146	Do.	Terrygowan,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	69	37	106	54	1	0	3	—	1	10	0	0	0	4			
199	5150	Do.	Caddy,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	97	68	165	35	2	12	7	—	34	0	0	5	9	0			
200	6062	Do.	Greggan,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	78	79	157	90	} 2	10	11	—	22	11	8	{ 1	15	10			
			Do.	eve.		—	—	—	—	52	28	80	26								{ 0	18	0			
201	47	Drumbeg,	Dunnurry,	m.		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	140	—	140	64	5	7	11	—	55	0	0	12	9	7			
202	4714	Do.	Do.	f.		—	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	—	120	120	52	3	6	11	—	52	9	8	7	14	0	Do.		
203	7415	Do.	Ballybrushy,			E.C.	—	E.C.	Pres.	60	65	125	63	5	15	10	—	40	0	0	6	9	7			
204	44	Donaghy,	Glenravilla,		v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	121	84	205	55	2	0	7	—	46	3	0	9	10	0			
205	4140	Do.	Ballybogy,			—	Pres.	Pres.	—	65	30	95	30	0	12	2	—	28	0	0	3	14	0			

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
206	4622	Donaghy,	Carnbeg,		Pres	—	Pres.	—	93	48	141	30	1 2 4	—	32 0 0	8 17 7	
207	7192	Do.	Tullyhunes,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	81	34	115	25	1 18 3	—	24 0 0	2 12 8	
208	9479	Do.	Lemnovollaghan,		Pres	—	Pres.	—	129	92	221	30	1 7 11	—	10 0 0	4 8 0	
209	9822	Do.	Killyrea,		—	Pres.	Pres	—	87	62	149	44	1 7 3	4 0 0	13 10 0	7 1 2	
210	7808	Grange of Shankermel,	Frosses,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	70	53	123	31	1 2 3	—	32 0 0	2 3 0	
211	43	Doonans,	Moneynick,		R C	—	R.C	—	87	38	125	20	1 15 8	—	20 0 0	1 18 4	
212	1632	Do.	Craggan,		R C	—	R C.	R C	88	62	150	47	1 7 3	—	34 15 8	6 4 3	
213	5818	Do.	Gollagh,		R C	—	R C	—	31	34	65	29	1 6 4	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	
214	6436	Do	Ballymanullan,		R C	—	R.C.	R.C.	87	60	147	44	1 13 1	1 0 0	33 10 0	4 13 11	
215	7955	Do.	Doeasne,		Pres	—	Pres.	—	40	39	79	27	3 5 3	—	14 3 4	2 2 1	
216	8113	Do.	Do parochial,		R.C.	—	R C	—	110	70	185	58	4 7 1	—	33 3 0	3 6 3	Garden free.
217	8070	Do.	Culnafay,		—	R C	Pres.	—	64	45	109	28	0 3 6	—	21 13 4	3 12 0	
218	9075	Do.	Stafordstown,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	70	47	117	36	3 4 11	—	13 12 0	8 0 0	
219	3351	Dunluce,	Ballytibbert,		Pres	—	Pres	—	95	73	168	58	1 17 0	—	33 13 4	8 12 7	Residence and garden free.
220	2084	Do.	Kilnaylo,		—	R.C	Pres.	—	71	44	115	22	—	—	28 0 0	2 7 3	
221	3023	Do.	Seneirl,	V.G.	Pres.	—	Pres	—	70	32	108	29	0 14 2	—	18 0 0	4 12 3	
222	6817	Do.	Ballykane,	V.G.	Pres	—	Pres	—	36	45	81	25	0 17 11	—	16 0 0	3 1 10	
223	7568	Do.	Ballymagarry,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	40	35	75	23	0 11 4	—	12 0 0	3 5 0	
224	1928	Finvey,	Danloy,		R.C	—	R C	—	104	58	162	36	1 11 2	—	28 0 0	2 10 0	
225	4287	Do	Caldanagh,		—	R.C	R.C.	—	63	60	123	30	1 12 8	—	28 0 0	1 3 0	
226	8278	Do.	Eden,		Pres	—	R C	—	62	33	95	31	1 10 11	—	16 0 0	1 15 0	
227	5588	Do.	Carrowreagh,		Pres	—	Pres.	—	44	46	90	31	3 3 4	—	28 0 0	11 2 8	
228	2828	Glenavy,	Ballymacricket, m.		R.C.	—	R.C	—	98	—	98	23	1 13 7	—	33 14 5	17 10 0	
229	7673	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	—	R C.	—	—	80	80	22	4 17 3	—	29 2 2	3 12 3	
230	4376	Do.	Sandhills,		—	R.C	R C.	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	15 0 0	—	No return from Manager; average taken from Inspector's report
231	2576	Glenwhirry,	Clotterykeowes,		Pres	—	Pres.	—	51	63	114	32	—	—	17 12 6	3 3 0	
232	2920	Do.	Craigs,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	63	44	107	35	1 8 0	—	34 3 4	3 13 5	
233	4867	Do.	Lowtown,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	41	39	80	25	1 15 10	—	14 11 8	2 2 0	
234	85	Glynn,	Glynn Village,		—	R.C.	Pres.	Pres.	63	63	126	55	12 3 10	—	22 5 4	2 16 7	
235	81	Do.	Blackhill,		Pres	—	Pres	—	38	46	84	25	1 4 10	—	15 0 0	8 0 0	
236	82	Do	Mullaghmeesan,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	80	86	166	48	9 5 10	—	30 10 0	10 10 0	
237	55	Inver,	Ballymoldy,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	92	45	137	46	1 17 5	—	26 0 0	6 0 5	
238	9311	Do	Larne and Inver,		Pres.	—	Pres	Pres.	96	84	180	30	3 18 4	—	70 0 0	24 6 1	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

232	1960	Island Magee,	Mullaghboy,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	80	38	118	41	1	0	1	—	33	0	0	7	16	10		
233	2407	Do.	Mullaghdoo,			Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	74	63	137	55	5	4	0	—	44	13	4	12	2	4		
234	2500	Do.	Brownbury,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	33	90	38	3	14	0	—	60	10	0	14	16	6		
235	7845	Do.	Lower Kilroan,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	120	120	48	2	4	2	—	97	13	4	11	7	6		
236	8842	Do.	Ballymoncy, No. 2,			Diss.	–	Diss.	–	56	36	96	35	2	0	4	—	20	5	0	11	11	1		Residence free.
237	2929	Kilbride,	Ballyvey,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	39	45	84	40	0	17	8	—	28	0	0	6	14	10		
238	4020	Do.	Kilbride,			Pres.	–	Diss.	–	80	64	144	44	4	9	8	—	24	0	0	13	0	6		
239	4170	Do.	Nawnill,			–	Diss.	Pres.	–	30	36	66	32	1	17	2	—	15	0	0	6	6	4		
240	6210	Kilhegan,	m.	Drumadoon,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	65	–	98	30	2	14	3	—	29	10	0	11	6	3		
241	8787	Do.	f.	Do.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	103	103	32	1	8	3	1 0 0	21	0	0	11	4	10		
242	61	Killead,		Carnavey,	a.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	54	96	26	1	5	3	—	10	5	0	4	17	0		
243	62	Do.		Strudhayern,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	59	48	107	50	1	10	4	—	52	0	0	6	15	7		
244	64	Do.		Ballyguillin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	18	53	22		—		—	22	0	0	2	13	6		
245	1948	Do.		Gartnagallan,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	43	21	64	21	0	17	0	—	24	0	0	6	4	6		
246	3729	Do.		Ballyrobin,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	92	73	165	35	4	15	7	1 0 0	55	2	2	32	16	0		
247	5983	Do.		Mount Cottage,		–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	62	52	114	35	3	5	5	—	62	0	0	10	16	6		Do.
248	8310	Do.		Diamond,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	29	30	59	28	3	1	5	—	21	0	0	11	8	7		Do
249	8158	Do.		Killead,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	34	81	30	1	16	5	—	10	0	0	2	8	9		
250	8608	Do.		Dunganneel,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	28	26	54	24		—		—	16	5	6	3	0	0		
251	6652	Do.		Seacash,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	36	19	55	26	0	14	8	—	18	0	0	13	4	1		
252	3173	Grange of Killy-lden,		Killyglen,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	28	1	0	3	—	11	10	0		—			Returns not available; averages from Inspector's report
253	2998	Kilraghts,		Gansky,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	58	39	107	33	3	6	0	—	27	0	0	8	10	0		
254	5815	Do.		Ballymagnillan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	63	136	44	4	0	3	—	20	10	0	2	7	1		
255	1952	Kilroot,	a.	Kilroot,		E.C.	–	Pres.	Pres.	73	47	120	54	2	13	10	3 0 0	65	11	8	10	15	2		
256	58	Kilwaughter,		Craiginerne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	53	108	38	1	14	2	—	27	0	0	7	12	6		
257	59	Do.		Kilwaughter,	m.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	100	–	100	34		—		—	28	3	4	8	0	10		
258	2772	Do.		Do.	f.	v.v. Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	90	90	30	1	15	1	—	24	0	0	5	7	8		
259	7677	Do.		Muttaghanadal,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	42	48	90	25	1	6	8	—	23	0	0	2	8	1		
260	7679	Do.		Millbrook,		–	Pres.	E.C.	Pres.	75	57	132	54	2	2	4	4 10 0	13	10	0	11	6	0		
261	66	Kilwarlin,		Clonty,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	55	67	122	35	2	10	1	—	31	5	0	8	0	3		
262	2574	Do.		Monaghan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	82	40	122	33	3	11	3	—	27	13	4	11	14	0		
263	3968	Do.		Parade,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	73	46	119	31	2	13	8	—	32	0	8	4	8	3		
264	5092	Do.		Ballyvarran, Upper,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	49	61	110	30	1	3	0	—	10	10	0	2	18	0		
265	5592	Do.		Guy's,	m.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	210	–	210	90	6	10	2	—	87	5	0	36	0	0		Residence free.
266	7767	Do.		Do.	f.	–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	146	146	58	4	0	6	—	57	10	0	15	0	0		Do.
267	5660	Do.		Do.	i.	–	Pres.	Pres.	E.C.	121	106	227	76	6	12	8	—	73	5	0	15	0	0		Do.
268	6397	Do.		Carnlea,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	134	115	249	50	4	15	7	—	41	0	0	0	11	7		
269	8507	Do.		Castle-street,		Pres.	–	Diss.	–	37	37	64	27	4	17	2	—	22	5	0	22	0	7		Do.
270	8808	Do.		Ballymena,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	27	1	8	16	—	34	0	0	1	4	6		
271	8609	Do.		Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	88	88	41	2	13	0	—	43	16	8	1	10	8		
272	3845	Do.		Do. Workhouse,		Ind.	Gdn.	2 Pres.	–	120	120	240	123	5	16	6	—	12	0	0		—			
273	4144	Larne,		Larne 1st Class Agr.	v.v.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	158	–	158	69	3	14	4	—	105	8	4	24	16	10		Do.
274	2455	Do.	f.	Do.	v.v.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	90	90	35	2	12	0	—	40	5	0	16	14	0		Do.
275	2485	Do.	i.	Do.	v.v.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	65	48	113	47		—		—	27	0	0	6	10	10		Do.
276	6865	Do.		Do.	Ind.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	43	88	131	137	8	5	4	—	26	13	4	6	16	2		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Visited as Non-Visited.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Grant of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
284	3063	Larne,	Larne Workhouse,		P.L.	Ga.	Pres. / E.C.	—	90	57	146	75	0 1 1	—	5 0 0	—	
285	0461	Do	North End, Larne, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	122	—	122	50	3 1 10	—	22 13 6	8 15 0	
286	9198	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	119	118	52	2 14 1	—	43 10 0	6 10 1	
287	1927	Loyd,	Kilnure,	A	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	73	47	120	22	—	—	52 18 4	4 18 5	
288	5892	Do.	Cushendall, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	164	—	164	27	1 12 1	—	40 13 8	2 7 7	
289	5703	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	128	128	39	3 4 3	—	27 6 8	2 5 1	
290	0907	Do.	Knockacurry, m.	V.G.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	137	—	137	30	—	—	36 0 0	3 6 1	
291	0008	Do	Do. f.	V.G.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	146	146	38	1 9 4	—	36 0 0	2 2 10	
292	0740	Do.	Gleedun,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	45	35	80	20	—	—	38 0 0	1 2 3	Residence free.
293	76	Loughguile,	Magheratboney,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	66	90	96	23	0 15 7	—	20 0 0	0 16 0	Do.
294	77	Do	Carrowcrin,		—	Pres.	R.C.	—	100	58	158	60	1 11 1	—	67 10 0	8 14 6	
295	2144	Do.	Loughguile, m.	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	—	60	22	3 10 11	—	15 0 0	1 6 6	
296	5341	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	63	93	24	1 6 6	—	26 2 6	0 14 6	
297	2580	Do.	Clontyfinnan,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	62	35	97	32	2 12 3	—	24 0 0	5 1 10	
298	2720	Do	Ballynagoshel,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	61	61	172	50	4 0 1	—	32 0 0	13 4 10	Residence and garden free
299	3817	Do.	Knockaholet,		Pres.	—	R.C.	R.C.	104	85	189	92	3 14 4	—	63 10 0	11 5 6	
300	6147	Do.	Ballyreagagh,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	45	31	76	28	2 0 3	—	16 15 0	2 5 6	
301	7697	Do.	Ballyweany,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	89	54	143	32	—	—	24 0 0	4 10 0	
302	8803	Do.	Corkey,		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	51	36	87	25	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 0	
303	78	Magharagall,	Ballycarricknaddy,		—	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	87	64	151	62	6 13 10	—	32 16 8	10 14 10	
304	1944	Do.	Sheepwalk,		—	Dist.	R.C.	—	36	36	116	39	2 16 3	—	28 0 0	6 16 8	
305	9079	Do.	Mullaghcarton,		—	—	E.C.	E.C.	—	—	—	23	1 11 7	—	16 0 0	—	
306	816	Mahoramore,	Maghaberry,		—	—	E.C.	Pres.	—	79	42	121	67	4 9 3	—	24 0 0	11 0 0	No returns from Manager, average attendance from Inspector's report.
307	0768	Rinekenera, Grange of,	Oldstone,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	29	55	84	22	1 12 8	1 0 0	25 0 0	1 3 6	
308	4570	Do	Islandbane,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	42	34	76	24	1 6 8	—	24 0 0	1 23 0	
309	2954	Newtown Crommelin,	Newtown Crommelin		Pres.	—	E.C.	—	89	49	138	31	1 11 0	—	24 0 0	5 7 9	
310	2506	Grange of Nilteen,	Ballymore,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	88	51	140	63	3 16 11	—	63 10 0	15 14 0	
311	2710	Do.	Silversprings,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	11	72	80	30	1 7 0	—	20 0 0	6 1 11	
312	5990	Do	Dunadry,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	30	31	61	21	1 14 7	—	21 0 0	2 15 7	
313	6060	Portglenone,	Connaughtbeg,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	68	53	121	35	3 17 11	—	19 0 0	6 1 6	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

315	2501	Raevan, . .	Rockna, . .	Pres	-	Pres.	-	96	107	203	31	4	8	11	—	19	18	4	7	15	0							
316	2129	Do. . .	Raevan, . .	Pres	-	Pres	-	86	46	132	29	2	15	9	—	22	17	3	7	2	2							
316	2583	Do. . .	Lisnamurrin, . .	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	89	64	153	51	1	0	11	—	20	0	0	17	3	8							
317	8708	Do. . .	Brougshiane, m.	Pres	-	Pres	-	102	-	102	49	1	3	3	—	32	0	10	7	10	8							
318	0381	Do. . .	Upper Butlers, .	Pres	-	Pres	-	69	63	128	30	5	8	10	—	17	0	0	3	10	0							
319	83	Rallen, . .	Turreagh, . .	Pres	-	Pres.	-	85	95	180	68	6	15	8	—	42	18	4	8	1	4							
320	86	Do . .	Ballyvallagh,	Pres.	-	Dias.	-	63	41	104	30	1	12	1	—	18	0	0	3	19	10							
321	80	Do. . .	Laughanamna, No 2, . .	Pres	-	Pres	-	73	34	70	27	—			—	18	0	0	3	2	11							
322	2224	Do. . .	Ballyrickardmore,	A Pres.	-	Pres.	-	44	31	75	39	1	6	9	—	48	5	0	4	15	8							
323	3354	Do. . .	Ballyrickardbeg, .	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	30	25	01	28	3	11	2	—	15	0	0	1	3	7							
324	7479	Do. . .	Glenne, . .	-	Pres.	E.C.	-	39	48	87	30	1	19	0	—	18	0	0	5	10	10							
325	1903	Ramone, . .	Moyarget, . .	-	E.C.	Pres.	-	80	50	130	30	1	12	6	—	18	0	0	2	1	4							
326	2463	Do . .	Cleghanmurray, .	-	E.C.	Pres	-	71	46	117	35	6	12	1	—	31	0	0	5	13	3							
327	0819	Do . .	Ballycastle, . m.	R.C	-	R.C	-	103	-	103	37	1	7	0	—	37	13	4	5	12	1							
328	5934	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	R.C	-	R.C	-	-	128	128	30	1	5	3	—	21	15	4	5	3	0							
329	3052	Do . .	Do. Workhouse,	P.L.	Gds	Pres.	-	21	27	48	25	5	7	7	—	2	10	0	—									
330	0009	Do. . .	Ramoan, . .	E.C	-	E.C	-	24	23	47	21	5	9	11	4 10 0	2	6	8	0	17	3							
331	2327	Rasharkin, .	Dunmaining, .	-	E.C.	Pres.	-	83	82	165	52	1	15	1	—	33	15	6	13	11	9							
332	2623	Do . .	Ballymacasonally, .	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	57	88	145	65	—			—	18	0	0	8	14	5							
333	3109	Do. . .	Dromore, . .	Pres.	-	Pres	Pres.	83	36	159	43	2	19	3	—	44	0	0	12	0	0							
334	3304	Do. . .	Rasharkin, . .	Pres.	-	Pres	-	63	66	149	45	1	5	0	—	27	11	3	3	17	0							
335	4080	Do . .	Carcloney, . .	Pres	-	Pres.	-	88	53	91	30	1	5	0	—	20	0	0	4	13	8							
336	7800	Do . .	Tawlaght, . .	E.C	-	R.C.	R.C.	130	111	200	42	0	10	3	—	38	6	0	2	17	4							
337	7904	Do. . .	Bellaghy, . .	-	Pres	Pres	Pres.	90	80	170	43	4	0	2	—	38	6	4	4	8	4							
338	9241	Do . .	Crushybraaken, .	v.c.	-	Pres	Pres.	62	51	113	33	1	5	0	—	15	0	0	4	13	9							
339	1631	Rashee, . .	Ballynashee, .	v.T	-	Pres.	Pres	58	46	104	31	2	0	1	—	33	0	0	6	10	6							
340	3272	Do . .	Rathlin Island, m.	-	E.C.	Pres	-	51	-	51	16	1	7	5	—	10	15	0	6	17	0							
341	0167	Do . .	Do . . f.	-	E.C	E.C.	-	-	66	63	21	1	9	0	—	14	0	0	0	9	3							
342	6068	Shankill, . .	Belfast District Model, m., day.	v.c.	Com.	N.E	Pres.	1 R.C. 2 E.C. 1 Dias 4 Pres.	-	954	438	198 11 1	24 7 2	2,791 10 4	588 6 4													
			Do. . . evg.	-	-	2 Pres.	-	109	-	109	21																	
343	6084	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E	R.C.	1 E.C. 1 R.C. 2 Dias. 3 Pres.	-	675	675	291																
344	6065	Do . .	Do . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E	R.C.	3 E.C. 1 R.C. 1 Pres.	263	235	497	217																
345	6060	Do . .	Do. . Maritime,	v.c.	Com.	N.E	R.C	-	35	-	35	5																
			Do . do evg.	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27	5																
346	6065	Do . .	Do 1st Class Agr	v.c.	Com	N.E.	Pres.	R.C	14	-	14	5																
347	3048	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,	P.L	Gds.	2 Pres	R.C. Pres.	483	432	915	274	12 17 8	—	—	—													
348	7059	Do. . .	Crumlin road Convent, f., day	-	R.C	R.C	-	112	799	911	331	24 14 4	—	197 15 10	70 9 10 11 13 6													
			Do. . . evg	-	-	-	-	-	430	430	107																	

Residence and garden free

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s d	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s d	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s d	Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Salary. £ s d	OBSERVATIONS.
348	8056	Shankill, .	Hamilton-st. Court.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	612	716	304	3 10 4	—	183 3 10	27 14 0	Attendance taken from quarterly returns of Manager; other returns unavailable
			Do . . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	190	190	141				8 12 0	
350	9	Do. . .	Donegal-st., m day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	–	–	104	3 8 4	—	124 6 8	—	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47				—	
351	10	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	–	249	249	83	1 6 0	—	71 3 4	5 7 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	136	136	47				4 5 0	
352	13	Do. . .	Upper Falls, .		–	R.C.	Pres.	–	–	–	–	23	—	—	14 0 0	—	Returns not available; attendance taken from inspector's report
353	14	Do. . .	Legoneil, No. 1, day,	v.v.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres	67	38	105	36	4 8 4	—	43 0 0	14 2 0	Residence free
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	121	–	141	22				3 16 8	
354	90	Do. . .	Hannahstown, .		–	Diss.	R.C.	–	38	27	65	28	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	4 1 10	Residence and garden free
355	92	Do. . .	Hightown, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	82	53	135	55	2 10 0	4 5 0	52 8 4	17 8 8	
356	1224	Do. . .	Edenderry, . .	A	–	Pres.	Pres.	3 Pres.	125	163	288	84	7 12 0	—	103 4 2	42 18 11	Residence free
357	2592	Do. . .	Fountain street, f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	–	243	243	88	5 14 1	—	118 6 1	15 0 0	
358	2672	Do. . .	Townsend-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres. 1 R.C.	341	282	623	242	23 2 2	—	248 8 4	102 16 4	
359	2770	Do. . .	Cavehill Railway,	v.v.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	40	84	30	0 15 8	—	28 8 4	7 0 0	
360	2951	Do. . .	May-street, m day,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	461	–	461	120	3 1 7	—	99 14 11	37 12 3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	154	–	154	25				5 13 7	
361	3037	Do. . .	North River, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	30	40	70	30	0 17 2	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	
362	3501	Do. . .	Victoria-place, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	4 Pres.	368	252	618	231	21 12 0	—	208 8 4	90 15 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	221	161	382	69				36 0 2	
363	3469	Do. . .	Kent-street, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	154	99	253	51	3 13 4	—	55 0 0	11 1 2	
364	3192	Do. . .	Frederick st., No. 1 or Lancasterian Industrial, f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	3 Pres. 2 Diss.	28	220	248	101	5 2 8	—	85 13 4	10 0 0	Do.
365	8777	Do. . .	Frederick st., .		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	210	95	305	77	5 4 11	—	98 8 4	21 11 11	
366	9017	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres	71	113	184	52	2 18 2	—	67 10 0	12 5 0	
367	1476	Do. . .	Do. . . 1		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres	77	83	160	40	0 15 8	—	47 10 0	0 5 1	
368	8759	Do. . .	Seaman's Friend Society, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	2 R.C. 1 Pres.	271	–	271	75	6 8 2	—	104 5 0	40 7 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

369	3794	Do.	.	.	Do . . f.	—	Pres	Pres	Pres	—	153	153	46	3 8 4	—	93 0 6	13 4 6	
370	3849	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i.	—	Pres	Pres	Pres	80	127	211	60	11 10 6	—	64 0 6	18 0 0	
371	3817	Do.	.	.	Conway-street, day,	Pres.	—	Pres.	a Pres.	285	231	516	156	3 10 0	—	126 13 0	33 6 8 / 8 11 3	
					Do . . evg	—	—	—	—	141	155	296	36					
372	6094	Do.	.	.	Fountain lane, i.	Pres.	—	Pres.	F C Pres.	137	196	333	104	7 0 0	—	78 5 0	10 0 0	Do.
373	6272	Do.	.	.	Oldpark, . .	—	Pres.	Pres	Pres	111	71	182	38	1 7 0	—	26 0 0	27 3 8	
374	6581	Do	.	.	Earl-street, lane, m. day,	R.C	—	R C	R.C.	287	—	287	87	7 9 11	—	—	26 10 0 / 5 13 2	
					Do. . . evg.	—	—	—	—	113	60	173	24					
375	6368	Do.	.	.	Do. . . f.	R C	—	R C	a R.C.	—	241	241	82	2 1 8	—	60 10 0	18 12 4	
376	6389	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i.	R C	—	R.C.	a R.C	198	132	330	95	1 7 11	—	80 10 0	15 7 1	
377	6905	Do.	.	.	Chapel-lane, m	R C	—	R.C.	a R.C.	303	—	303	87	1 5 0	1 0 0	54 12 1	10 18 3	
378	6969	Do.	.	.	Do. . . f	R.C	—	R.C.	a R.C.	—	405	405	98	2 15 4	1 0 0	58 0 0	17 15 5 / 2 18 2	
					Do. . . evg.	—	—	—	—	—	196	196	70					
379	7124	Do.	.	.	Cullentree-road, .	R C	—	R.C	R.C	216	—	216	68	1 16 6	—	40 8 4	12 10 0 / 4 7 0	
					Do. . . evg.	—	—	—	—	58	—	58	28					
380	7239	Do.	.	.	Alfred-street, .	—	Pres	—	a Pres.	95	110	241	111	11 15 8	—	111 13 0	21 3 8	
381	7262	Do.	.	.	Alexander-street,													
					West, f day,	R C	—	R C	a R.C.	—	460	460	171	7 2 9	—	89 14 2	23 19 2 / 20 1 2	
					Do. . . evg	—	—	—	—	—	379	379	103					
382	7340	Do.	.	.	Do . . i	R.C	—	R.C	a R.C.	249	280	529	134	2 9 2	—	8 10 0	20 13 4	
383	7319	Do.	.	.	Watt-hill, . day,	R C	—	R.C	R.C	91	68	159	64	2 15 1	—	40 0 0	7 10 6 / 7 0 0	
					Do . . evg	—	—	—	—	63	40	103	27					
384	7333	Do.	.	.	Stanhope-st. m.day,	Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	170	—	221	65	4 4 4	—	84 1 7	37 18 10 / 3 10 4	
					Do . . evg.	—	—	—	—	170	—	170	28					
385	5186	Do.	.	.	Do. . . f.	Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres	—	176	176	47	10 6 1	—	73 1 8	20 10 4 / 3 3 11	
					Do. . . evg.	—	—	—	—	—	147	147	19					
386	6037	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i.	Pres	—	Pres.	Pres.	125	129	254	51	4 12 6	—	45 9 4	18 10 2	
387	7423	Do.	.	.	Eglinton, . day,	Pres	—	Pres.	a Pres.	347	196	543	178	21 18 7	—	105 10 2	70 9 1 / 6 17 4	
					Do. . . evg	—	—	—	—	106	21	127	24					
388	7553	Do.	.	.	Union-place, day,	Pres.	—	Pres.	a Pres.	248	163	411	120	10 0 10	—	131 10 0	30 5 11 / 3 12 6	
					Do . . evg	—	—	—	—	114	65	179	40					
389	7540	Do.	.	.	Finborwick-place,													
					day,	—	Pres	Pres.	a Pres.	141	136	277	106	8 8 0	—	131 5 0	68 13 7 / 3 11 9	
					Do . . evg.	—	—	—	—	—	182	182	24					
390	6832	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i.	—	Pres.	Pres.	a Pres.	132	110	242	77	1 9 2	—	66 3 4	17 11 8	Do
391	7756	Do	.	.	Malone, . .	Pres.	—	Pres	—	45	38	83	32	1 17 2	—	26 0 0	7 0 0	
392	7887	Do.	.	.	North Thomas-st.	Pres	—	Pres.	Pres	121	71	192	56	1 8 1	—	66 3 8	15 19 0	
393	8134	Do	.	.	Do . . i	Pres.	—	E C	Pres	110	102	212	71	1 5 4	—	66 7 8	19 8 10	Do
394	8603	Do.	.	.	Lodge Mill, . day	—	E.C.	Pres	a Pres.	114	77	191	72	3 1 11	—	88 12 0	24 0 4 / 11 18 5	
					Do. . . evg.	—	—	—	—	71	46	117	45					
395	8093	Do.	.	.	Springfield, . day,	—	Pres	Pres.	Pres.	72	79	151	51	1 5 4	—	58 10 10	21 2 10 / 5 18 3	
					Do . . evg.	—	—	—	—	39	29	68	34					
396	8127	Do.	.	.	Nelson street, day	Pres.	—	Pres	Pres	147	66	213	59	2 16 6	—	65 11 6	13 3 0 / 4 19 3	
					Do. . . evg	—	—	—	—	48	44	93	34					
397	8099	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i	Pres	—	Pres	Pres	48	101	149	54	—	—	30 0 0	0 9 8	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
398	8243	Shankill,	Linen Hall-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 R.C. 2 Pres.	396	75	471	184	33 4 3	—	201 8 10	120 10 2	
			Do , , evg		–	–	–	–	265	57	322	64				17 12 8	
399	8616	Do.	Legoneil, No 2,		Dias.	–	Dias	Pres.	110	110	220	70	—	—	58 18 8	21 13 0	
400	8581	Do.	Old Lodge road, m		Pres.	–	Pres	3 C.	253	–	253	57	5 0 5	—	30 5 3	17 13 2	
401	8585	Do	Do. f		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	–	145	145	77	0 14 3	—	69 0 0	17 6 7	
402	8586	Do.	Do , , f.		Pres	–	Pres	Pres.	91	92	183	56	0 10 3	—	41 0 0	10 5 10	
403	8612	Do.	Do. , ,		R C	–	Pres.	4 Pres.	93	403	503	169	5 7 0	—	123 11 8	72 2 2	
404	8692	Do.	Blackstaff, , day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	143	90	233	70	1 5 3	—	64 3 0	14 0 0	
			Do. , , evg		–	–	–	–	66	55	121	26				4 0 0	
405	8630	Do	Charlotte-street,		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	70	66	142	47	2 14 3	—	41 15 10	7 3 4	
406	8711	Do.	York st, No 1, m		Diss	–	Pres	–	108	–	108	48	2 17 3	—	49 18 4	19 13 6	
			Do. , , evg		–	–	–	–	41	10	51	31				2 10 6	
407	8712	Do.	Do. , , f.		Diss	–	Diss.	Diss	–	105	105	31	3 18 1	—	33 0 0	15 12 10	
408	8727	Do.	Do No. 2, m		Pres	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	173	–	173	82	3 6 2	—	80 0 0	47 3 11	
409	8730	Do.	Do. do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres	–	121	121	68	6 11 5	—	70 13 8	47 3 3	
			Do , , evg		–	–	–	–	–	223	223	73				8 0 3	
410	8721	Do.	Brown st., m. day,		Pres.	–	Pres	2 Pres.	634	–	634	200	14 3 11	4 14 2	278 3 11	53 2 10	Residence free
			Do , , evg.		–	–	–	–	400	350	750	145				27 14 10	
411	8722	Do.	Do. , , f		Pres	–	Pres.	Pres. R C	–	337	337	81	3 3 3	3 4 0	70 18 8	21 11 11	
412	8723	Do.	Do , , f.		Pres.	–	Pres	2 Pres.	103	192	358	90	1 3 3	2 17 5	73 1 8	17 8 11	
413	8724	Do.	Ball's-road, ,		Diss.	–	Diss	Diss	79	101	180	68	1 7 2	—	40 0 0	12 7 10	
414	8726	Do.	Green-street, ,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	86	84	170	26	0 5 2	—	31 0 0	—	
415	8801	Do.	Wolfhill Mill, day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	2 Pres.	157	192	349	150	10 2 3	4 14 3	153 3 2	25 17 3	
			Do. , , evg.		–	–	–	–	95	180	275	56				10 0 0	
416	8805	Do.	Smithfield, West,		–	R.C.	R C	2 R.C.	150	220	370	82	0 13 4	—	52 0 0	13 3 7	
417	8811	Do.	Duneairn, , m		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	200	–	200	52	2 10 3	—	69 13 8	12 0 7	
418	8816	Do	Do. , , f.		Pres	–	Pres	Pres	–	114	114	43	2 18 4	—	61 7 3	13 10 3	
419	8877	Do	Do. , , f.		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres	91	70	161	43	—	—	60 13 4	8 9 0	
420	8900	Do	Great George-st. day		Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	279	313	495	143	11 3 3	—	180 9 10	33 13 5	
			Do. , , evg		–	–	–	–	113	60	173	47				13 0 3	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

421	6018	Do	.	.	Hornsworth-st, m	Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres	220	-	220	78	1	5	11	—	40	18	4	12	10	4
422	6019	Do.	.	.	Do. . . f	Pres	-	Pres.	2 Pres.	-	258	258	75	2	15	0	—	71	13	4	13	18	4
					Do . . . avg.	-	-	-	-	50	88	117	93								4	0	7
423	6020	Do	.	.	Do . . . i	Pres.	-	Pres	2 Pres.	171	161	335	107		—		—	57	1	5	10	7	10
424	6021	Do.	.	.	Christopher-street,	Diss.	-	Diss	Pres.	80	96	176	46		—		—	32	16	8	5	15	8
425	6022	Do	.	.	Rosemary-st , m	-	Pres.	R.C.	-	112	-	112	30	2	12	5	—	27	0	0	13	7	2
426	6023	Do	.	.	Do . . . f	-	Pres.	Pres.	-	-	97	97	51	2	3	3	—	46	0	0	14	5	2
427	6104	Do.	.	.	Do . . . i.	-	Pres	Pres	Pres	68	62	130	42		—		—	34	5	8	11	10	7
428	6024	Do.	.	.	Hutchinson-street,	Diss.	-	-	Diss	80	100	180	77	2	0	5	—	54	0	0	14	0	8
429	6025	Do.	.	.	Elms-street,	Diss.	-	Pres	Diss	115	104	209	91	2	14	3	—	56	3	4	10	7	3
430	6073	Do.	.	.	Linfield, . . .	Pres	-	Pres	2 Pres.	154	119	273	102	8	4	1	9 10 0	64	13	10	33	7	0
431	6074	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i.	Pres	-	Pres.	-	114	123	237	58	1	0	5	3 5 3	29	8	4	11	11	4
432	6120	Do.	.	.	Grumlin-road, No. 2, . . . f	R C	-	R C.	-	-	50	50	35	1	5	3	—	20	0	0	—		
433	6105	Do	.	.	Welsh street, . .	Pres	-	Pres	Pres.	112	81	193	61	1	5	0	—	57	10	0	22	1	5
434	6106	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i	Pres.	-	Pres	Pres	79	100	179	62	0	10	4	—	41	5	0	13	5	8
435	6175	Do.	.	.	Malvern-street, m	R C.	-	R C	-	213	-	213	49	2	12	6	—	47	18	0	9	10	11
436	6174	Do.	.	.	Do . . . f	R C.	-	R C.	R C	-	120	120	48	1	5	3	—	60	10	0	8	7	2
437	6935	Do.	.	.	Academy-street, .	Pres.	-	Pres	2 Pres.	152	30	191	70		—		—	78	2	6	12	10	6
438	6936	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i.	Pres.	-	Pres	Pres	49	91	140	53	0	10	3	—	34	0	0	8	0	0
439	9403	Do.	.	.	Ashmore-street, day,	-	Pres.	Pres.	3 Pres. 1 Diss.	249	137	386	142	16	12	11	—	165	1	1	66	9	5
					Do . . . avg.	-	-	-	-	187	129	316	50								9	0	0
440	9404	Do.	.	.	Do. . . i	-	Pres	Pres.	E C Pres.	121	149	270	66	0	12	5	—	65	9	3	13	3	8
441	9470	Do.	.	.	Shankill road, i.	-	Pres.	Pres	2 Pres.	131	186	317	109	1	4	0	—	43	10	0	13	4	9
442	9484	Do.	.	.	Winetavern-street hill, . .	-	Pres.	Pres.	Pres 1 Diss	57	268	325	104	4	2	5	—	52	3	4	33	5	11
443	9718	Do	.	.	Milford-st., m day,	R C.	-	R C	2 R.C	319	-	319	128	0	5	4	—	100	3	4	31	11	3
					Do . . . avg.	-	-	-	-	209	-	209	54								8	8	9
444	9719	Do	.	.	Wesley place, .	Diss.	-	Diss	Diss	104	115	219	63	2	5	10	—	50	0	0	20	12	4
445	9737	Do.	.	.	Lesson street, .	-	Pres.	Pres.	2 Pres.	107	88	195	70	4	18	5	19 1 11	42	12	9	13	11	2
446	9776	Do.	.	.	St George's, . .	R.C.	-	R C	2 R.C	184	110	294	91	10	1	11	14 2 6	46	8	4	21	10	0
447	9778	Do.	.	.	Fountain square, .	-	Pres.	Pres	Pres.	108	94	202	54	1	13	11	7 15 5	26	18	4	4	7	1
					Do . . . avg.	-	-	-	-	28	149	177	48								1	9	0
448	9779	Do	.	.	Tennent-street, .	Pres	-	Pres	Diss. 2 Pres.	231	180	411	131	7	2	11	15 13 11	31	5	6	26	0	0
					Do . . . avg.	-	-	-	-	100	46	146	61								18	12	8
449	9780	Do.	.	.	St. Ann's, . . m	R.C.	-	R C	-	145	-	145	37	5	10	0	10 2 9	18	5	0	10	17	5
450	9700	Do.	.	.	Do . . . f.	R C	-	Pres.	R.C.	15	117	132	51	5	2	0	9 1 0	10	3	4	20	12	11
					Do. . . avg.	-	-	-	-	66	89	155	57								1	15	0
451	9791	Do.	.	.	Trinity Church, m	R C	-	R C	Pres	150	-	150	76	5	4	9	5 0 0	18	0	0	33	3	4
452	9792	Do	.	.	Do . . . i.	R C	-	R.C.	Pres 2 R.C.	125	137	263	106	4	0	10	5 0 0	25	0	2	18	0	0
453	9848	Do	.	.	Do. . . f.	R C	-	R.C	R C	-	129	129	56	5	3	9	5 0 0	19	0	0	7	14	9
454	9841	Do.	.	.	Hardinge-street, m	R C	-	R C	2 R.C.	275	-	275	121	2	0	4	8 10 0	—			5	7	2

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested on Nat. Period.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
455	9045	Shankill,	Hardinge-street, f.		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	16	203	219	101	2 0 0	7 0 0	—	9 18 11	
456	9050	Do.	Conway-street, m		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	175	-	170	81	2 0 10	6 10 0	—	4 12 8	
457	9051	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	10	110	120	65	1 9 10	9 0 0	—	9 6 3	
458	2014	Skerry,	Mullindrew,		Pres	-	Pres	-	61	40	99	29	—	—	21 2 6	2 2 3	
459	2503	Do.	Little Ballymena,		Pres	-	Pres	-	70	40	110	27	0 0 0	—	24 0 0	4 4 3	
460	2508	Do.	Killygorr,		Pres	-	Pres	-	105	60	165	36	1 12 9	—	38 5 8	9 13 9	
461	2510	Do.	Lower Kilcoan, m.		Pres	-	Pres	-	97	-	97	45	2 14 3	—	30 11 8	11 11 5	
462	2575	Do.	Broughshane, f		Pres	-	Pres	Pres.	-	161	161	94	3 12 2	—	70 11 8	8 0 9	
463	2578	Do.	Braidside,		-	E.C.	Pres	-	81	61	132	31	3 17 10	—	31 3 9	11 0 0	
464	2583	Do.	Loughconnelly,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	66	47	113	29	1 16 11	—	24 0 0	7 9 0	
465	7281	Do.	Cloughwater,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	79	81	124	27	1 9 0	—	18 0 0	0 0 8	
466	7620	Do.	Garron,		Pres.	-	Pres	-	45	52	97	24	4 8 10	—	20 0 0	2 1 3	
467	9002	Do.	Braid,		R.C.	-	R C	-	81	46	127	26	0 16 6	—	41 8 0	4 9 2	
468	98	Templecorran,	Wiedygap,		Pres	-	Pres	-	59	22	81	32	1 7 10	—	24 0 0	7 13 7	
469	5643	Do.	Ballycarry,		Pres.	-	Pres	Pres	52	64	122	53	6 12 9	—	49 1 8	13 18 0	
470	6091	Do.	Do. 1st Class Agricultural, m		E C	-	Pres.	-	77	-	77	33	1 13 0	—	40 10 0	32 11 7	
471	7044	Do.	Belle-Hill No 1,	v.c.	Pres	-	Pres.	-	47	23	70	28	1 4 1	—	24 0 0	4 16 2	
472	7045	Do.	Do No 2,	v c.	E C.	-	Pres	Pres	66	57	123	64	5 4 6	—	61 5 0	9 9 8	
473	98	Templepatrick,	Lylehill,	n.	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	42	40	87	38	2 0 6	—	37 10 0	18 6 8	
474	95	Do.	Ballyoteag,		Pres	-	Pres	-	77	41	118	43	2 14 11	—	24 0 0	17 11 8	
475	96	Do.	Mulusk, m.		-	Pres	Pres.	-	94	-	94	38	1 16 4	—	34 10 0	10 8 10	
476	6125	Do.	Do. f.		-	Pres.	Pres	Pres.	-	116	116	49	1 0 7	—	40 0 0	9 17 10	
477	2507	Do.	Rickamore,		-	E C	Pres.	-	70	39	109	37	4 5 11	—	27 0 0	17 18 9	Residence free
478	9321	Do.	Roughfort,		-	Pres.	Pres	-	39	47	86	28	1 9 8	—	20 0 0	4 7 9	
479	6019	Do.	Templepatrick,		Pres	-	Pres	-	43	49	85	32	1 8 9	—	21 8 11	8 10 2	
480	99	Tiebnamerevan,	Feystown,	v.c	R.C	-	R.C	-	54	43	97	20	2 0 0	—	24 0 0	0 18 6	
481	1798	Do	Knockstakon,		-	E C	Pres	-	61	45	106	27	2 16 2	—	32 0 0	13 12 0	
482	2861	Do.	Carnablunagh,		-	E C	Pres	-	70	72	142	43	1 7 0	—	30 13 4	13 14 9	
483	3241	Do.	Aveigagesh,		-	E C	Pres.	-	71	66	137	68	1 8 2	—	38 1 8	16 5 4	
484	4565	Do.	Glenarm,	m	-	E.C	E C	-	112	-	112	48	6 2 0	—	37 18 6	22 0 4	
485	4050	Do.	Do. f.		-	E.C	E C	-	-	95	95	37	6 16 5	—	66 5 0	16 3 7	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

486	8130	Do.	Ba			-	R.C.	Pres.	-	64	66	130	56	2 11 1	—	26 0 0	21 7 5		
487	9734	Do.	Longhill,			-	R.C.	Pres	-	57	50	107	36	3 4 4	4 10 0	16 0 0	10 5 11		
488	8602	Tullyrusk,	Bundrol,		v.c	Pres.	-	Pres	-	54	71	125	46	5 12 0	—	51 0 0	12 11 2		
489	8098	Do	Budore,			Pres.	-	R.C.	-	34	25	59	31	0 7 6	—	28 0 0	5 10 2		
			Total for County Antrim, 489,							45,024	39,480	84,509	28,207	1,713 0 8	231 1 9	25,424 13 1	9,597 2 2		

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—184 Schools.

1	101	Armagh,	Armagh, m.	v.t	R.C	-	R.C	-	229	-	229	57	0 14 0	—	27 13 4	3 4 2		
2	102	Do	Do. f. day,	v.t	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	-	248	248	57	—	—	72 8 4	0 17 0 / 1 8 7		
			Do. evg		-	-	-	-	37	97	22		—	—	31 13 4	10 11 5	Residence and garden free.	
3	4317	Do	Grangemore,		-	Diss	Pres	-	53	59	92	35	—	—	83 8 4	24 0 0		
4	8764	Do	Gosford place,		Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	110	70	180	75	5 7 3	—	45 10 0	3 0 8		
5	6832	Do.	Ballynahone,		-	Diss	Pres	Pres	82	81	163	48	1 1 7	—	18 15 0	40 13 0	Residence free	
6	9979	Do.	Abbey street,	m.	-	Diss	Diss.	-	75	-	75	32	6 1 3	1 0 0	48 18 4	16 4 11		
7	5093	Do.	Do	f	-	Diss.	Diss.	Diss.	13	90	103	31	4 6 0	—	30 14 5	9 7 4	Residence and garden free	
8	6168	Do.	Baubrook,		Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	71	80	151	48	1 6 4	—				
9	8320	Do.	Mount St. Catherine Convent,	f.	-	R.C	R.C	-	-	250	250	153	3 11 4	—	20 10 0	4 0 0		
10	6155	Ballymore,	Old Clare,	m	Pres	-	Pres.	-	126	-	126	46	2 2 1	—	30 18 4	20 7 4	Residence free.	
11	4405	Do.	Do.	f.	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	94	94	27	1 6 3	—	23 0 0	11 5 6	Do	
12	3732	Do.	Carhist,		Pres	-	Pres.	-	61	46	107	68	2 13 0	—	24 0 0	4 11 4		
13	4271	Do.	Tannyskey Ordinary Agricultural,	m	-	E.C.	Pres.	-	60	-	60	20	2 13 5	—	20 0 0	37 13 8	Do.	
14	4272	Do.	Tannyskey,	f.	-	E.C	Pres	-	-	97	97	28	—	—	20 0 0	14 10 0		
15	4011	Do	Poyntzpass,	m	-	E.C	E.C	-	105	-	105	45	4 12 11	—	53 0 8	16 6 0	Do	
16	4901	Do.	Do	f.	-	E.C.	E.C	Pres	-	127	127	40	5 15 5	—	75 3 4	14 15 0	Do.	
17	5081	Do.	Tanderagee, No 2,		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	73	70	143	71	4 1 10	—	57 16 8	18 15 1		
18	8408	Do	Do.	m.	-	E.C	E.C	E.C	176	-	176	53	5 2 11	—	47 5 0	23 18 2	Do	
19	8404	Do.	Do	f.	-	E.C	E.C	E.C	-	118	118	46	1 7 11	—	41 0 0	15 4 1	Do.	
20	8540	Do.	Do.	1	-	E.C	E.C	E.C	69	68	137	56	1 4 0	—	43 10 0	12 11 3	Do	
21	6763	Do.	Acton,	i.	-	E.C	E.C	-	53	51	104	39	1 6 8	—	26 11 8	10 0 0		
22	7820	Do.	Poyntzpass,	day,	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	56	46	102	45	1 7 2	—	37 0 0	6 11 7 / 2 10 2		
			Do.	evg	-	-	-	-	61	40	01	21				0 16 3	Do.	
23	8309	Do.	Clare,		R.C	-	E.C	-	55	54	89	23	1 6 3	—	18 13 4	13 8 8	Garden free.	
24	8893	Do.	Drumnakeg,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C	50	44	103	57	1 12 0	4 10 0	4 13 4	0 10 5		
25	108	Creagan,	Dorsey,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C	101	80	181	88	1 16 0	—	40 0 0	—		
26	8224	Do.	Tullyravall,		Pres	-	Pres	-	43	28	71	34	1 6 3	—	32 0 0	4 0 0		
27	8831	Do.	Gallyhanus,		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	88	81	169	50	1 8 3	—	26 0 0	0 13 6		
28	6179	Do.	[illegible]		R.C	-	R.C	-	86	68	154	54	—	—	34 0 0	0 17 0		
29	4414	Do.	[illegible]	m	R.C	-	R.C	-	155	-	155	65	2 13 4	—				

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Armagh—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Visited or Not Visited.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Sectarian	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus as Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Grant of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
30	4416	Creggan, .	Crossmaglen, f.	v c	R C.	–	R.C.	–	–	151	151	50	9 0 10	—	30 0 0	4 4 10	Garden free
31	5097	Do . .	Ballyrachlaia, .		R C	–	R C.	–	83	76	158	40	0 10 1	—	19 0 0	2 0 0	
32	5172	Do. .	Annaghmore, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	91	200	69	1 4 0	—	47 18 10	2 8 5	
33	7109	Do . .	Glondie, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	93	198	57	2 1 0	—	27 0 0	4 4 0	
34	8272	Do . .	Glenhrummond,		R C.	–	R C	R C	–	–	–	97	2 12 9	—	50 0 0	—	Returns not available
35	581	Clonfeacle,	Blackwater-town, m		R C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	52	1 12 0	—	39 13 4	8 7 10	
36	7054	Do. .	Do. . f		R C.	–	R C	–	–	131	131	50	8 18 6	—	25 2 9	8 6 2	
37	0025	Do. .	Tullyroan, day,		Diss	–	Diss.	Diss.	93	61	154	51	0 0 1	—	42 11 8	13 10 1	Residence free.
			Do . . evg.		–	–	–	–	53	14	67	29				1 5 0	
38	110	Drumcree,	Richmount, .		–	R C.	E C	–	56	56	112	35	1 12 7	—	17 10 0	15 0 11	Do.
39	1808	Do. .	Brength, . .		–	E C.	E C	–	54	33	87	25	1 7 9	—	18 0 0	9 18 9	Residence and garden free.
40	2433	Do. .	Maghon, . .		–	E C.	E C	–	34	91	125	25	1 18 3	—	24 0 0	19 9 0	Do.
41	5356	Do . .	Portstown, No. 1, m. day,		R C	–	R.C	R.C	107	–	109	52	2 5 1	—	51 10 0	12 2 10	
			Do . . evg		–	–	–	–	87	–	87	19				1 8 8	
42	5357	Do. .	Do No. 1, f. day		R C	–	R C	R C	–	171	171	44	1 6 8	—	46 0 0	5 18 5	
			Do . . evg		–	–	–	–	–	69	69	21				0 19 0	
43	6844	Do. .	Do. . No 2, m.		–	E C.	R C	R C	234	–	234	71	2 13 4	—	60 8 4	23 4 7	Residence free
44	6845	Do. .	Do. . . f.		–	E C	R C	Diss.	107	111	218	60	—	—	47 0 0	13 7 8	Do.
45	6846	Do . .	Do No 2, f		–	E C.	Pres	E C	–	204	204	74	4 1 11	—	74 19 4	33 9 0	Do
			Do . . evg.		–	–	–	–	132	131	263	50				7 4 0	
46	8024	Do . .	Derryvaw, . .		R C	–	R C	–	54	30	84	23	1 0 7	—	18 15 0	8 0 5	Garden free.
47	8035	Do . .	Thomas-st,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	107	82	249	50	7 16 10	1 0 0	77 9 0	16 0 0	
			Do . . evg		–	–	–	–	149	44	193	20				0 0 0	
48	8311	Do. .	Do . .		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	79	51	130	41	1 5 0	—	38 0 0	4 10 10	
49	8069	Do . .	Corrarlin, .		R C	–	R C	–	130	80	210	38	1 8 10	—	10 10 0	0 8 0	Do.
50	9357	Do. .	Derrykerrin, .		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	52	26	78	28	1 17 2	—	12 4 2	0 13 4	
51	9180	Do . .	Derryall, . .		Diss.	–	E C	–	93	53	145	41	1 0 0	—	17 0 0	9 10 0	
52	9045	Do. .	Kilmicriarty, .		E C	–	E C	Diss.	63	62	125	47	—	—	30 0 0	15 0 0	Residence and garden free.
53	9890	Do. .	Darran street, .		–	Pres	Pres	–	32	41	76	20	—	—	8 3 4	0 17 5	
54	4028	Derryanvoss,	Lisles, . .	v c	Pres	–	Pres.	E C	91	53	144	45	2 18 7	—	56 3 4	6 3 0	
55	5126	Do. .	Derryanvoss, m		R C	–	R C	R C	186	–	186	56	1 15 9	—	57 18 4	0 5 0	Residence free.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

56	6151	Do	.	f.	Do.	.	RC	–	RC.	–	153	153	48	—	–	36 13 4	2 10 0	Do.
57	7273	Do.	.	.	Maddan,	.	RC	–	RC.	RC	86	74	160	45	3 1 1	—	42 0 0	3 2 0	Do.
58	7070	Do	.	.	Magbery, Kilcmanny,	.	–	Pres.	Pres	–	71	50	121	38	0 11 0	—	28 0 0	1 0 3	
59	8407	Do.	.	.	Temple,	.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	50	40	90	29	1 7 3	—	34 13 4	5 0 0	Do.
60	9737	Do.	.	.	Drumhorney,	.	RC	–	R.C	RC	82	89	171	54	2 4 11	—	58 6 8	5 11 8	Do.
61	7072	Eglish,	.	.	Lisadian,	.	–	Diss.	Pres	–	76	58	134	43	1 18 1	—	24 0 0	5 8 4	Do.
62	7260	Do.	.	.	Tullymacan,	m	RC.	–	RC	–	88	–	88	26	1 10 3	—	27 3 4	3 2 0	
63	7125	Do	.	.	Do.	f.	RC	–	R.C	–	–	107	107	30	4 14 8	—	20 0 0	2 10 0	
64	7060	Do	.	.	Cavanhallaghy,	.	Pres	–	R.C	–	65	43	108	25	1 14 0	—	24 3 4	5 13 10	
65	8255	Do	.	.	Tullymore,	.	RC	–	RC	RC	91	93	184	57	2 18 7	—	63 5 4	4 2 0	Do.
66	1259	Forkhill,	.	.	Maghfonear,	m.	VR	–	RC	–	50	–	91	31	0 7 4	—	24 0 0	2 11 5	
67	9120	Do	.	.	Do	f.	VR	–	RC	–	–	–	134	27	4 17 6	—	16 0 0	1 7 3	
68	1022	Do	.	.	Anghanduff,	.	Pres.	–	RC.	RC.	102	63	165	53	1 5 10	—	32 3 0	5 6 0	Residence and garden free
69	5370	Do.	.	.	Silverbridge,	.	RC	–	RC	–	98	71	160	41	1 18 8	—	36 1 8	3 10 2	
70	7301	Do.	.	.	Drumnuts,	.	RC.	–	RC	–	123	81	207	45	—	—	32 0 0	4 11 3	
71	7424	Do.	.	.	Forkhill,	.	RC	–	RC	–	85	61	146	48	2 12 6	—	26 0 0	3 1 1	Residence free
72	7066	Do.	.	.	Carrickavaun,	.	RC	–	RC	–	78	92	140	62	0 12 7	—	48 10 0	2 3 3	
73	105	Grange,	.	.	Blanskell-a-Grange,	m.	–	R.C.	RC	–	80	–	85	27	2 15 0	—	50 0 0	13 0 0	Do.
74	106	Do	.	.	Do	f	–	RC	RC	–	–	108	108	38	1 0 4	—	24 0 0	5 18 3	Do
75	4138	Jonesborough,	.	.	Jonesborough,	m.	VR.	–	RC.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed
76	4139	Do.	.	.	Do	f	VR	–	R.C.	R.C	–	151	151	44	3 5 11	—	12 16 8	1 17 7	Residence and garden free
77	112	Killoey,	.	.	Closlange,	m	RC	–	RC	RC	158	–	158	57	1 16 6	—	46 7 6	5 0 0	Residence free.
78	6138	Do.	.	.	Do.	f.	RC	–	RC	RC	–	178	178	40	1 19 5	—	34 0 0	2 0 11	
79	3231	Do.	.	.	Doveranagh,	.	Pres	–	Pres.	–	77	51	128	29	1 0 6	—	24 0 0	11 0 10	Garden free
80	3125	Do.	.	.	Drumbinna, ther Ord. Agricultural,	m	–	R.C	Pres	–	71	–	71	28	3 14 0	—	37 0 0	20 13 1	Residence free.
81	4320	Do	.	.	Drumlamphear,	f	–	RC	Pres	–	–	72	72	31	3 15 3	—	51 16 8	14 15 4	
82	4728	Do.	.	.	Drumully,	v c.	RC	–	RC	–	98	61	164	46	0 15 3	—	15 0 0	4 0 3	
83	4136	Do.	.	.	Bessbrook, n day		–	Diss.	Diss	R.C	195	–	195	92	10 11 6	—	50 13 7	23 10 10	Do.
					Do.	. evg	–	–	–	–	103	–	103	34				5 13 2
84	6397	Do	.	.	Do.	f day	–	Diss.	Diss.	J.E.C	–	251	250	154	1 15 10	—	98 15 0	59 12 0
					Do.	. evg	–	–	–	–	–	88	88	21				5 3 0
85	6900	Do.	.	.	Do	.	–	Diss.	E.C	RC	107	108	215	95	3 11 7	—	54 0 0	24 0 0
86	115	Do	.	.	Lisdas,	m.	RC.	–	RC	RC	231	–	238	79	5 10 4	—	97 10 0	13 12 0
87	8738	Do.	.	.	Do	f.	RC	–	RC	–	–	140	140	48	0 18 0	—	24 0 0	6 2 5
88	116	Do.	.	.	Lissummon,	.	RC	–	RC	RC	76	91	160	54	3 1 6	—	32 0 0	3 10 4
89	1354	Do	.	.	Cashough,	m	VR	–	RC	–	105	–	105	61	1 6 5	—	24 0 0	3 17 0
90	2702	Do	.	.	Do	f.	VR	–	RC	–	4	134	138	41	1 0 0	—	30 0 0	4 1 3
91	4720	Do	.	.	Killeen,	m.	VC	–	RC	–	147	–	147	60	1 8 0	—	40 0 0	3 2 9	Residence and garden free.
92	4730	Do.	.	.	Do	f.	v.c	–	RC	–	R.C	R.C	–	181	181	50	2 18 7	—	37 0 0	1 4 0	Do
93	6104	Do	.	.	Ballinlass,	m	VC	–	RC	–	RC	RC	222	–	222	30	1 0 0	1 0 0	48 0 0	11 1 0	
94	6110	Do	.	.	Do	f	–	–	RC.	–	RC	RC	–	147	147	56	2 2 4	—	35 3 3	2 10 3	Residence free
95	121	Do.	.	.	Ballinalinoch,	m	–	–	Pres	–	66	7	73	34	2 11 7	—	47 10 0	6 4 2	Do.
96	122	Do.	.	.	Do.	f.	–	–	Pres	–	–	63	63	27	6 3 8	—	14 0 0	1 0 0	Do

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Armagh—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
97	4567	Kilmore,	Ballywilly,		R C	–	R.C	R C	145	66	211	64	3 6 6	—	50 0 0	3 3 0	
98	7141	Do.	Aghorey,		Pres.	–	Diss	Pres.	105	39	144	64	2 11 6	—	35 0 0	6 18 0	Residence free.
99	8166	Do.	Mullavilly,		R C	–	R C.	–	53	56	109	64	1 17 1	—	27 14 2	2 10 2	
100	9676	Do.	Laurel vale,	evg.	–	Diss	R C	R.C.	107	66	173	60	6 17 0	—	10 0 0	6 17 11	
101	2773	Keady,	Keady,	m	Pres	–	Pres.	–	73	–	73	60	4 3 7	—	33 16 8	10 0 0	
102	2368	Do.	Do.	f.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	105	105	41	2 5 1	—	54 0 0	5 16 2	
103	5571	Do.	Aughnagurgan,	v.t.	Pres.	–	R C	–	54	48	102	20	2 15 1	—	18 0 0	3 4 1	
104	4324	Do.	Carrickawilkin,		Pres	–	Pres	–	40	40	80	28	1 8 10	1 6 8	10 0 0	2 5 8	
105	7161	Do.	Blessmore, Keady,	m day.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	170	–	170	68	2 2 10	—	70 11 8	6 0 10	Do
			Do.	evg.	–	–	–	–	113	95	208	64				7 10 4	
106	7554	Do	Do.	f.	R.C	–	R C	R C.	–	154	154	56	3 7 0	—	70 6 6	5 18 2	Do
107	7647	Do	Darkley,	m day.	–	Pres	Pres.	R.C	130	–	130	37	6 9 10	—	77 11 6	27 10 0	
			Do.	evg.	–	–	–	–	179	161	340	78				14 11 11	
			Do.	f.	–	Pres	Pres	Pres	–	123	123	57	1 10 1	—	54 10 8	21 13 6	Do
108	9846	Do	Hermitage,		R C.	–	E C.	–	49	24	73	21	—	—	14 0 0	2 1 10	
109	8541	Do.	Gransmore,		R.C	–	R C	R.C	113	107	220	50	3 19 3	—	77 0 0	7 10 0	
110	8323	Do.	Clay,		–	Pres	R C	–	66	46	109	20	1 6 0	—	15 0 0	4 0 0	
111	8014	Do.	Cladymore,		Pres	–	Pres	Pres.	79	64	143	49	3 1 0	4 5 5	31 6 8	10 8 1	Do.
112	1286	Kilnasoney,	Ballylinan,		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	47	69	116	41	4 10 6	—	33 0 0	20 11 2	
113	4564	Do	Cledy,		R C	–	R C	–	75	70	145	33	1 6 3	—	23 6 8	4 5 0	Garden free
114	8161	Do	Collone,		–	E C	Pres.	Pres	50	66	105	33	2 6 10	—	42 0 0	—	Residence & garden free.
115	8441	Kildarton,	Clemmore,		E C	–	E C	–	51	58	109	41	3 2 5	—	30 10 0	24 18 7	
116	8013	Killyman,	Moyraverty,		Pres	–	Pres	–	44	47	91	54	0 5 3	—	25 2 4	5 15 5	
117	9978	Knocknamuckly,	Feley,		–	E.C	R.C.	R.C	133	101	234	58	3 3 8	—	40 0 0	12 0 3	Do.
118	123	Lisnadill,	Drumgaw,	v.t.	Pres	–	E C	–	98	61	159	51	1 11 6	—	40 13 4	2 0 0	
119	2816	Do	Bellean,		–	Pres	Pres	Pres.	101	70	171	62	5 15 3	—	61 0 0	23 4 8	Do
120	6459	Do	Lisnadill,		E C	–	E C	–	40	30	70	28	—	—	13 16 0	0 18 0	Do
121	8311	Do	Drumbee,		E C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed entire year.
122	8638	Do.	Mitford,	day,	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	53	47	100	47	0 0 6	—	48 11 8	28 0 7	
			Do.	evg.	–	–	–	–	68	41	109	32				0 0 7	
123	9369	Do	Hamilstown,		–	E C	R C	–	60	70	130	40	2 3 3	—	19 6 8	5 0 0	Residence and garden free
124	9370	Do	Meaghan,		Pres.	–	R C	–	49	35	84	32	—	—	15 0 0	3 10 0	Residence free.
125	8810	Loughgall,	Wests Lands,	v.t.	–	E.C.	Pres	–	70	56	126	44	1 11 0	—	67 0 0	10 13 9	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

127	4904	Do	Aughanlig,		VT	R.C	-	R.C	-	80	40	126	55	—		—	23 10 0	12 9 1	Res. & garden free.
128	6487	Do	Longhill,			R.C.	-	R.C	R.C	70	60	149	40	2 8 2		—	38 11 0	5 16 2	Residence free.
129	6406	Do	Ballyterone,			-	R.C	R.C	-	71	42	111	45	1 10 8		—	26 17 4	16 2 7	Do
130	9015	Do	Hockley,			-	R.C	R.C	R.C	83	45	127	50	5 4 6		—	29 11 11	21 18 4	Do
131	9674	Do	Annaghmore,			R.C	-	R.C	R.C	81	50	148	53	1 6 7		1 0 0	25 6 8	28 6 6	Do.
132	5898	Longhgilly,	Tullycherron,			R.C	-	R.C	-	67	30	101	18	1 12 9		—	20 5 6	2 8 0	
133	9354	Do	Billick,	m		R.C	-	R.C	-	126	-	126	31	1 10 4		—	18 0 0	1 17 10	
134	9254	Do	Do	f		R.C.	-	R.C	-	-	116	116	23	—		—	14 0 0	1 6 0	Do.
136	7605	Do	Ballymoyer,			R.C	-	R.C	-	97	87	184	53	1 6 0		—	38 11 11	5 2 7	
136	9271	Do	Loadmanilor,			-	Pres.	-	Pres	Pres	62	61	123	54	4 0 10		—	37 6 8	0 17 0	Do.
137	7200	Do	Derryaughan School Garden,	m		Pres	-	Pres	-	71	-	71	31	2 2 11		—	42 5 0	13 11 1	Do
138	8021	Do	Do	f		Pres.	-	Pres	-	-	92	92	17	—		—	70 0 0	5 0 8	Do
139	1478	Mullaghbrack,	Markethill,	m	VT	-	Pres.	Pres.	P.C.	193	-	193	50	3 13 9		—	43 0 0	15 10 6	Do.
140	1274	Do.	Do	f	VT	-	Pres.	Pres.	Diss.	-	130	130	57	8 12 10		—	40 6 6	18 12 0	
141	9284	Do.	Crossleys,		VT	Pres.	-	Pres.	-	55	41	96	26	0 11 7		—	15 0 0	2 6 0	Garden free.
142	9437	Do	Coolnillish,			R.C	-	R.C	R.C	87	78	165	53	2 18 3		—	54 0 0	5 11 6	
143	9881	Do	Tamnaghmore, No 2			R.C	-	R.C	-	44	29	73	20	—		—	15 0 0	3 16 9	Do
144	4255	Montiaghs,	Derrytrasna,	day,		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	111	60	171	60	3 9 2		—	51 0 0	12 2 7	
			Do	eve		-	-	-	-	97	42	116	1[illegible]					2 7 0	
145	1167	Newtownhamilton	Mullaghduff,	m		Pres	-	Pres.	-	102	-	102	38	—		—	32 0 0	3 10 0	Do
146	8088	Do	Do	f		Pres	-	Pres	-	-	83	83	31	—		—	34 0 0	2 12 11	
147	1108	Do	Tullyvallan,			Pres.	-	R.C	R.C	103	80	181	48	2 14 4		—	43 0 0	4 2 0	Res. & garden free
148	9004	Do	Cortamlat,			Pres.	-	Pres	Pres	105	78	183	56	2 0 6		—	41 0 0	5 10 0	Do
149	4380	Do	Newtownhamilton,			R.C	E.C	R.C	R.C	133	97	230	84	7 12 4		—	98 8 0	6 12 1	
150	6018	Do	Valleybrank,			Pres	-	Pres	-	67	40	107	40	1 5 3		—	30 0 0	0 0 0	
151	6190	Do	Skerriff,			Pres.	-	Pres.	-	45	47	88	12	1 11 6		—	18 0 0	2 4 6	
152	6187	Do	Tirreickravaddy,			R.C	-	R.C	-	72	41	113	33	1 10 0		—	14 7 0	2 12 3	
153	8740	Do	Camly Mucilough,			E.C	-	E.C	-	69	38	107	30	0 8 3		—	17 10 0	2 0 0	Residence free.
154	5021	Newry,	Newry Dis. Mod	m.	vc	Com	N.E	Pres	R.C	101	-	101	10						
155	5025	Do	Do.	f	v.c	Com.	N.E.	R.C	Pres.	-	147	147	70	6 2 7		24 11 11	618 3 0	85 4 11	
156	5040	Do	Do.	i	v.c.	Com.	N.E	E.C	-	63	58	111	42						
157	7508	Do	Canal st. Conv. f. day,			R.C	-	R.C	-	-	416	416	110	2 16 6		—	109 5 10	—	
			Do	eve		-	-	-	-	-	250	250	58						
158	125	Stonehill,	Tannaghmore,			-	E.C	-	-	-	-	-	37	—		—	14 0 0	—	Closed during last quarter, attendance taken from Inspector's report.
159	1882	Do.	Dougher,	m day,	n	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	306	-	306	81	5 19 5		—	73 6 1	17 1 5	
			Do.	eve		-	-	-	-	117	-	117	20					3 6 2	
160	8260	Do.	Lurgan,	m		Pres.	-	Pres	Pres	148	-	148	47	0 16 8		—	55 15 0	23 17 1	
161	8287	Do.	Do.	f		Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres	-	116	116	43	1 7 11		—	40 15 0	14 0 0	
162	8540	Do.	Lurgan Minor Mod,	m	vc	Com	N.E	E.C	R.C. Pres. E.C. Diss	318	-	318	158	4 10 8		13 1 8	616 2 10	181 10 9	
			Do.	eve	vc	Com	N.E.	-	-	91	-	91	20						
163	8541	Do.	Do.	f	v.c	Com.	N.E	E.C	Pres & Diss. R.C. E.C	137	-	137	71						
164	8542	Do.	Do	i.	v.c	Com	N.E	Pres		85	67	152	98						

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Armagh—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	All granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary £ s. d.	Observations.
165	9710	Shankill, . .	Edward-st. Conv. f Do. evg		R.C. —	— —	R.C. —	— —	—	433	433	174	19 5 9	—	94 17 6	34 16 9 2 5 0	
166	8563	Do. .	Hill-st., Lurgan, day Do. f. evg.		Pres. —	— —	R.C. —	0 Pres. —	66 —	91 40	157 40	82 19	5 15 2	4 2 8	52 10 8	16 16 1 4 19 9	
167	8667	Do. .	Portown, m. day Do. . evg.		R.C. —	— —	R.C. —	— —	56 65	56 12	92 77	55 19	1 12 0	—	13 3 4	1 10 0 0 17 6	
168	8770	Do. .	Queen-street, .		Pres	—	Pres	R.C.	100	78	178	46	0 17 9	—	47 16 8	6 0 0	
169	8822	Do. .	Knocknashane, .		Pres	—	Pres	—	39	46	85	53	1 11 3	—	20 0 0	7 9 6	
170	1747	Seagoe, .	Aghacommon, m. Do. . evg		R.C. —	— —	R.C. —	— —	174 —	—	174 99	46 28	1 7 5	—	48 13 4	11 10 1 1 16 1	
171	4254	Do. .	Do. f. day, Do . evg		R.C. —	— —	R.C. —	— —	— —	105 95	205 95	20 24	—	—	28 10 0	4 17 2 1 0 3	
172	8504	Do. .	Edmaderry, . day, Do . evg.		Pres. —	— —	Pres. —	0 Pres. —	243 108	260 21	491 129	102 51	13 17 5	—	144 6 8	52 0 2 2 16 11	
173	8377	Do .	Baltaogh, . m		—	R.C.	Pres	—	127	—	127	36	1 14 10	—	26 0 8	18 17 11	
174	8398	Do. .	Do. . f.		—	R.C.	Diss	—	—	101	101	25	1 13 3	4 5 5	18 10 8	11 12 5	
175	8503	Do .	Tullyroyn, . day, Do . evg		Pres. —	— —	Pres —	— —	76 51	25 28	99 79	83 28	2 15 8	—	20 15 0	1 11 2 2 16 2	Residence and garden free
176	8528	Do .	Keara, . day, Do . evg.		Diss —	— —	Diss —	— —	62 51	49 26	111 77	32 20	4 14 11	—	24 10 0	5 2 8 1 13 10	
177	2837	Tartaraghan, .	Maghery, . .	VT	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	79	69	139	47	3 1 8	—	34 15 4	6 12 7	
178	6184	Do .	Lghsh, No 1,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	120	73	193	51	2 4 11	—	47 0 0	3 13 0	Residence free.
179	8910	Do. .	Do No 2, .		Diss.	—	Pres.	Diss	75	80	155	56	3 7 0	—	30 11 8	13 4 3	Rent & garden free.
180	8202	Do. .	Clonoore, . .		—	Diss	R.C.	—	109	104	213	91	2 8 10	—	44 16 8	24 0 0	Residence free.
181	9722	Do .	Tartaraghan, .		Pres.	—	Pres	Pres	151	69	220	71	6 11 11	1 0 0	83 10 0	18 0 0	Do.
182	9640	Do .	Derrintaw, . .		Diss	—	R.C.	—	97	40	137	27	1 17 1	—	15 0 0	10 2 6	
183	4022	Tynan, .	Middletown, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	158	—	158	39	2 14 10	—	21 1 8	8 2 4	
184	9816	Do .	Do . . f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	158	158	37	1 18 10	—	20 11 0	3 6 6	
185	8013	Do. .	Mullaghmore, .		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	40	100	31	1 9 3	—	32 10 0	1 17 7	
186	9258	Do .	Lisdoony, .		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	40	20	60	22	0 13 6	—	15 0 0	1 12 6	
			Total for County Armagh, 186, .						15,544	14,170	29,714	9,903	482 1 9	61 11 8	3,095 0 0	2,091 17 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF CAVAN—[illegible] Schools.

1	128	Annagh	Drumlaney,			R C	–	R C	R C	89	63	152	61	2 11 11	—	62 10 0	6 8 11	
2	1438	Do.	Shanan,	m.	V T	R.C.	–	R C.	–	150	–	150	35	3 13 0	—	38 10 0	5 13 7	
3	1483	Do	Do	f.	V T	R.C.	–	R C	–	–	131	131	27	0 11 3	—	16 0 0	3 10 6	
4	2187	Do.	Keelogh,		V T	R C	–	R C	–	95	68	163	36	1 10 6	—	19 1 8	3 0 0	
5	2775	Do	Kilnaleck,		V T	–	R C	R C	–	94	119	213	43	1 3 1	—	27 15 8	1 0 8	
6	3089	Do.	Belturbet,	m		R.C.	–	R C	–	110	–	110	41	1 10 10	—	41 0 0	4 15 4	
7	6114	Do.	Do	f.		–	–	R C	–	–	140	140	31	0 19 1	—	26 5 8	0 12 0	
8	167	Annaghfile,	Gedhoyogue,	m	V T	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	28	85	30	1 16 4	—	27 10 0	1 17 0	
9	1084	Do	Pallanure,	m	V T	R.C	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	38	0 8 4	—	25 15 8	2 10 0	Resilience free
10	2204	Do.	Do.	f	V T	R C	–	R.C.	–	–	163	163	24	1 0 8	—	24 6 0	3 8 10	Do.
11	4375	Do.	Cavan,	m.		R C	–	R.C	–	117	–	117	48	11 11 0	—	72 0 8	11 16 8	
12	4370	Do.	Do.	f		R C	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	35	2 16 1	—	48 10 0	0 13 9	
13	5320	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P L	Gds.	R C	R.C.	62	53	115	63	5 0 0	—	—	—	
14	5340	Do.	Corlurgan,		A	R.C	–	R C	–	29	41	70	26	2 17 10	—	26 0 0	2 8 3	Do.
15	8593	Do.	Crubany,	m		R C	–	R.C	–	105	–	105	34	1 6 8	—	31 6 8	1 15 9	
16	8640	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	78	78	35	—	—	14 0 0	1 1 4	
17	1309	Ballymachugh,	Ballynarry,	m.		R.C	–	R C	–	134	–	134	16	1 7 7	—	34 3 4	3 3 6	Do
18	181	Do.	Do	f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	83	83	38	1 11 5	—	28 3 4	3 10 6	
19	148	Do	Carrick,	m	V T	R.C	–	R C	–	105	–	105	32	1 13 6	—	24 0 0	2 3 0	Do.
20	149	Do	Do.	f.	V T	R.C	–	R C	–	–	74	74	25	1 8 0	—	15 10 0	1 3 6	
21	3720	Bailieborough,	Drumsearrow,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	92	92	54	23	0 10 10	—	23 5 0	1 2 0	
22	1030	Do.	Cuckmabatten,			–	Pres.	R C	–	40	39	79	21	0 19 0	—	15 0 0	1 13 0	
23	5380	Do.	Lear,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres	88	60	148	65	4 8 4	—	70 0 0	6 0 0	
24	7071	Do.	Drumnespick,			R C	–	R C	–	58	37	95	51	1 16 0	—	38 0 0	4 0 8	
25	8698	Do.	Lisball,		V.C.	–	R C.	Pres.	–	55	70	125	15	1 16 2	—	26 0 8	—	
26	8793	Do.	Bailieborough,			R C.	–	R C	–	92	41	133	37	2 8 11	—	18 0 0	1 19 0	
27	5027	Do.	Do District Model,	m	V C	Com	N E	R.C	R C	144	–	144	70					
28	5028	Do.	Do.	f.	V C	Com	N E	R C	R C	–	144	144	65	28 13 0	4 3 4	583 15 2	61 14 11	Do
29	8513	Do.	Do.	m.	V.C.	Com	N E	R C	–	44	54	98	44					
30	9147	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds	R.C.	–	93	23	49	28	1 2 10	—	—	—	
31	7185	Ballintemple,	Brookey,	m		R C	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	34	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	0 17 6	
32	7525	Do	Do.	f		R C.	–	R C	–	–	142	142	34	0 5 9	—	21 8 4	0 15 0	
33	7783	Do	Drumcrade,	m		–	R C	R.C	–	95	–	95	23	0 10 5	—	18 0 0	0 10 0	
34	7787	Do	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C	–	–	61	61	20	0 7 11	—	18 10 0	0 10 0	
35	7792	Do	Aughalocra,	m.		R C	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	34	1 18 10	—	24 0 0	0 5 0	
36	7797	Do	Do	f		R C	–	R C.	–	–	102	102	26	1 0 9	—	16 0 0	0 16 6	
37	7949	Do	Toolhawn,			R C	–	R.C.	–	79	83	162	37	1 5 4	—	18 0 0	0 5 0	
38	9301	Do	Lagganacy,	m		R C	–	R.C	–	145	–	145	41	1 11 3	—	24 0 0	1 17 6	
39	9305	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	98	98	21	0 11 0	—	19 16 8	0 2 2	
40	1338	Castlerea,	Ballyhaise,	m,	V T	R C	–	R.C	–	61	–	61	33	0 17 11	—	34 16 8	4 6 6	
41	154	Do	Do.	f	V T	R C	–	R C	–	–	92	92	34	1 1 5	—	20 0 0	3 5 0	
42	3710	Do.	Castlerea,	m.		R C.	–	R.C	–	93	–	93	27	1 0 6	—	15 0 0	2 2 0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Cavan—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
43	4025	Castlotarn,	Castlotarn,	f		R C	—	R.C	—	—	91	91	25	1 6 6	—	16 0 0	2 7 0	
44	9030	Do.	Carrickbber,			R C	—	R.C	—	34	36	71	20	—	—	—	2 4 8	
45	5174	Castlerahan,	Castlerahan,	m.		R C	—	R C	—	118	—	118	48	1 19 1	—	31 16 8	4 8 6	
46	5177	Do.	Do.	f		R C	—	R C	—	—	72	72	29	0 18 4	—	28 0 0	1 15 6	
47	7100	Do.	Loaken,	m.		R C	—	R C	—	85	—	85	28	0 11 10	—	24 0 0	0 8 0	
48	8102	Do.	Ballymanaddiff,	m		R C	—	R C	—	100	—	100	32	0 15 0	—	30 10 0	2 1 0	
49	7476	Do.	Do.	f.		R C	—	R.C	—	—	91	91	30	1 11 0	—	30 18 4	2 10 0	
50	8051	Do.	Do.	f		R C	—	R.C	—	56	56	106	44	1 6 2	—	25 6 8	1 7 0	
51	8054	Do.	Mullaghmore,			R.C.	—	R C	R.C	98	63	161	62	1 8 11	—	49 15 4	4 15 6	
52	8087	Do.	Barcony Robinson,	m.		R.C	—	R C	—	98	—	98	31	0 16 6	—	18 0 0	1 14 6	
53	8004	Do.	Do	f		R.C	—	R C	—	—	102	102	30	1 19 6	—	20 0 0	0 5 0	
54	8936	Do.	Garrarea,	day,		R.C.	—	R.C	R.C.	68	52	120	46	} 2 15 11	—	46 0 0	2 14 9	Residence free.
			Do	eve.		—	—	—	—	75	—	75	18					
55	1356	Crossarlough,	Kilnaleck,	m	A	—	R.C.	R C	—	119	—	119	50	1 6 4	—	32 15 0	6 10 6	
56	1484	Do.	Do.	f	A.	—	R.C.	R C	—	—	76	76	30	2 10 9	—	20 0 0	0 18 0	
57	2743	Do.	Cullow,			R.C	—	R C	R.C	79	53	132	52	1 5 3	—	46 0 6	2 11 0	
58	2743	Do	Lehurry,	m		—	R C	R.C.	—	113	—	113	27	1 14 8	—	31 6 8	3 0 0	
59	2744	Do.	Do.	f.		—	R.C	R C	—	—	127	127	30	1 6 1	—	44 16 8	4 11 6	
60	6440	Do	Drumkally,	m		R C	—	R C	R C	102	—	102	34	1 16 10	—	40 0 0	4 3 6	
61	6441	Do.	Do	f.		R.C	—	R C	R.C	—	175	175	50	0 13 8	—	47 0 0	2 17 0	
62	6037	Do	Dramacra,	m		R.C	—	R C	—	144	—	144	61	2 18 2	—	49 5 0	3 0 6	
63	7042	Do	Do.	f		R.C	—	R C	R C	—	125	125	40	1 5 3	—	13 6 8	1 15 0	
64	8490	Do.	Rossan,			R.C	—	R.C	R C	81	63	144	58	1 8 8	—	52 0 0	1 0 0	
65	1361	Drumlane,	Derravona,		V.T	R C	—	R.C	—	50	40	90	35	0 4 9	—	24 0 0	0 19 6	
66	1160	Do	Do.	m		R.C	—	R C	—	140	—	140	38	1 5 10	—	40 13 4	4 0 0	
67	7778	Do	Do	f.		R.C	—	R C	—	—	70	70	25	0 14 7	—	14 3 4	0 17 6	
68	1531	Do.	Derrinfield		V T	R.C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Temporarily closed.
69	4256	Do.	Drumkerl,	tem		R.C	—	R C	—	50	46	96	48	1 17 2	—	24 0 0	3 2 4	
70	5780	Do	Kilnaglare,			R C.	—	R.C	—	43	39	82	23	0 11 5	—	22 10 0	0 19 0	
71	6028	Do.	Ballycrove,			R.C	—	R C.	—	47	42	89	24	0 12 10	—	11 0 0	0 15 5	Residence free.
72	7781	Do	Corrawillow,			R.C	—	R C	—	43	38	81	28	0 17 11	—	17 5 0	3 4 3	
73	8048	Do	Mill wn,	m	V T	R C	—	R C	—	70	—	70	31	0 0 0	—	24 0 0	0 14 0	
74	8049	Do	Do	f	V T	R C	—	R C	—	—	80	80	31	1 13 11	—	29 0 0	1 0 7	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

76	1964	Drumgoon,	Dernakesh,	m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	120	–	120	23	1	8	7	—	44	0	0	4	3	1	
76	1954	Do.	Do	f	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	156	156	28	1	7	7	—	10	0	0	0	5	3	
77	1835	Do.	Cootehill,	m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	192	–	192	38	2	16	10	—	18	0	0	7	17	7	Do
78	1899	Do	Do	f	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	151	151	44	2	9	10	—	30	0	0	4	13	0	Do.
79	9614	Do.	Do. Workhouse			P.R.	Gde.	R.C.	–	37	27	64	25	1	1	0	—	3	0	0	—			
80	9240	Do.	Colaw,	m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	92	–	92	24	1	7	0	—	10	10	0	1	6	3	
81	9230	Do	Do.	f	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	77	77	13	0	7	8	—	14	0	0	0	10	7	
82	4110	Do.	Drumanon,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	64	40	110	31	0	15	1	—	30	0	0	2	15	3	
83	4091	Do	Knappogh,			–	E C	R.C.	–	108	76	184	39	2	0	1	—	42	0	0	8	5	0	
84	4092	Do.	Killycleare,			Pres	–	E C	–	81	63	144	35	1	10	10	—	24	0	0	0	18	6	
85	159	Bromlummna,	Longheyduff,	m	VT	R.C.	–	R.C	–	148	–	148	37	2	17	8	—	24	0	0	2	1	0	
86	154	Do.	Do.	f.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	156	156	49	1	13	6	—	44	0	0	5	3	6	
87	4027	Drumlamman,	Mynagh,			–	R C	R.C	–	40	90	130	30	1	0	3	—	20	0	0	3	9	0	
88	3921	Do.	Clonoose,	m		R.C.	–	R.C	–	66	–	66	24	0	5	3	—	20	5	0	0	8	3	
89	6392	Do	Do.	f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	76	76	26	1	12	0	—	16	0	0	0	5	0	
90	8319	Do	Kilcogy,	m		R.C.	–	R.C	–	144	–	144	42	0	0	1	—	30	18	4	1	9	4	
91	8313	Do.	Do	f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	130	130	37	1	14	2	—	17	10	0	0	14	2	
92	9024	Do.	Clonsoors,			R C	–	R.C	R C	97	87	184	56	2	13	5	—	28	0	0	1	10	0	
93	4013	Dem,	Crosskeys,			–	E C	R.C.	R.C	108	76	184	60	1	11	0	—	46	2	6	1	15	0	
94	7021	Do.	Dem,	m		R.C.	–	R C	–	117	–	117	26	0	19	3	—	10	18	4	0	5	0	
95	7230	Do.	Do.	f		R C	–	R C	–	–	98	98	30	1	18	0	—	36	11	8	2	3	0	
96	1956	Do.	Lackon,	f		R.C.	–	R C	–	–	71	71	25	0	5	10	—	20	0	0	0	19	0	
97	8408	Do.	Cormacar,			E C	–	E C	–	40	47	87	26	0	11	1	—	4	15	0	1	4	3	
98	8577	Do.	Killstain,			R C	–	R C	–	33	138	171	38	0	8	3	—	20	0	0	0	15	0	
99	9030	Do.	Baraho,			R.C.	–	R.C	–	100	28	128	36	0	15	8	—	18	2	0	1	13	6	
100	5231	Drumgowor,	Cootehill, No. 2,	m		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	104	–	104	32	1	5	11	—	45	0	0	4	0	0	Do.
101	9232	Do	Do	f		Pres	–	Pres	–	15	76	91	37	2	15	2	—	24	0	0	2	17	3	
102	4042	Drumg,	Drum Ord Ag			R.C.	–	R C	–	101	–	101	25	3	5	5	0 17 3	34	0	0	1	16	0	
103	8897	Do.	Drum,	f		R C	–	R C	–	–	92	92	20	1	9	6	—	14	0	6	1	11	0	
104	7028	Do	Lagnan,			R C	–	R C	–	50	34	84	32	0	10	0	—	18	0	0	1	15	0	
105	8393	Do	Corradrill,	m		–	R C	R.C	–	74	–	74	18	0	16	4	—	16	0	0	0	10	4	
106	8371	Do.	Do.	f		–	R.C	R.C	–	–	87	87	15	0	15	11	—	10	0	0	1	1	0	
107	8370	Do.	Lisdoruff,	m		R.C	–	R C	–	124	–	124	20	1	7	3	—	15	0	0	2	8	0	
108	8351	Do.	Do.	f		R C	–	R C	–	–	124	124	26	1	5	3	—	10	11	8	1	10	4	Do
109	8052	Do.	Maghera,			E.C.	–	E C	–	68	60	128	34	1	9	0	—	24	0	0	12	0	0	
110	7021	Drumgood,	Lattylee,			–	R C	R.C.	–	64	37	91	24	0	11	8	—	15	0	0	2	5	0	
111	9734	Drumrilly,	Ardcunneen,			R C.	–	R C	–	93	66	159	51		—		—	28	10	0		—		
112	1684	Fromskeen,	Edenagully,	m	A	R.C	–	R C	–	129	–	129	29	1	5	5	—	24	0	0	1	18	0	
113	3943	Do.	Do	f.	A	R.C	–	R C	–	–	120	120	29	1	7	6	—	20	13	4	1	6	0	
114	4501	Do.	Northlands,			–	E C	R C	R C	106	130	236	87	2	12	1	—	73	3	4	0	8	3	
115	7799	Do.	Lester,			R C	–	R C	–	72	–	72	24	0	10	3	—	10	15	3		—		
116	8107	Do.	Kingscourt,	m		R C.	–	R C	–	106	–	106	63	1	12	7	—	30	15	4	5	7	0	Attendance taken from Inspector's report, school closed during last quarter of the year
117	8108	Do.	Do	f		E C	–	R C	–	–	117	117	43	3	12	10	—	43	0	0	3	0	0	
118	110	Kilbrannsherlan,	Aldatlan,			R C.	–	R C	–	77	–	77	20	1	6	2	—	18	0	0	1	0	0	
119	117	Do.	Kill,			R.C.	–	R.C	–	63	61	124	33	1	9	5	—	24	0	0	1	12	0	
120	7143	Do	Doocarrick,			E C	–	Pres	Pres.	80	95	150	49	5	19	4	—	42	0	0	10	14	0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Cavan—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Visited by Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. (Clerical)	(Lay)	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
121	7896	Kildrumsherdan,	Cornasaus . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	00	131	28	1 8 10	—	23 0 0	1 9 0	
122	8142	Do . .	Drumnatrude, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	64	111	28	0 10 8	—	10 0 0	1 8 8	
123	8347	Do. . .	Ashfield, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	76	54	130	40	0 12 11	—	32 0 0	16 8 1	
124	8819	Do . .	Tullyvin, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	73	73	16	1 13 1	—	14 0 0	0 10 0	
125	1147	Kildallon, .	Kildallon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	–	43	13	0 7 2	—	12 10 0	—	
126	5099	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	57	19	0 7 0	—	16 0 0	0 14 6	
127	2371	Do . .	Killygorman, m.	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	28	1 4 0	—	20 0 0	4 11 0	
128	3547	Do . .	Do . . f	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	21	0 7 0	—	22 0 0	1 17 0	
129	1232	Kilmore, .	Ballynagh, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	40	3 2 0	—	40 0 0	3 7 8	
130	2703	Do . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	157	157	48	3 11 0	—	78 8 8	3 1 1	
131	5608	Do . .	Drumcar, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	58	155	26	0 14 2	—	16 0 0	2 0 0	
132	9207	Do . .	Drumcrow, .		R.C.		R.C.	R.C.	116	121	237	67	2 19 4	—	58 0 0	3 11 6	
133	2411	Kilmagh, .	Castlebaun, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	47	88	31	0 14 7	—	17 10 0	1 6 0	
134	3537	Do . .	Gulaveeny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	48	117	38	3 0 0	—	32 0 0	1 15 0	
135	3604	Do. . .	Kilduff, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	40	79	32	1 7 6	—	18 0 0	0 17 6	
136	3585	Do. . .	Moneygashel, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	59	106	41	0 10 4	—	24 10 8	0 19 0	
137	9931	Do . .	Gortahill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	50	104	27	0 7 4	—	19 5 0	0 10 8	
138	4050	Do . .	Tullinaneyle, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	54	104	43	1 10 8	—	32 0 0	3 1 3	
139	4065	Do . .	Teber, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	50	128	20	1 12 0	—	18 0 0	2 2 2	
140	5359	Do . .	Meenaclieve, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	48	110	39	1 0 0	—	10 8 8	1 10 0	
141	0780	Do . .	Barran, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	40	114	30	2 12 8	—	18 0 0	2 16 2	
142	6097	Do. . .	Mourragh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	61	129	38	1 0 0	—	33 0 0	0 11 6	
143	7101	Do. . .	Carrickmagrow, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	30	82	26	0 12 6	—	16 0 0	3 5 0	
144	9034	Do. . .	Carnegus, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	51	94	33	0 8 10	—	10 10 0	0 14 6	
145	2736	Kilmakere, .	Fintavagh, m		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	35	3 15 0	—	32 0 0	8 15 0	Residence free.
146	2739	Do . .	Do. . . f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	31	1 0 0	—	26 0 0	1 1 8	Do
147	4805	Do. . .	Derryhum, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	41	107	23	0 10 10	—	24 0 0	1 18 3	
148	4048	Do . .	Killinkere, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	36	1 6 2	—	24 0 0	1 5 0	
149	8046	Do . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	114	114	36	1 0 2	—	28 10 0	1 12 0	
150	4062	Do. . .	Carrickgarnan, .		Pres.	–	R.C.	–	42	30	72	22	—	—	17 6 0	2 6 8	
151	0912	Do. . .	Lougnanure, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	104	169	66	0 16 0	—	27 0 0	1 10 0	
152	6867	Do. . .	Tarnan Ord. Ag. .		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	135	107	242	70	5 17 7	—	54 0 0	2 8 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

153	3459	Knockbride,	Begliere,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	98	186	56	1	14	0	—	44	0	0	3	8	0	
154	3608	Do	Knockbride,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	75	170	40	3	4	1	—	54	5	0	3	5	0	
155	8711	Do.	Corlattycarroll,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	45	100	52	1	5	0	—	19	0	0	0	14	0	
156	4602	Do.	Cullin,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	55	153	60	2	10	0	—	35	0	0	13	17	0	
157	4079	Do.	Three Carvaghs,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	49	99	31	2	11	1	—	12	16	8	2	0	0	
158	7784	Do.	Grangeburragh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	27	74	20	1	8	8	—	24	0	0	2	0	0	
159	8808	Do.	Tonyboyle,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	58	122	28	1	10	9	—	20	0	0	1	12	0	
160	8078	Do.	Lubey,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	79	56	135	95	1	18	11	—	18	0	0	1	14	0	
161	6204	Do.	Turfad,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	44	85	30	1	12	0	—	22	10	0	1	1	0	
162	9582	Do.	Derryfanagh,			–	E.C.	Pres.	–	97	91	187	40	3	5	0	—	36	1	8	8	15	0	
163	144	Killeshandra,	Cormany,		VT	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	22	33	55	17	0	10	0	—	14	0	0	1	0	0	
164	7847	Do.	Do. No. 2,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	63	120	30	1	3	4	—	14	0	0	2	7	9	
165	4348	Do.	Gortnagarry,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	164	299	23	0	11	0	—	21	0	0	0	0	0	
166	5831	Do	Aren,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	43	2	12	9	—	42	0	0	12	10	0	
167	7648	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	128	128	26	0	14	10	—	23	10	0	1	8	0	
168	7325	Do.	Killeshandra,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	24	1	3	2	—	21	0	0	1	11	2	
169	7290	Do.	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	70	0	14	10	—	34	0	0	0	18	0	
170	7881	Do.	Drumkeeran,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	41	88	20	0	12	0	—	17	5	0	2	10	0	
171	8394	Do	Carle-prattan,			Diss.	–	Diss.	–	64	33	97	35	3	2	4	—	27	15	0	14	15	0	
172	4011	Kinawley,	Swanlinbar,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	43	118	57	0	8	0	—	15	0	0	1	13	0	
173	9408	Do.	Do.	f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	40	40	23	7	10	0	—	25	13	4	4	10	0	
174	4896	Do.	Derryraft,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	34	83	30	0	11	8	—	18	0	0	1	8	0	
175	9270	Do.	Commna,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	47	102	36	1	12	0	—	24	0	0	1	10	0	
176	8143	Do.	Urapla,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	48	0	8	0	—	24	0	0	2	0	0	
177	8189	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	48	0	13	3	—	27	0	0	0	7	2	
178	9139	Do	Scrambaur,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	–	54	21	0	12	0	—	24	0	0	5	12	0	
179	9187	Kilbride,	Drumgoonin,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	–	74	24	1	15	6	—	28	0	0	0	15	0	
180	9821	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	24	1	13	0	—	23	0	0	0	15	0	
181	7431	Do.	Garrycallagh,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	127	127	30	0	10	4	—	20	0	0	2	8	0	
182	7182	Do.	Do.	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	32	1	0	0	—	30	3	4	2	5	0	
183	148	Lurgan,	Coppanagh,	m	VT	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	71	–	71	21	0	10	3	—	18	0	0	2	2	0	Do
184	149	Do.	Do.	f	VT	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	80	80	24	1	5	11	—	26	0	0	5	4	0	
185	151	Do	Lattoon,	m	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	21	1	10	4	—	24	0	0	2	10	0	
186	2180	Do	Do.	f.	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	76	76	16	1	5	0	—	14	0	0	0	14	0	
187	5103	Do	Vinpans,	m	VC.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	187	–	187	78	0	10	10	—	81	8	4	8	16	8	
188	5109	Do	Do.	f	VC.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	126	126	44	1	18	0	—	40	3	4	2	10	1	
189	4371	Loughan,	Loughbrancr,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	108	267	81	0	16	4	—	62	0	0	8	7	11	
190	3614	Larah,	Cliffarna,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	42	1	0	10	—	38	10	0	3	1	0	
191	9108	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	38	3	3	2	—	10	0	0	0	10	4	
192	9878	Do	Caffield,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	40	105	24	1	0	7	—	24	0	0	1	0	0	
193	9936	Do	Tullyunsinn,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	92	111	36	1	7	0	—	24	0	0	1	10	0	
194	9440	Do	Larah,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	31	0	12	0	—	34	15	0	1	17	0	
195	9960	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	27	1	7	10	—	16	0	0	2	16	0	
196	9439	Do.	Ravenswood,			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	88	57	145	41	1	0	3	—	17	0	1	10	0	0	
197	9617	Do	Tierlahood,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	93	125	36	2	8	7	—	14	0	0	1	19	0	
198	9581	Lavey,	Dromaveigh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	34	127	33	1	10	8	—	26	10	8	1	18	4	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Cavan—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Visited by Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s d.	Observations.
196	6029	Lavey,	Carrahoe, m		R C	-	R C	-	120	-	120	39	1 13 7	—	42 15 0	3 16 5	
200	6286	Do	Do f		R C	-	R C	-	-	129	129	39	2 3 11	—	20 0 0	2 3 9	
201	6288	Do.	Knockcargillab, m.		R.C.	-	R C	-	142	-	144	39	1 7 9	—	25 13 4	3 7 5	
203	6289	Do.	Do f		R.C.	-	R C	-	-	124	124	33	1 9 9	—	21 16 8	1 10 4	
203	1359	Mullagh,	Kilteeter,	A.	-	E C	R C	-	57	58	115	31	3 6 11	—	28 0 0	2 0 0	
204	3776	Do	Rallany,		-	R.C	R C	R.C	109	102	211	61	3 14 11	—	42 0 0	4 8 0	
205	4267	Do.	Doon,		-	R C.	R C	-	85	77	162	28	0 16 5	—	32 0 0	1 11 0	
206	7201	Do.	Mullagh, m		R C	-	R C	-	93	-	93	33	1 6 10	—	28 0 0	2 1 2	
207	8816	Do	Do. f.		R C	-	R C	-	-	112	112	35	1 8 1	—	13 17 10	1 15 3	
208	7891	Do	Crowreagh,		R C	-	R C	R.C	70	66	136	52	1 8 9	—	35 0 0	2 10 7	
209	7078	Muntercessnaught,	Knocktemple, m		R C.	-	R.C	-	130	-	136	39	1 10 7	—	40 1 8	2 10 6	
210	7079	Do	Do f		R C	-	R.C	-	-	116	116	34	1 14 11	—	43 15 4	2 8 6	
211	8468	Do.	Ballydurrow, m		R C	-	R.C	-	120	-	120	33	1 10 3	—	29 0 0	2 10 6	
212	8489	Do	Do f		R C.	-	R C	-	-	117	117	29	1 3 1	—	16 0 0	0 18 0	
213	1334	Shercock,	Lecks,	V.T.	R.C	-	R.C	-	58	50	108	25	1 10 3	—	15 0 0	1 12 6	
214	3015	Do	Glasleck,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	52	51	103	29	2 0 7	—	24 13 4	7 11 0	
215	6173	Do	Nolugh,		R.C	-	R.C	-	60	44	104	29	2 0 10	—	18 0 0	7 0 3	
216	6780	Do	Shercock, m.		R C	-	R C	-	111	-	111	30	1 8 3	—	28 0 0	7 0 0	
217	6052	Do	Do f		R C	-	R.C	-	-	88	88	33	1 14 7	—	20 0 0	1 7 10	
218	7937	Do	Dinish,		Pres.	-	R.C.	-	63	56	119	25	1 17 3	—	24 0 0	1 2 6	
219	4710	Scrabby,	Scrabby, m.		R.C	-	R C	-	63	-	63	30	1 1 2	—	18 0 0	1 13 10	
220	6989	Do.	Do f.		R C	-	R C	-	-	92	92	31	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	1 18 0	
221	8625	Do.	Cortober,		R C	-	R.C	-	79	73	152	31	1 17 3	—	26 15 0	2 18 0	
222	1182	Templeport,	Garvoil,		R.C.	-	R C	-	46	41	87	28	0 10 11	—	18 0 0	1 8 2	
223	1546	Do	Currin,		R.C	-	R.C.	R.C.	55	63	118	40	0 14 0	—	42 0 0	4 6 6	
224	2437	Do.	Inawbey,		R.C	-	R.C	-	61	45	106	47	1 15 7	—	64 0 0	—	
225	6910	Do.	Do Workhouse		P.L.	Gids	E C	R C.	41	33	74	32	4 14 10	—	—	—	
226	3167	Do	Tullybrack, m.	V.T	R C	-	R.C.	-	99	-	99	27	1 6 1	—	36 0 0	2 15 0	
227	4141	Do.	Do f	V.T	R C	-	R.C	-	-	71	71	24	0 11 11	—	16 0 0	1 9 6	
228	2420	Do	Drumlohor,	V.T	R C.	-	R.C.	-	62	71	133	35	1 11 5	—	41 0 8	4 1 0	
229	3684	Do.	Crea,		R.C	-	R C	-	54	45	99	35	1 1 0	—	40 10 10	6 6 0	
230	8800	Do.	Tomeena,		R.C	-	R C	-	77	66	143	40	0 19 0	—	35 0 4	1 7 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

241	6008	Do.	Tullyveela		RC	-	RC	-	15	41	143	92	1 14 0	—	24 11 6	1 4 0		
242	7024	Do.	Pawnragh,		RC	-	RC	RC	17	50	136	81	2 17 11	—	47 0 8	5 15 0		
243	7189	Do.	Ardrum,		RC	-	RC	RC	84	70	154	44	3 6 6	—	44 3 4	1 11 0		
244	7882	Do.	Cappagagh,		RC	-	RC	-	58	37	91	41	1 18 0	—	27 11 0	3 4 0		
245	7760	Do.	Tirnaskan,		RC	-	RC	-	52	43	96	27	1 18 4	—	18 11 0	1 16 0		
246	7856	Do.	Legnaragha,		RC	-	RC	-	28	28	56	26	1 11 4	—	16 11 0	1 10 0		
247	8165	Do.	Mullagh,		-	EC	RC	RC	78	60	138	53	2 11 3	—	39 0 0	11 16 0		
248	8905	Do.	Drumbarrin,		RC	-	RC	RC	61	61	122	40	1 11 10	—	77 0 0	1 7 10		
249	9169	Do.	Altaslulla,		RC	-	RC	-	50	48	98	42	1 10 1	—	88 0 0	2 17 0		
250	9036	Do.	Drumkeen,		RC	-	RC	RC	58	57	115	30	1 11 4	—	29 0 0	1 10 0		
251	4044	Do.	Tullycassan Ord.		RC	-	RC	-	69	61	130	54	2 13 0	—	53 13 4	5 2 6		
252	8715	Do.	Corracleigh, do.		-	EC	RC	-	35	39	74	33	0 18 3	—	46 0 0	11 1 3	Residence free	
253	2953	Tonregan,	Ballyconnell,	m.	RC	-	RC	-	117	-	117	15	2 4 7	—	60 13 4	7 7 10		
254	3692	Do.	Do.	f.	RC	-	RC	-	-	66	66	27	1 2 0	—	27 18 4	2 3 0		
255	8806	Urney,	Cavan, No. 2,	m.	RC	-	RC	-	104	-	104	60	1 10 1	—	60 0 8	8 15 6		
256	8466	Do.	Do. No. 2, Conv.	f.	RC	-	RC	-	-	377	377	147	6 19 6	—	94 10 0	28 0 0		
		Total for County Cavan, 249,							15,094	13,554	28,648	8,035	428 7 1	5 0 0	7,346 16 7	792 17 7		

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—795 Schools.

1	7187	Ardara,	Loughrieapoint,	f.	EC	-	EC	-	-	80	80	26	—	—	27 0 0	—		
2	7787	Do.	Garrewart,		EC	-	EC	-	55	40	95	27	—	—	34 10 0	—	Garden free	
3	4148	All Saints,	Gweesala,		EC	-	Pres	-	50	30	04	32	3 18 4	1 0 0	26 0 0	10 0 6		
4	5579	Do.	Newtownsumningham,		Pres	-	Pres.	-	97	47	144	47	4 1 2	—	35 16 8	11 4 4		
5	9526	Do	Do.	f.	EC	-	Pres.	-	55	64	99	28	3 12 0	—	22 4 2	3 15 0	Residence free	
6	8274	Aughinish,	Killycrossen,		RC	-	RC.	-	70	47	117	31	1 9 9	—	41 16 8	5 0 5		
7	8682	Do.	Ramelton, Roberstown,		RC	-	RC.	-	76	21	97	20	2 16 4	—	29 0 0	17 17 5	Residence and garden free	
8	8464	Aghaninshun,	Woodland,	v.c.	RC.	-	RC	-	88	42	130	27	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	4 7 8		
9	8000	Burt,	Carrowrough,		-	Pres	Pres	-	61	48	109	27	1 8 11	—	23 10 0	14 1 9		
10	2040	Do.	Burt, No 1,		RC	-	RC	-	61	98	80	30	1 16 0	—	28 11 0	0 2 6		
11	2078	Do	Carrowan,		Pres.	-	Pres	-	86	33	99	24	2 1 0	—	15 0 0	7 11 1		
12	159	Caldeff,	Ballyblurry,		RC	-	RC	RC	66	77	146	37	1 14 9	—	40 0 0	1 9 0		
13	160	Do.	Boom,	m.	RC	-	RC	-	172	-	172	38	2 14 3	—	59 10 0	—		
14	5861	Do.	Do.	f.	RC	-	RC	-	-	103	103	35	1 11 5	—	31 15 0	2 15 0		
15	111	Do.	Carranure,	v.t.	RC	-	RC.	RC.	94	77	171	55	1 14 11	—	67 10 0	1 2 6		
16	2193	Do.	Dristeran,	v.t.	RC	-	RC / RC	-	102	89	186	43	7 4 6	—	60 10 0	2 10 6		
17	1237	Clonmany,	Gaddyduff,	m.	v.t.	RC.	-	RC	-	204	-	204	35	1 6 1	—	28 0 0	2 16 6	Garden free

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School	Vested or Non Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
18	2449	Clonmany,	Gaddyduff, f	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	146	146	30	1 10 0	—	20 0 0	1 10 10	
19	1806	Do.	Rashoy,	V.T	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	99	52	151	35	2 5 4	—	27 0 0	8 12 4	Residence and garden free.
20	1808	Do	Beltra,	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	45	91	27	0 12 9	—	—	0 2 10	
21	1807	Do	Tierneskigo,	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	83	194	50	2 17 1	—	42 0 0	3 9 9	
22	8258	Do.	Cross Connell		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	102	214	50	2 18 0	—	48 0 0	4 10 8	Garden free.
23	1622	Convoy,	Broadpatk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	50	96	29	1 0 0	—	28 0 0	3 10 0	
24	5087	Do	Lissinisk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	49	98	26	0 12 11	—	21 10 0	0 9 0	
25	8435	Do	Corradoney,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	40	30	70	25	1 6 1	—	27 0 0	4 17 8	
26	8614	Do.	Drumkeen		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	61	128	27	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	2 6 0	
27	6128	Do	Agheygeit,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	60	48	108	35	1 11 0	—	30 0 4	10 2 8	Residence free.
28	6230	Do.	Convoy Ord. Agri.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	48	66	104	37	2 8 2	—	62 0 0	—	
29	2147	Clondavaddog,	Ballymichael,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	112	78	190	28	—	—	26 0 0	2 0 8	
30	3424	Do.	Drumfad,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	60	43	103	26	1 7 7	—	28 6 8	3 12 2	
31	6493	Do.	Doughbes,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	78	47	125	26	—	—	17 9 0	3 10 6	
32	7377	Do.	Glenvar,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	96	201	41	6 14 10	—	36 16 0	2 12 8	
33	6383	Do.	Ballyherisky,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	90	90	146	30	—	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	
34	9663	Do.	Ballyburke,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	38	108	27	1 0 6	—	11 13 4	1 15 8	
35	3652	Do.	Rossnakill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	78	198	42	3 11 8	—	54 10 0	3 10 2	
36	4529	Clondahorkey,	Casheimore, day,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	24 0 0	—	Temporarily closed.
			Do. . eve.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					
37	5004	Do.	Dunfanaghy,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	32	32	64	31	2 12 1	—	28 0 6	0 1 0	
38	9002	Do.	Do.	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	114	204	57	1 17 3	—	20 10 0	2 18 0	
39	5957	Do	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gdn.	E.C.	–	19	10	29	19	0 15 4	—	1 10 0	—	
40	5952	Do.	Kilmacklillow,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	72	67	139	27	1 14 6	—	19 0 0	4 2 4	
41	1223	Conwal,	Letterkenny, m.	V.T	–	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	28	0 11 2	—	41 11 8	4 9 8	
42	2350	Do.	Do. f.	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	114	114	37	2 0 3	—	40 15 8	0 10 3	
43	8343	Do	Do. No 2		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	79	37	116	44	4 9 10	—	28 14 8	19 19 3	
44	4976	Do	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gdn.	–	–	–	–	–	21	3 13 9	—	—	—	Returns not available; average attendance taken from In.
45	2950	Do.	Glenties,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	96	99	25	0 19 3	—	24 0 0	3 12 0	
46	3744	Do.	Burnney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	44	98	21	0 14 9	—	24 0 0	1 1 0	
47	4067	Do.	Tawnatagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	64	87	151	39	1 10 0	—	23 8 4	0 5 0	
48	8940	Do.	Tullyhommon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	44	126	31	3 10 5	—	14 9 2	4 0 0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

49	7809	Do.		Kirkmaddy,			R.C.		R.C.		54	32	86	30	1	6	6		—	16	2	2		—		inspector's report.
50	8786	Do.		Rathsedogs,			R.C.		R.C.		66	58	126	26	0	13	2		—	18	0	0		—		
51	9446	Do.		Ballaghstrang,			R.C.		R.C.		65	30	101	18	1	6	6		—	18	0	0		1	0	0	
52	9471	Do		Meanacle,			R.C.		R.C.		42	40	86	21	0	12	3		—	15	0	0		2	6	0	
53	9793	Do.		Ardu,			Pres.		Pres.		44	35	76	27	1	5	10		—	18	0	0		0	14	1	
54	9823	Do.		Meenatinny,			R.C		R.C		20	25	54	18	1	5	6	4	0 0	6	6	6		1	0	0	
55	6068	Do		Templedouglas 1st. Class Agri		v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.		104	47	161	26	0	13	6	1	5 6	42	0	0		3	6	11	
56	9854	Do		Letterkenny,	I		R.C.		R.C.		59	65	124	82	6	3	9	6	0 0	29	0	0		11	2	7	
57	168	Clonleigh,		Murlog,		v.t.	R.C.		R.C.		48	66	114	37	1	11	7		—	26	10	0		1	0	0	
58	165	Do.		Claghan,		v.t.	R.C.		R.C.		62	36	71	10	1	1	3		—	15	0	0		2	2	6	
59	166	Do.		Ballybogan,		v.t.	R.C		R.C.		54	20	74	26	0	14	6		—	25	0	0		2	11	0	
60	1236	Do		Fordhall,		v.t.	R.C.		R.C.		57	48	105	42	5	0	10		—	24	0	0		1	10	0	
61	9284	Do		Blackrock,			—		E.C.		28	27	65	26	2	7	3		—	28	0	0		25	16	2	Residence and garden free
62	167	Clonaha,		Aughnclay,			R.C.		R.C		60	60	150	31	1	0	6		—	24	0	0		1	14	6	
63	168	Do		Malinhead,		v.t.	R.C		R.C.		144	101	245	49	1	10	8		—	49	5	0		3	7	6	
64	1739	Do		Coolkunny,			R.C.		R.C.		83	89	172	34	1	4	2		—	24	0	0		2	5	6	Garden free
65	2088	Do		Malin,			—		E.C		60	62	121	40	2	10	2		—	23	15	4		1	10	6	Residence free.
66	8940	Do		Keenagh,			—		E.C		49	44	93	23	1	6	6	1	0 0	7	15	0		0	15	0	
67	7620	Do		Urbleresgh,		v.c.	—		E.C		120	73	192	37	1	14	3		—	28	6	6		1	17	3	
68	7620	Do.		Gearey,			—		E.C.		60	45	105	27	3	14	0		—	20	0	0		1	10	7	
69	179	Donagh,		St. Patrick's	m.		R.C		R.C		189	—	189	40	3	0	6		—	60	10	0		2	3	6	
70	8822	Do		Do.	f		R.C.		R.C.	R.C		266	266	68	3	3	10		—	51	6	8		4	18	4	
71	171	Do.		Craigtown,		v.t.	R.C.		R.C.		71	51	122	24	0	12	0		—	18	0	0		3	17	0	
72	1239	Do.		Glasialts,		v.t.	R.C.		R.C.	R.C.	86	68	154	38		—			—	46	0	0		2	3	10	
73	2955	Do.		Gilmogher,		v.t.	R.C		R.C.		69	60	129	36	0	14	3		—	15	0	0		2	10	6	
74	8839	Do		Innishowen Workh.			P.L.	Gde.	R.C.		17	21	38	15	1	3	2		—		—			—			
75	1363	Donaghmore,		Gortichua,		v.t.	—		R.C.		60	54	110	48	1	10	9		—	32	0	0		0	4	0	
76	1630	Do.		Coolaadawson,		v.t.	R.C.		R.C.		32	32	64	20	0	13	0		—	24	0	0		2	10	0	Garden free
77	1923	Do.		Drumnarphy,			—		Pres	Pres	43	37	80	24	2	1	3		—	10	0	0		3	1	0	Do.
78	1964	Do		Castlefin,			R.C		R.C.		105	106	210	83	6	5	7		—	95	1	8		11	17	10	
79	8604	Do.		Do No. 2,			Pres		E.C		21	11	32	16		—			—	15	0	0		0	2	0	
80	2471	Do.		Crossroads,			R.C		R.C		39	44	87	30	1	7	3		—	24	0	0		1	3	0	
81	2475	Do.		Kinck,			—		E.C.	E.C.	35	43	78	27	1	7	7		—	16	2	2			—		
82	4101	Do		Drennan,			R.C		R.C.		44	52	96	35		—			—	32	0	0		0	4	0	
83	4030	Do		Carnmor,			Pres		Pres.		48	21	64	28	1	8	6		—	36	0	0		0	1	11	
84	4429	Do		Glentilly,		v.t.	R.C.		R.C.		72	57	129	50	1	11	0		—	64	6	8		0	9	0	
85	6185	Do		Donaghmore, No. 2,			Pres.		Pres.		48	35	84	20	0	10	11		—	32	19	6		3	3	10	
86	9283	Donaughmore,		Donaughmore Ord. Agriculturl,			R.C		E.P.	R.C	56	41	97	52		—			—	51	6	4		22	3	0	
87	7367	Do.		Drumavish,		v.c.	—		E.C	Pres	84	63	147	53	4	14	5		—	47	10	0		13	1	11	Residence and garden free.
88	7427	Do		Scotish O'Kill,			R.C		R.C		77	50	127	40	1	12	2		—	48	0	0		1	1	0	
89	1532	Dunregal,		Leghnavy,			Pres		Pres.		130	129	259	56	2	0	0	2	11 3	38	0	0		3	0	6	
90	4361	Do.		Drumnahawl,			—		E.C.	Pres.	35	49	84	29	1	14	8	3	19 4	10	0	0		1	16	0	Do.
91	6060	Do.		Barnamore,	m	v.t.	R.C.		R.C		73	—	73	30	1	7	6	6	9 6	6	3	4		1	15	3	
92	6061	Do.		Do	f	v.t.	R.C		R.C		—	72	72	37	1	6	6	6	14 2	1	13	4		2	4	8	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School	Vested or Non-vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Retained Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
93	9389	Donegal, . .	Donegal, No 2, f		R C	–	R.C	R.C	71	121	195	97	5 3 5	4 19 1	40 19 4	— 4 4	Residence free.
94	4313	Do . .	Do Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	Dies	–	23	30	51	95	2 0 4	—	—	—	
95	1479	Dysertgeney, .	Mucnagh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R C	–	119	101	220	52	0 12 7	—	40 12 9	1 18 9	
96	2917	Drumhome, .	Ballintra, . m.		R C	–	R C	–	108	–	108	31	9 9 10	—	35 0 0	3 17 0	
97	8699	Do . . f.	Do . .		R.C	–	R C	–	–	117	117	32	0 18 4	1 0 0	33 10 0	3 2 0	
98	5378	Do . .	Ballymagroarty, .	A.	–	R C	R C.	–	70	38	108	31	0 18 10	5 3 9	33 10 0	1 10 10	Garden free
99	3096	Do . .	Tullynoughi, .		–	E C	Pres.	–	31	41	103	46	1 7 11	—	31 0 0	13 18 6	Residence and
100	8490	Do. . .	Ballydermott, .		–	E C	E C.	–	43	31	76	30	—	4 1 11	20 0 0	3 9 0	Garden free.
101	8439	Do. . .	Ballyscadden,		R.C	–	E C	–	52	47	103	44	—	—	29 13 4	19 17 0	
102	8476	Do . .	Laghey, . .		R.C.	–	R C	–	73	58	131	97	1 3 11	—	32 0 0	4 18 1	
103	9046	Do. . .	Goolard, . .		–	E.C.	E C	–	48	55	82	22	2 2 0	—	14 0 0	10 10 0	
104	172	Fahan, Lower,	Cockhill, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C	C	139	101	248	68	4 0 3	—	57 0 0	4 0 0	
105	1072	Do. . .	Dunfries, . .		R C	–	R.C	R.C.	61	50	111	62	2 16 2	—	60 10 0	3 9 9	Do.
106	1571	Do . .	Lower Rhee,	V.T.	R C	–	R C	–	95	74	169	93	2 11 11	—	30 10 0	2 11 11	Int. & garden free
107	2407	Do. . .	Ballymacaraey, .	V.T.	R C.	–	R.C	R.C	95	86	181	53	—	—	55 15 3	3 9 9	Residence free
108	3160	Do . .	Tullydish, . .	V.C.	R C	–	R C.	–	93	60	128	17	1 9 3	—	24 0 0	—	
109	6286	Do . .	Buncrana, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	41	86	39	1 14 9	—	30 0 0	12 14 11	
110	1478	Fahan, Upper,	Burdiestown .		Pres.	Pres.	Pres	–	57	42	99	30	2 0 0	—	20 10 0	7 7 7	
111	0066	Do. . .	Carnalnanagh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	95	48	113	42	3 4 8	—	32 9 0	18 14 10	
112	1595	Do. . .	Carnagh or Tooban Ord. Agr.	V.T.	R C	–	R.C	–	68	65	133	24	1 3 0	—	24 19 0	—	
113	2527	Garton, . .	Drumsallagh, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	47	29	75	96	—	—	12 8 10	0 3 9	
114	6787	Do. . .	Church hill, .		–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	17	—	—	10 16 0	—	School closed latter portion of year; average attend. taken from Inspector's report.
115	5108	Glenoshumbkill,	Meenaneary, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	31	85	80	—	—	18 0 6	3 12 9	
116	7341	Do. . .	Garrick, . .		R.C.	–	R C	R.C	80	92	151	59	2 18 11	—	71 18 4	0 17 9	
117	7031	Do . .	Teelan, . .		R.C	–	R.C	R C	97	97	164	68	3 15 10	—	79 10 0	1 14 0	
118	7665	Do. . .	Gaskol, . .		R C	–	R C	R.C	101	82	183	40	2 0 0	—	69 8 4	2 7 0	
119	7802	Do. . .	Malinbeg . .		R.C	–	R C.	R.C	63	55	118	53	3 15 11	—	64 0 0	0 9 9	
120	8488	Do. . .	Moneycrom, .		–	E C	R C.	–	53	31	93	24	1 3 9	—	16 0 0	2 0 0	
121	1826	Do. . .	Strabuy, . .		E C	–	R C	–	40	38	81	28	—	—	45 16 8	—	
122	9706	Do. . .	Malinmore, . .		R.C	–	R C.	–	60	32	92	54	1 7 0	4 10 0	30 0 0	1 14 0	
123	4734	Inishkeel, .	Mullamore, .	A	R.C	–	R C	–	93	52	145	40	3 12 10	—	31 11 9	3 11 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

124	2269	Do.	Glentles,	V.T	–	E.C.	R.C	E.C	85	63	151	45	0 14	9	—	—	63	8	4	8	8	5					
125	7714	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C	–	91	54	195	33	—		—	—	29	10	0	1	12	2					
126	2658	Do	Cronaghbois,		R.C	–	R.C	–	104	30	124	27	1 1	2	—	—	25	10	0	0	8	8					
127	2877	Do.	Drumboghill,		R.C	–	R.C	–	87	36	98	28	1 2	10	—	—	34	0	0	—							
128	3509	Do	Brackay,		R.C	–	R.C	–	75	32	107	32	0 13	8	—	—	34	0	0	—							
129	4389	Do	Baugh,		R.C	–	R.C	–	42	32	74	29	—		—	—											
130	4583	Do	Clooney,		R.C / E.C.	–	R.C	–	99	84	87	31	0 16	6	—	—	14	0	0	0	3	11					
131	3106	Do	Ballinamore,	V.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	101	62	156	35	—		—	—	45	0	0	1	13	1					
132	6203	Do.	Tullymore,		E.C.	–	E.C	–	41	42	87	28	0 10	4	—	—	16	16	8	—							
133	3781	Do.	Shallagans,		R.C	–	R.C	–	37	20	57	21	2 4	8	—	—	15	0	0	0	10	3					
134	7091	Do.	Lengymacarragh,		E.C	–	R.C	–	35	21	50	23	0 6	5	—	—	24	0	0	—							
135	7548	Do.	Kilkenny,		E.C.	–	R.C	–	75	38	113	41	0 12	1	—	—	27	8	4	0	13	6					
136	6078	Do.	Kilcloney,	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	79	40	119	40	0 8	2	—	—	38	0	8	1	13	3					
137	8786	Do	Loughrosperat,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	64	26	90	30	0 11	1	—	—	40	10	0	—							
138	8301	Do.	Edenmagh,		R.C	–	R.C	–	60	20	80	32	1 11	3	—	—	25	5	0	1	11	2					
139	2288	Lever,	Drumbarrow,	A.	–	E.C	R.C	–	100	63	163	44	1 18	9	3 16 8	24	3	4	3	17	7						
140	3827	Do.	Drumene,	V.T	–	E.C	E.C.	E.C	101	104	205	75	6 18	2	—	46	18	4	11	12	11						
141	9053	Do.	Letterfal,	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	75	184	50	1 3	6	3 14 8	82	1	8	0	16	4						
142	9013	Do.	Mountacreeghan,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	66	181	41	3 15	0	4 2 7	29	10	0	3	15	2						
143	6064	Do	Glencoogh, m.	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	133	–	133	41	3 13	10	4 13 4	37	3	4	6	4	2						
144	6905	Do	Do f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	108	108	31	1 1	3	4 7 9	19	0	4	4	6	0						
145	6639	Do.	Legan,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	73	35	108	31	1 0	1	—	24	0	0	2	0	1						
146	7436	Do	Drumshack,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	102	84	186	44	1 2	0	—	57	10	0	5	1	4						
147	7840	Do	Keelogs,		R.C	–	R.C	–	110	78	188	41	3 1	8	3 14 0	37	8	4	3	4	3						
148	3057	Inishmacsaint,	Drumsgrough,		–	–	R.C	–	44	41	85	20	0 10	10	—	20	0	0	0	15	0						
149	3089	Do	Bundoran, m	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	92	–	92	46	1 10	7	—	30	8	4	5	8	5						
150	4091	Do	Do. f	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	8	77	85	35	1 0	0	—	26	0	0	3	0	0						
151	4448	Do	Currickboy, m	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	138	–	138	64	3 10	1	—	80	10	0	8	16	1						
152	4119	Do	Do. f	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	65	65	25	1 16	0	—	19	0	0	4	11	0						
153	5491	Do.	Drumnakran,		R.C	–	R.C	–	93	52	145	10	0 7	0	—	18	10	0	—	—							
154	6762	Do.	Ardfarna,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	46	41	87	34	1 5	0	—	18	0	0	0	3	9						
155	7091	Do.	Loughill		R.C.	–	R.C	–	40	93	70	28	0 10	2	—	24	0	0	0	10	0						
156	6207	Do.	Rock of Bundoran,		–	E.C	R.C	–	50	34	90	36	1 11	0	—	18	0	0	1	8	9	Residence free.					
157	4510	Do.	Ballyshannon Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	E.C.	–	32	31	61	31	3 1	6	—	2	10	0	—								
158	1249	Kilcar,	Kilcroghan,	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	161	138	271	93	—		—	110	11	8	5	10	0						
159	4186	Do.	Slaby,	V.T	R.C	–	R.C	–	79	47	126	36	0 11	3	—	29	0	8	1	5	6						
160	9078	Do.	Cignish,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	125	93	188	57	3 18	8	—	44	0	0	3	1	6						
161	1490	Do.	Croy,		R.C	–	R.C	–	13	18	51	27	0 7	0	—	15	0	0	0	15	0						
162	5301	Do	Muckross,		R.C	–	R.C	–	94	40	118	42	0 17	5	—	58	10	0	2	7	0						
163	9271	Do	Stralocl,		R.C	–	R.C	–	47	36	83	28	0 11	11	—	24	5	0	—	—							
164	1 3011	Killaghter,	Creagh,	V.T.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	152	99	251	70	4 16	0	—	111	0	8	14	1	0						
165	1401	Do.	Castlecown,	V.T	R.C	–	R.C	–	68	45	113	41	1 8	5	—	48	0	0	8	1	7						
166	1018	Do	Brackless,		–	E.C	R.C	–	102	64	166	50	3 4	9	—	55	11	8	10	11	6	Rm. & garden free.					
167	5005	Do	Drumlath,		R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		—	—						Temporarily closed.					
168	7488	Do	Ballyutherland,	V.C.	–	E.C	E.C	–	64	47	111	48	3 4	3	—	27	13	4	2	0	9						

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal.—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
169	9044	Killaghtee,	Killaghtee,		E C.	–	E C	–	65	46	111	51	1 18 8	—	23 11 8	16 10 0	Hse. & garden free.
170	1464	Kilteveck,	Claghan,	v.v.	–	E C	R C	–	48	28	76	26	—	—	24 0 0	9 5 0	Residence free.
171	8680	Do.	Letterkrick,		R C	–	R.C.	–	82	64	146	47	0 13 0	—	49 0 0	2 10 0	Do.
172	6163	Do	Cornacon		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	42	133	53	—	—	41 2 4	1 11 8	Do.
173	1171	Kilmacrenan,	Corrowmagunnagh	v.d.	–	E C	R C.	–	70	56	134	31	1 12 0	—	20 10 0	3 10 11	
174	1573	Do.	Cashel,		E C	–	R C	Pres.	104	85	189	40	3 2 11	—	37 15 10	4 10 0	
175	1108	Do	Letter,		Pres	–	Pres	–	61	50	111	29	0 11 0	—	18 0 0	9 10 10	
176	2523	Do	Edenaranna		E C	–	R C	–	45	74	119	29	1 17 0	—	20 0 0	2 1 5	
177	3718	Do.	Lagnaboory,		E C	–	Pres	–	70	30	106	27	1 1 7	—	24 15 4	1 10 4	
178	6202	Do.	Cranford,		–	E.C	–	–	–	–	–	31	—	—	11 5 0	—	
179	6040	Do.	Curran,		E C.	–	R.C	–	86	62	148	51	0 10 0	—	23 0 0	0 7 4	Closed latter portion of year attendance taken from inspector's report.
180	7590	Do.	Rathdonnell,		Pres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	10 0 0	—	School temporarily closed.
181	8461	Do.	Kilmacrenan,		E C	–	E C	–	60	64	120	24	0 15 0	—	29 10 0	14 0 0	Residence free
182	1021	Killybegs, Upper,	Fintra,	v.m.	R.C.	–	R C.	–	79	67	146	36	1 0 3	—	44 8 4	—	
183	1735	Do.	Killybegs,	v.v.	R C	–	R C.	R.C	158	115	268	75	1 0 0	—	74 11 8	0 11 6	Residence and garden free.
184	2054	Do.	Meenavalley,		R.C	–	R C	–	70	65	135	37	—	—	30 16 8	1 12 2	Do.
185	6169	Do	Murray, m		–	E C	E C	–	50	–	96	39	2 1 6	—	57 16 8	21 6 6	Residence free.
186	8524	Do.	Do f.		–	E C	Pres	–	–	86	82	36	2 12 7	—	20 16 8	14 10 2	
187	8727	Do.	Ardara,		Diss	–	Diss.	–	42	79	121	47	—	—	24 15 4	—	
188	1730	Killybegs, Lower,	Do.	v.v.	E C.	–	E.C	–	105	62	167	46	1 1 0	—	50 15 8	1 10 6	Do.
189	2130	Do	Do. f.		E C	–	E C	–	60	60	150	43	0 11 1	—	36 13 4	—	
190	6062	Do.	Gortnacart,		E C.	–	E C	–	41	34	75	31	1 5 0	—	10 0 0	1 0 0	
191	7485	Do.	Leckonell,		R.C	–	R C	–	71	22	93	29	0 14 0	—	18 0 0	—	
192	8517	Do.	Meentanadee,		–	E.C	R C	–	65	48	113	36	0 12 0	—	33 6 0	0 4 0	
193	9310	Do.	Kilcan,		R.C	–	R.C	–	78	57	135	54	1 0 1	4 10 0	11 5 0	9 12 4	
194	9470	Killybegs,	Roslan,		R.C.	–	R C	–	60	44	104	32	0 10 0	—	16 0 0	—	
195	9202	Killynard,	Donegal, m	v.v.	–	R.C	Pres	–	116	–	116	41	11 4 0	—	60 10 8	11 0 0	
196	9250	Do.	Do f	v.v.	–	R.C	Pres	Pres.	15	66	114	47	1 4 8	—	48 0 0	7 0 0	
197	9854	Do.	Ballydevitt,		R C	–	R C	–	116	75	191	48	1 17 2	—	24 0 0	5 10 0	Do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

195	9867	Do.	Brangan,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	77	46	123	38	—		—	7	10	0	1	10	0					
196	10015	Do.	Lough Sake,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	43	16	57	31	—		—				1	10	0					
200	8174	Kilbarron,	Creevy,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	42	107	38	1	5	0	—	37	8	4	3	5	0				
201	4470	Do.	Ballyshannon,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	46	1	11	2	—	61	5	8	3	18	0				
202	4431	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	144	134	46	7	3	1	—	76	3	4	2	11	0				
203	7598	Do.	Do.	Conv., f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	250	250	131	7	7	8	7 1 0	56	0	0	6	1	4				
204	8874	Do.	Coolmore,		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	53	110	66	2	9	6	—	40	16	8	7	10	5				
205	8475	Do.	Cashelard,		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	26	18	43	18	0	5	0	—	18	0	0	1	10	0				
206	7033	Do.	Dooballa,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	43	86	34	0	18	2	—	27	10	0	0	2	6				
207	8122	Do.	Behevy,		V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	65	61	126	19	0	10	1	3 12 5	54	13	0	0	10	0				
208	9009	Do.	Rockfield,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	37	78	31	0	9	4	1 0 0	21	10	0	1	1	11				
209	9209	Do.	Cliff,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	36	43	68	19	0	8	0	—	24	0	0		—					
210	6349	Killygarvan,	Creevery,			–	R.C.	Pres.	–	64	64	128	43	2	10	11	—	33	0	0	11	18	6	Residence and garden free			
211	7544	Do.	Rathmullen,	L.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	20	40	60	24	1	8	1	—	20	0	0	2	0	0				
212	5009	Do.	Carradoan Ord. Agrl.			–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	105	79	184	46	1	12	0	—	63	18	4	10	13	8	Residence free.			
213	7080	Kiltyvoge,	Ardlaban,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	37	93	31	0	12	4	—	30	0	0	2	4	8				
214	9754	Do.	Bolirfree,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	43	113	41	1	5	0	4 0 0	28	0	0	2	0	0				
215	8701	Do.	Altnapaste,			R.C.	–	Pres.	–	33	32	65	30	1	5	0	—	29	0	0	11	16	0				
216	9862	Do	Walshtown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	34	74	58	1	5	0	4 0 0	7	10	0	15	1	8				
217	5316	Lack,	Knockbrack,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	53	100	28	1	6	0	—	20	0	0	2	12	0				
218	8402	Lettermacaward,	Doney,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	68	50	118	31	1	16	11	—	35	10	0	0	3	2				
219	8023	Do.	Boyoughter,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	102	35	137	31	1	10	7	—	30	10	2		—		Residence and garden free.			
220	9085	Do.	Dneany,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	71	34	105	31	1	12	5	—	10	0	0	0	12	2				
221	174	Mult,	Clonally,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	54	139	57		—		—	24	0	0	0	16	0				
222	2388	Do.	Tare,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	40	78	32		—		—	32	0	0	4	16	8				
223	2680	Do.	Threatrees,			Pres.	–	R.C.	–	50	38	88	27	1	4	10	—	24	0	0	3	15	0	Do.			
224	5709	Do.	Muff,			–	–	R.C.	Pres.	R.C.	82	44	126	52	4	11	11	59	10	0	14	17	4				
225	7511	Do.	Carnamoyle,		V.C.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	38	90	21	0	12	4	—	18	0	8	4	4	7				
226	175	Mevagh,	Aghadaslor,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	55	119	48	1	11	2	—	18	0	0	2	19	5				
227	7492	Do.	Carrick,		V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	45	67	112	21	2	3	2	—	22	0	0	9	0	0	Residence free.			
228	5034	Do.	Derryhaun,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	71	43	114	10	0	14	3	—	18	0	0	1	12	0				
229	8943	Do	Bohinny,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	42	103	23	0	11	1	—	11	17	0	2	16	0				
230	178	Moville, Upper,	Drong,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	65	127	36	5	17	8	—	18	15	8	4	18	8				
231	1241	Do.	Ballyrattan,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	32	73	25	1	14	4	—	40	13	4	10	3	0	Do			
232	1412	Do.	Culey,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	53	102	30	0	17	0	—	21	15	0	14	16	10				
233	6161	Do.	Tiverrean,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	54	108	22	0	7	7	—	18	0	0	1	0	0	Garden free			
234	7780	Do.	Tullyrawlin,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	64	129	23	1	15	0	—	24	0	0	8	0	0				
235	182	Moville, Lower,	Gulladoff,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	28	71	23	0	9	0	—	13	0	0	1	0	11				
236	183	Do.	Glengiveny,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	67	135	23		—		—	18	0	0	0	12	6				
237	2470	Do.	Skreve,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	68	140	44	1	6	0	—	18	7	0	15	7	5				
238	3183	Do.	Moville,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	14	58	27	1	14	3	—	16	0	0	4	18	0				
239	1470	Do.	Do.	No. 2,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	48	2	7	10	—	30	0	0	9	0	0				
240	6278	Do.	Do.	Convent,	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	54	2	5	0	—	23	13	4	11	18	7				
241	5228	Do.	Drumawlin,		m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	27	1	5	0	—	28	0	0	4	14	4				
242	7608	Do.	Do.		f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	27	0	12	0	—	21	0	0	3	5	3				
243	9353	Do	Carrowbag,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	65	169	43	2	9	10	—	24	0	0	9	10	4	Do			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principal	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Annexed Prices. £ s d	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Books of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s d	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s d	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s d	Observations.
244	1737	Raphoe,	Rosskey,	VT	R C	–	R C	–	80	46	126	53	1 10 4	—	58 10 0	0 12 2	No attendance given; records destroyed by fire.
245	3605	Do.	Glenmaquin,		R C	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	24 0 0	5 4 6	
246	3738	Do.	Do		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	42	37	79	52	0 10 3	—	22 10 0	7 1 3	
247	3703	Do.	Ballybisley,		–	Pres	Pres	–	–	–	–	20	1 6 3	—	8 8 4	0 18 0	Returns of pupils on rolls not given; roll-book missing from school.
248	4060	Do.	Raphoe,		R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	—	—	14 0 0	—	School closed latter portion of year; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
249	6324	Do.	Do No 2,		Pres	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	84	66	150	81	8 4 4	—	78 0 0	22 0 0	
250	8475	Do	Robertson Parish,		E C	–	E C	R. C	109	99	208	84	4 9 4	—	53 8 10	21 1 0	Residence and garden free.
251	2203	Raymunterdoney,	Ballybog,	VT	R C	–	R C	–	51	40	91	34	1 7 3	—	14 0 0	—	
252	8455	Do	Mymgh Orl Agrl.		E C	–	E C	–	31	50	81	27	2 16 1	—	47 10 0	27 7 4	
253	8026	Raymaghy,	Derry,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	43	18	61	21	1 10 11	—	18 0 0	4 15 11	Residence free.
254	5303	Do	Ballougbanor Agl.		–	Pres.	Pres	–	78	49	127	45	1 11 0	—	54 0 0	16 16 2	
255	2951	Stranorlar,	Doosh,	VT	R.C	–	R C	–	59	55	114	33	5 4 0	—	32 0 0	0 17 3	Do.
256	4033	Do	Stranorlar, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	88	–	88	26	1 5 3	—	95 0 0	1 8 7	
257	4031	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	R C	R.C.	–	94	94	51	1 8 7	—	38 13 4	3 3 0	
258	6023	Do	Mien Bane,		R.C	–	R C	–	51	40	91	22	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	
259	7188	Do.	Meenarragh,	VG	R.C	–	R C	–	54	47	101	26	1 9 0	—	24 0 0	0 4 7	
260	7320	Do.	Ballybofey,		R C	–	R C	–	50	42	92	37	0 16 0	—	22 0 0	1 9 1	
261	1104	Tullaghobegly,	Derryheg,	A.	R C	–	R C	–	99	44	143	35	1 7 11	—	44 10 8	4 7 10	
262	2146	Do	Gortdonk,	B	R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	147	99	247	51	2 2 4	—	70 8 4	0 12 4	
263	1304	Do	Cashelnagorr,	A	R.C	–	R C	–	83	97	180	29	3 6 8	—	70 3 4	2 5 6	
264	4730	Do.	Gula,	V.C.	R C	–	R.C	–	16	16	32	17	—	—	14 0 0	—	
265	4749	Do	Knockmaisler,	V.C.	R C	–	R.C	–	108	54	162	55	2 18 3	—	48 8 4	4 10 0	
266	1742	Do.	Drue,	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C	–	78	37	115	21	1 7 0	—	18 15 6	1 11 10	
267	5040	Do	Mucuskeddy,	V C	–	F C	R.C.	–	37	32	69	12	—	—	12 13 10	—	
268	5101	Do	Tory Island,	V C	–	E C	R C	–	43	31	75	21	1 18 3	—	19 0 0	0 16 6	
269	5100	Do	Innisfree,	V.C.	R C	–	R C	–	90	46	136	27	2 2 11	—	19 0 0	0 0 0	
270	4940	Do	Dunlewy Sta.		R C	–	R C	–	66	34	60	44	—	—	2 5 8	—	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

271	4716	Do.	Bunlwy Int. Agricultural	V.C.	Cong. Ch.	N.C.	R.C.	–	70	60	130	23	1 14	0	0 1	0	37 13	4	4 0	0	Do.
272	2480	Tullyanglanis,	Ramelton, m		Do.	–	Pres.	–	108	–	108	27	4 11	4	—		66 5	10	5 8	3	Do.
273	2824	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	107	107	48	3 0	0	1 6	5	66 13	4	10 0	0	
274	2549	Do.	Croughan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	46	38	80	33	1 6	0	—		17 15	0	4 15	7	Residence and garden free
275	3712	Do.	Ray,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	47	30	86	18	0 5	0	—		15 0	0	3 5	3	
276	2998	Do.	Bridge End,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	37	110	40	1 0	10	—		30 13	4	5 12	8	
277	6816	Do.	Kirrykeel, or Carrawkeel,	V.C.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	70	54	133	27	2 5	0	—		24 0	0	4 15	8	Residence free.
278	7464	Do.	Brown Knowes,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	46	31	77	23	1 7	1	—		28 0	0	2 13	8	
279	3798	Templecrone,	Dunglow, m		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	–	121	50	4 10	2	—		95 5	0	2 0	0	
280	6877	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	100	100	40	2 5	0	—		68 5	0	0 12	6	
281	4138	Do.	Roshine,	V.C.	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	132	73	204	31	1 13	9	—		6 17	6	0 1	0	
282	4809	Do.	Keadue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	61	167	37	0 10	0	—		41 13	4	1 10	0	
283	5472	Do.	Meenmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	65	175	32	1 7	8	—		35 11	8	0 2	0	
284	3273	Do.	Owey Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	20	21	41	20	—		—		13 5	5	—		
285	5375	Do.	Aaron,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	51	120	26	0 18	10	—		37 15	0	0 10	0	
286	5461	Do.	Rathull,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	22	46	22	1 6	10	—		21 0	0	0 7	5	Do.
287	5734	Do.	Bighrdit,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	98	198	45	2 18	0	—		61 1	6	—		
288	6809	Do.	Inishfree,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	25	23	48	17	0 5	2	—		18 0	0	—		
289	8001	Do.	Anagry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	137	51	178	77	1 0	3	—		15 15	8	—		
290	8751	Do.	Mullaghduff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	60	160	41	1 13	7	—		38 0	0	—		
291	8671	Do.	Arranmore Ord Agr		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	180	30	210	30	0 5	3	—		50 13	6	1 2	6	Do.
292	9791	Do.	Inishkeeragh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	10	21	10	27	1 7	2	4 0	0	10 16	8	—		
293	9806	Donaghmore,	St. Johnston,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	31	16	47	31	1 15	5	—		26 0	0	0 0	6	
294	714	Do.	Monreagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	36	92	45	4 0	5	—		44 5	4	15 18	6	Do.
295	8110	Do.	Castletown,		R.C.	–	E.C.	–	50	53	103	26	1 0	8	—		34 3	4	10 13	4	Do.
296	8621	Do.	Ardagh,		R.C.	–	E.C.	–	60	38	104	45	1 13	3	—		22 0	0	13 0	0	Residences & gardens free.
297	9015	Do.	Drumbeg,		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	87	62	149	68	—		—		28 7	6	16 0	0	
298	9414	Do.	Tullaghgrum,		R.C.	–	E.C.	–	47	35	82	20	—		—		10 0	0	10 0	0	Residence free
299	1861	Do.	Tullaghgrum,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	21	57	40	—		—		15 0	0	5 0	0	
300	[illegible]	Templecarne,	Gortnessy,		Pres.	–	Pres.	R.C.	132	45	177	49	2 12	1	—		35 0	1	18 4	8	
301	8752	Do.	Milford, f.		–	P.C.	R.C.	–	–	101	101	40	1 17	2	—		34 1	8	12 8	4	
302	4892	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gen.	R.C.	–	25	27	50	20	—		—		1 10	0	—		
303	9418	Do.	Ballyare,		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	31	71	24	1 8	0	—		14 11	8	12 5	7	Residence and garden free.
304	4008	Dunaff,	Alt, No. 1,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	38	106	15	1 6	10	—		18 0	0	4 11	6	
305	4301	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	49	59	98	41	—		—		18 6	0	1 16	0	
			Total for County Donegal, 100,						10,561	15,101	31,883	10,790	301	5	10	100 0	8	3,399	15	4	1,326	8	7		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Down.

COUNTY OF DOWN—350 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average daily Attendance.	Annual pay for books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Revised Prices. £ s d	Aid granted by the Board during the year. To Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s d	To Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities. £ s d	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s d	Observations.
1	3063	Annacloone,	Billymfarn,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	17	69	28	1 7 11	—	24 0 0	11 8 0	
2	7049	Do.	Annaloone,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	21	35	56	33	2 11 0	—	20 0 0	9 7 4	
3	6710	Do.	Mountcraft,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	90	178	43	4 10 2	—	56 5 5	4 2 0	
4	187	Aghaderg,	Loughbrickland, Aug.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	63	141	47	3 0 11	—	55 10 0	3 11 0	
			Do. , evg.		–	–	–	–	27	10	43	11	—	—	—	0 7 0	Closed December quarter.
5	7779	Do.	Do. , No. 1.		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	65	49	110	41	0 5 11	—	62 10 0	18 7 0	
6	2270	Do.	Ballyvarty, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed during year.
7	2271	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	67	136	47	1 14 1	—	15 0 0	2 8 10	
8	2264	Do.	Meeane,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	62	107	30	2 3 7	—	10 0 0	2 16 4	
9	1872	Do.	Glasherieg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	66	138	10	1 6 3	—	48 0 0	3 0 0	
10	8309	Do.	Glaskermeze,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	63	40	102	44	3 0 1	—	24 10 0	10 6 6	Returns of proficiency, &c. for last quarter not available.
11	7604	Do.	Brague,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	15	22	37	20	0 14 7	—	14 0 0	3 0 8	Do.
12	3130	Annahilt,	Clontonagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	48	46	94	27	2 18 10	—	38 0 0	14 4 0	
13	5096	Do.	Hollyrock, Loughorne,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	80	48	128	42	1 17 0	—	18 0 0	7 17 1	
14	0872	Do.	Annahilt, endowed free, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	84	–	84	10	1 19 2	4 10 0	4 10 0	45 0 0	Residence free
15	9852	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	58	58	24	2 8 7	4 0 0	5 10 0	—	
16	7903	Ardquin,	Ardquin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	39	82	27	2 4 1	—	22 0 0	13 6 3	
17	8306	Ardglass,	Ardglass,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	27	30	57	21	4 16 0	—	15 10 0	6 10 1	
18	8951	Do.	Do. m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	–	65	26	3 3 0	—	20 0 4	5 10 10	
19	8951	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	105	105	40	7 11 10	—	41 13 4	6 0 7	
20	8110	Ardkeen,	Kirkstown,		–	R.C.	Pres.	Pres.	107	96	203	51	3 8 6	—	42 10 0	10 4 10	
21	190	Ballee,	Ballee, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	–	68	38	1 9 10	—	47 13 4	18 11 1	Do.
22	8013	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	53	53	19	0 14 3	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
23	1173	Do.	Ballyveatie,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	46	112	38	3 5 3	—	11 10 0	0 12 4	
24	6518	Hangar,	Castle, No. 1,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	91	77	168	54	4 14 10	—	43 3 4	7 14 8	Do.
25	8024	Do.	Castle, No. 2,	V.T.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	101	72	173	86	10 7 0	—	74 0 0	31 0 0	
26	4141	Do.	Greenmount, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	93	–	93	41	0 10 0	—	30 10 0	16 4 0	Do.
27	4141	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	67	67	14	2 3 10	—	25 16 8	10 15 7	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

30	5011	Do.	.	Bangor,	m.		Pres.	–	Pres	–	187	–	187	73	5	17	0	1	0	0	78	18	4	27	4	10	
29	5012	Do.	.	Do.	f		Pres	–	Pres	–	139	139	52	5	15	10	—				80	10	4	14	8	0	
30	5058	Do.	.	Ballyallagh,			–	R.C.	Pres	R.C.	71	10	61	61	4	5	0	—			62	5	0	45	11	5	Do.
31	6248	Do.	.	Ballymacummell,			–	R.C.	Pres	Pres	161	74	104	71	4	5	1	—			68	10	11	27	10	3	Do.
32	6261	Do.	.	Ballycastle,			–	R.C.	Pres	R.C.	68	62	125	60	5	17	0	—			118	15	8	44	15	8	
33	6752	Do.	.	Copeland Island,			Diss.	–	Diss.	–	14	15	29	16		—		—			15	0	0	0	12	0	
34	2759	Ballycastle,	.	Aughmurillig,			–	Pres	Pres	–	42	52	95	20		—		—			16	11	0	5	0	1	
35	7000	Ballyphillip,	.	Ballyphillip,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104		104	88	4	3	6	—			98	4	2	23	17	1	
36	4249	Do.	.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	158	74	4	18	7	—			71	10	0	10	5	2	
37	5847	Do.	.	Portaferry, No. 2,	m		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	96	50	146	72	8	1	5	—			61	16	8	10	0	2	
38	6179	Do.	.	Do.	No. 1		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	23	18	41	14	1	6	3	—			10	0	0	1	0	0	
39	4743	Bright,	.	Bright,	m	v.c.	–	E.C.	Pres.	–	47	–	47	24	2	4	4	—			13	19	1	1	1	0	
40	4744	Do.	.	Do.	f	v.c.	–	E.C.	E.C.	–	24	78	102	33	1	0	0	—			5	0	0	2	0	0	
41	6327	Blaris,	.	Largymore,			–	E.C.	Pres.	Pres.	160	94	260	88	4	13	11	—			81	11	6	17	0	1	Do.
42	1086	Ballywalter,	.	Ballyferis,			–	R.C.	Pres	–	29	15	44	27	3	17	0	—			24	0	0	10	15	0	Do.
43	7045	Ballyrisino,	.	Kearney,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	41	26	70	28	1	14	0	—			24	0	0	10	10	11	Do.
44	7251	Ballyeaston,	.	Stranguard,			–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	80	61	141	14	7	0	4	—			66	16	4	23	6	1	Do.
45	1691	Clonmult,	.	Mayo,	m	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	189	–	189	101	8	1	4	—			36	17	4	7	4	10	
46	2000	Do.	.	Do.	f	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	241	241	91	11	9	0	—			48	0	0	9	18	2	
47	1950	Do.	.	Carragh,	m	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	140	43		—		—			26	5	0	6	14	4	
48	2007	Do.	.	Do.	f	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	41	0	10	0	—			10	0	0	4	0	0	
49	5459	Do.	.	Warrenpoint,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	18	1	0	0	—			28	13	4	17	15	0	
50	5461	Do.	.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	58	3	3	2	—			73	1	6	8	15	4	
51	6741	Do.	.	Clontalleece,			–	E.C.	Diss.	R.C.	174	104	278	75	5	10	1	—			48	0	0	18	15	0	
52	108	Comber,	.	Tullygowan,			Pres	–	Pres	–	57	40	101	19	1	5	1	—			47	10	0	5	11	0	
53	1581	Do.	.	Creconcurvey,			–	Pres	Pres	Pres	94	57	151	11	3	10	10	—			41	0	0	18	9	4	
54	1903	Do.	.	Ballynaclady,		n	–	Pres.	Pres	Pres.	79	54	133	92	2	17	5	—			48	11	1	12	11	11	
55	4083	Do.	.	Comlin,			Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	119	70	189	84	6	5	4	—			98	0	0	54	10	10	
56	5478	Do.	.	Moneyreagh,			Pres	–	Pres	Pres.	76	49	124	19	3	15	5	—			51	5	11	17	5	5	
57	5951	Do.	.	Magheraveagh,			Pres	–	Pres	R.P.	64	82	146	55	4	14	2	—			38	0	0	—			
58	6978	Do.	.	Ballystockart,			Pres	–	E.C.	–	68	44	112	45	5	12	2	—			37	1	8	10	18	2	
59	7725	Do.	.	Ballymaghalis,			Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	40	50	90	47	2	1	11	—			40	16	8	20	4	11	Do.
60	8199	Do.	.	Smythes,			Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	67	54	121	60	7	11	5	—			56	11	8	34	1	8	
61	8998	Do.	.	Killyclifter,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	55	55	110	17		—		—			32	0	0	8	0	11	
62	1212	Clondaff,	.	Clondaff, or Kingsbill,	m	A	–	R.C.	R.P.	–	85	–	85	19	1	17	10	—			17	5	0	1	10	11	
63	1485	Do.	.	Do.	f	A.	–	R.P.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	28	0	12	1	—			24	0	0	1	9	7	
64	2910	Do.	.	Ballygorlanmore, Bay			–	R.P.	Pres	Pres.	81	61	142	47		—		—			30	0	0	21	1	8	
				Do.	cvg.		–	–	–	–	50	26	83	31	0	11	4	—				—		4	3	0	
65	7488	Do.	.	Ballymaghery,	m		R.P.	–	R.C.	R.P.	1.81	–	181	9	1	5	0	—			26	0	0	9	10	2	
66	7489	Do.	.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.P.	–	–	114	114	41	1	7	8	—			20	16	8	6	4	0	
67	7509	Do.	.	Fahra,	m		–	R.P.	R.P.	–	83	–	83	20		—		—			24	0	0	2	1	11	
68	7509	Do.	.	Do.	f.		–	R.P.	R.P.	–	–	91	91	10	1	7	7	—			24	0	0	1	17	11	
69	7720	Do.	.	Tamry,			–	R.P.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—			16	5	0		—		No returns.
70	198	Dromore,	.	Fullymacorrat,	m		Pres.	R.P.	–	105	–	105	83	1	7	0	—	—			42	16	0	5	4	5	
71	306	Do.	.	Dromore, No. 1,	m.	v.v.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	109	–	109	50	5	16	10	—			70	18	4	15	19	4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster; County of Down—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, as Reduced Prices	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In New Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
72	201	Drumore, . .	Drumore, No. 1, f.	v.s.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres	–	96	96	42	4 10 2	—	78 18 4	9 6 4	
73	3468	Do. . .	Do No 2, day,		R.C	–	R.C	R C	156	–	159	61	6 19 5	—	36 5 4	16 5 7	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	75	32	107	24	—	—	—	5 10 0	
74	6417	Do. . .	Do. . . f		R.C.	–	R C	–	–	116	116	42	2 7 1	—	35 3 4	2 16 6	
75	5937	Do. . .	Do. . No. 3, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	75	63	138	40	3 16 1	—	26 10 0	4 0 2	
76	2723	Do . .	Drumlough, No. 1,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	69	43	112	43	3 5 10	—	34 0 0	17 18 10	Residence free
77	6357	Do. . .	Do		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres	70	45	115	48	1 16 0	—	41 0 0	7 15 10	
78	1072	Do. . .	Ballydeld, . .	A	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	25	73	98	40	1 12 6	—	25 0 0	6 2 1	Do.
79	4041	Do. . .	Backmannillagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	87	90	31	2 6 2	—	28 0 0	8 2 3	
80	4607	Do . .	Skeogh . .		–	Pres	Pres	Pres.	124	104	228	65	4 1 0	4 5 5	40 0 0	11 1 6	
81	6943	Do . .	Ballykeel, No. 2, .		–	Pres	R C	–	75	65	158	40	1 5 4	—	24 0 0	12 12 6	
82	6606	Do. . .	Ballynickaically,		Pres.	–	Diss	–	73	71	147	40	2 5 3	—	24 0 0	7 10 1	Do.
83	6524	Do. . .	Tullyglush, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres	62	52	104	46	1 15 1	—	44 0 0	16 0 6	
84	7760	Do. . .	Ballymacormack, .		Pres.	–	R C	–	47	16	66	32	1 3 4	—	25 0 0	7 10 4	
85	203	Drumgath, .	Baranneen, . .		R C	–	R C	–	70	53	123	38	2 0 4	—	20 10 0	5 4 8	
86	6183	Do. . .	Lurgancahone, .		R C	–	R C	–	66	59	146	40	1 9 5	—	26 3 4	5 11 1	
87	6876	Do. . .	Rathfriland, m day,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	167	–	167	55	3 5 2	—	68 5 8	10 18 2	
			Do. . . evg		–	–	–	–	87	–	87	25	—	—	—	2 15 6	
88	5877	Do. . .	Do . . f	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	–	24	116	140	43	1 3 6	—	34 13 4	4 2 5	
89	5477	Do . .	Newry-street, Rathfriland, m		–	Pres.	Pres	–	124	–	124	45	2 7 1	—	37 10 0	12 11 0	
90	6184	Do . .	Do . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	–	114	114	44	3 2 4	4 6 5	51 13 4	14 16 0	
91	365	Drumgooland,	Magharamaye, m		R.C	–	R C	–	104	–	104	28	1 7 8	—	28 0 0	2 10 10	
92	7267	Do . .	Do. . f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	100	100	27	1 15 8	—	24 0 0	3 2 6	
93	1365	Do . .	Legamany, .		R C	–	R.C	–	81	47	128	32	1 7 7	—	32 0 0	6 15 5	
94	1862	Do. . .	Dacomat, . .		R C	–	R.C.	R.C.	113	79	191	58	3 13 0	—	72 10 8	7 4 4	
95	7734	Do. . .	Loftrim, . .		–	R C	R C	–	84	66	150	50	3 5 7	—	62 10 0	24 5 11	
96	5749	Do. . .	Drumlee, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	56	71	128	47	1 8 5	—	26 2 8	4 12 8	
97	313	Dromara, .	Carryduff, . .		–	Pres	Pres.	Pres	90	100	190	56	6 10 8	—	34 12 4	10 17 6	
98	2844	Do . .	Carr, . .		–	Pres	Pres.	–	50	40	90	22	—	—	24 0 0	6 10 0	
99	2503	Do. . .	Drumbo, . .		–	R.C	Pres	Pres.	156	104	257	99	5 6 10	—	76 6 8	36 5 11	
100	30940	Do. . .	Lawrence, . .		Pres.	–	Pres	–	99	43	142	36	1 6 6	—	18 0 0	8 18 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

101	4042	Do.	Puckyaburn,	m		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	60	–	60	37	2	10	10	—	24	11	0	13	6	2				
102	4049	Do.	Do.	f		–	R.C.	Pres.	–	–	76	76	24	2	1	0	—	14	0	0	6	14	0				
103	4810	Do.	Clogher,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	83	33	86	20	1	5	0	—	16	0	0	0	16	0				
104	4861	Do.	Carrgarvy,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	87	40	100	44	1	6	8	—	28	0	0	11	17	0				
105	5232	Do.	Ballymacbrennan,			–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	75	79	154	48	2	14	0	0 5 5	53	0	0	15	8	7				
106	7903	Do.	Legacurry,			–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	79	51	130	35	4	10	0	—	27	10	0	20	12	0				
107	8560	Do.	Milltown,			–	R.C.	Pres.	–	42	23	65	20	1	5	0	—	6	0	0	4	16	1				
108	1244	Drumballyroney,	Magheral,		V.R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	54	131	36	6	15	6	—	42	6	0	5	10	8				
109	2823	Do.	Edenagarry,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	56	37	93	28		—		—	27	0	0	5	12	6				
110	3684	Do.	Fimdale,			–	E.C.	Pres.	–	58	42	100	36	1	11	11	—	24	0	0	7	0	0	Do.			
111	2075	Do.	Ballybriak,			–	Pres.	E.C.	–	24	30	54	21	1	6	4	—	21	10	0	4	9	11				
112	4546	Do.	Clonkelt,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	44	99	30	1	17	2	—	16	0	0	5	2	4				
113	5080	Do.	Ballyroney,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	70	92	141	35	1	2	0	—	24	16	4	6	8	0				
114	7702	Do.	Moneygore,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	97	89	183	56	5	2	8	—	42	0	0	5	16	8				
115	9054	Do.	Aneelinchige,			–	R.C.	Pres.	–	94	46	110	43	1	18	6	—	30	0	0	16	0	8	Do.			
116	9120	Do.	Drumdreenagh,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Diss.	85	89	174	45	2	5	8	—	55	10	0	6	8	2				
117	1634	Down,	Downpatrick,	m		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	127	–	127	46	6	2	10	—	77	5	0	18	18	7				
118	1635	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	98	98	24		—		—	27	0	0	5	18	4				
119	3724	Do.	Do.	i		Pres.	–	Pres.	Diss.	67	110	207	40		—		—	32	0	0	8	7	10	Do.			
120	2273	Do.	Donegaseale,		W.R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	71	138	50		—		—	44	13	4	12	13	0				
121	8523	Do.	Infirmary lane,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	42	80	122	40	5	0	0	—	62	7	2	15	7	0				
122	9128	Do.	John street,	m		E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	215	–	249	91	5	17	0	—	73	8	4	22	18	3				
123	7275	Do.	Do. Convent,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–		290	290	67	11	7	7	—	80	5	4	9	10	0				
124	2517	Donaghadee,	Killinghey,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	109	114	223	69	3	13	11	—	44	16	4	15	7	8				
125	2910	Do.	Millisle,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	73	88	161	65	16	3	6	0 15 6	64	10	0	10	6	4				
126	2941	Do.	Herdstown,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	31	84	30	1	6	7	—	18	0	0	4	18	10				
127	3145	Do.	Grange,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	69	54	123	44	1	10	8	—	42	0	0	5	4	5				
128	3380	Do.	Ballyvester,			Pres.	–	E.C.	–	49	35	84	29	2	17	10	—	19	10	0	10	15	0				
129	4015	Do.	Donaghadee,	m		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	85	–	85	48	5	10	7	—	47	15	0	27	14	3				
130	4014	Do.	Do.	f		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	94	94	46	3	6	10	—	54	1	8	20	11	6				
131	8125	Do.	Do.	No. 2,		Diss.	–	Diss.	Diss.	87	93	170	66	3	12	2	—	50	0	0	26	10	11	Do.			
132	8753	Do.	Do.	No. 3,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Diss.	76	80	156	56	2	17	6	—	61	16	8	15	13	8				
133	5023	Do.	Ballybeakin,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	70	52	122	54	0	8	7	—	43	11	8	13	10	5				
134	5497	Do.	Carrowdore,			–	E.C.	Pres.	E.C.	95	92	187	65	2	13	6	—	64	1	8	8	12	0				
135	1631	Dromara,	Monnabane,		V.R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	75	163	47	0	19	3	—	46	0	0	7	4	0				
136	3661	Do.	Finnis,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	35	4	3	6	—	54	1	8	5	2	5				
137	4374	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	6	75	81	23	1	12	0	—	27	13	4	0	0	4				
138	4130	Do.	Artana,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	62	41	03	39	1	10	8	—	15	0	0	2	10	4				
139	5164	Do.	Guinness,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	39	111	30	2	0	8	—	18	0	0	1	10	4				
140	5178	Do.	Grangha,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	77	68	145	37	6	8	6	—	46	1	8	—						
141	7148	Do.	Moydalgan,			–	Pres.	E.C.	–	67	34	101	33	1	12	10	—	27	0	0	2	11	10				
142	7447	Do.	Magherahamlet,			–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	92	54	146	47	4	5	8	—	30	5	0	4	10	10				
143	8285	Do.	Drumaru,	day,		Diss.	–	Diss.	–	46	10	56	27	} 1	6	3	—	19	3	4	{ 0	0	0	Closed for last quarter			
			Do.	eve.		–	–	–	–	43	10	53	22								{ 3	4	0	Do.			
144	1037	Donaghmore,	Barr,		V.R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	39	85	34	1	7	6	—	29	10	0	4	13	7				

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of Schools.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Patronage. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
146	2351	Donaghmore,	Four Towns, day,		Pres	-	Pres.	-	40	39	79	30	1 18 11	—	31 0 0	3 13 0	
			Do, evg.		-	-	-	-	48	17	65	19					
147	5285	Do	Derrycraw, m.		R C	-	R C	-	54	-	54	34	1 2 4	—	28 0 0	4 12 2	Residence free.
			Do. f		R C	-	R C	-	-	90	90	51	1 5 10	—	26 0 0	5 7 11	Do.
148	8438	Do.	Donaghmore,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	62	13	105	40	1 10 6	—	15 4 5	8 16 0	
149	8714	Do	Tullymore,		-	Pres.	Pres	-	42	10	61	26	—	—	15 0 0	8 0 1	
150	8150	Do	Dromantinna		-	E.C.	E C	-	20	29	49	26	1 15 1	—	33 0 0	21 1 8	
151	9001	Dromore	Hill Hall dn.		R C	-	E.C	-	37	36	73	48	2 3 4	4 0 0	3 13 4	23 0 0	
152	3906	Dunsfort,	Ballydonk, m	v t	R.C	-	R C	-	98	-	98	50	4 18 0	—	31 11 8	15 11 4	
153	2907	Do	Do f	v t	R C	-	R.C	-	-	80	80	24	6 0 0	—	21 0 0	1 11 9	
154	3078	Dunn Galloney,	Dunn Galloney,		Pres	-	Pres.	2 Pres.	91	85	176	91	6 18 1	—	67 18 10	40 0 0	
155	8504	Do	Portstone,		Pres	-	Pres.	Pres	58	17	105	53	—	—	41 8 4	15 3 8	Do.
156	8065	Do	Warringstown, m. day,		Pres	-	Pres.	-	117	-	117	45	2 13 4	—	48 0 0	14 12 2	
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	73	28	101	26				1 0 0	
157	8728	Do	Do f		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	85	85	31	1 6 10	—	20 0 0	26 18 4	Do
158	9800	Do	Banogue,		-	E C	Ecc.	E C.	88	70	158	67	5 12 7	5 0 0	14 6 8	6 9 0	
159	8704	Do	Corcreony,		Pres.	-	Pres.	E C. Pres	87	72	159	85	4 10 11	—	60 10 0	21 13 7	
160	4236	Dundonald,	Dundonald, m		Pres	-	Pres	-	56	-	95	29	2 18 11	—	28 0 0	8 16 0	
161	4241	Do.	Do f		Pres.	-	Pres	-	-	87	87	31	0 11 0	—	29 0 8	7 3 4	
162	7366	Do	Ballymiscaw,		-	-	Pres	-	59	52	111	45	2 3 5	—	34 16 8	13 16 7	Do
163	214	Grey Abbey,	Tullycavey,		-	Pres.	Dis.	-	63	43	106	36	0 10 0	—	25 0 0	17 2 6	
164	5704	Do	Grey Abbey,		-	E C	E C	E C.	124	71	195	80	10 2 9	—	68 1 8	20 0 4	Do
165	5705	Do	Do i.		-	E C	Pres	-	77	94	171	75	—	—	37 5 0	6 9 4	
166	6161	Do	Ballyholey,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	122	90	212	72	3 7 0	—	59 0 0	14 10 0	Do.
167	2628	Gerraghy,	Castlewellan,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	56	37	93	26	2 1 1	—	24 0 0	11 14 8	Do
168	2630	Do	Carnew,		Pres	-	Pres.	Pres	80	41	150	50	4 15 8	—	72 0 0	13 8 0	
169	6157	Do.	Shanrod,		R.C	-	R C.	R.C.	91	61	152	47	3 18 6	—	50 10 0	8 11 7	
170	8577	Do.	Tullyrinor,		R C	-	R C	-	62	95	77	27	0 2 11	—	31 0 0	4 10 8	
171	9123	Holywood,	Coughlanstown,		Pres	-	Pres.	-	29	68	97	32	1 6 2	—	15 3 0	5 0 0	
172	6104	Do.	Belmont, m.		Pres	Pres.	Pres	Pres.	113	-	113	34	2 0 8	—	18 0 0	26 16 5	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

173	6924	Do	.	Do	.	f		Pres	–	Pres	–	110	110	40	5	7	7	—	77	0	0	16	16	2		
174	6988	Do	.	Hollywood,	.	m.		Pres	–	Pres	R.C. Pres	243	–	243	110	12	8	6	101	18	4	76	0	0		
175	6940	Do.	.	Do.	.	f		Pres	–	R.C.	Pres	–	181	181	51	1	5	0	45	1	8	19	18	11		
176	6987	Do.	.	Do	.	l		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	100	85	185	72	1	5	9	43	10	0	15	4	2		
177	6989	Do.	.	Do	.	Par m		R.C	–	R.C.	–	128	–	128	43	4	18	11	31	0	0	12	10	8		
178	6328	Do.	.	Do	.	Par f		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	49	2	0	0	62	8	4	19	5	2	Do.	
179	7398	Do	.	Knockmagoney,				Pres	–	Pres	–	–	–	–	57	1	5	3	30	13	4	—			Do	
180	8576	Do.	.	Revehrahgo,		day,		Pres.	Pres.	Pres	2 Pres.	197	135	332	97	5	8	2	105	16	10	25	7	10	Returns not available; allowance taken from Inspector's report	
				Do	.	eve.		–	–	–	–	171	102	273	59							8	15	8		
181	2589	Hillsborough,	.	Ballykeel, Ardilinny,				Pres.	–	Pres.	–	36	32	68	26	1	10	0	28	0	0	4	5	2		
182	2590	Do.	.	Do	.	Edmondstown,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	66	43	109	34	3	7	2	37	16	8	13	7	6	Residence free	
183	7576	Do	.	Hillsborough,		day,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	39	35	74	34	1	15	3	43	0	0	18	0	0		
				Do.	.	eve		–	–	–	–	30	9	46	11							5	15	0		
184	7794	Do.	.	Reilly's Trench,				R.C	–	R.C	–	53	40	93	30	2	19	5	24	5	0	4	17	1		
185	8058	Do.	.	Edenticullo,				Pres	–	Pres.	–	42	31	76	28				18	0	0	9	0	0		
186	2591	Inishargy,	.	Kircubbin,			n	Pres.	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	97	71	170	70	7	3	8	35	16	8	26	6	2		
187	7002	Do	.	Glastry,				Pres.	–	R.C	–	98	60	158	47	1	2	11	32	0	0	8	18	0		
188	2810	Inch,	.	Ram,				–	Pres	R.C	Ed	51	40	91	26	1	12	2	26	0	0	7	11	0	Do	
189	2911	Do	.	Ballygilly,				Pres.	–	Pres	R.C.	71	59	130	51	3	10	6	43	0	0	13	2	11		
190	231	Killool,	.	Monydrag,			v.r	R.C.	–	R.C	–	53	57	110	37	1	11	2	16	0	0	1	10	8		
191	4101	Do.	.	Dunavan,		m	v.r	R.C	–	R.C.	–	1.13	–	1.13	47	3	1	2	24	0	0	10	1	6		
192	4102	Do	.	Do	.	f. day,	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	46	5	15	7	25	0	0	8	5	9		
				Do	.	eve.		–	–	–	–	–	53	53	21							2	10	0		
193	2893	Do	.	Grange,		m	v.r	R.C	–	R.C	–	171	–	171	41	1	12	0	38	0	0	7	5	7		
194	2893	Do.	.	Do	.	f	v.r	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	131	131	35	1	10	1	20	0	0	4	0	0		
195	6986	Do.	.	Killool,				Pres	–	Pres	Pres.	87	66	153	46	1	18	10	43	10	0	7	1	10		
196	10 11	Do.	.	Ballymartin,				R.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	88	80	168	57	1	9	0	31	0	0	11	13	6		
197	9 19	Do.	.	Annahong,		m. day,		Pres	–	Pres	–	89	–	89	30	2	5	5	17	18	0	1	10	0		
				Do	.	eve		–	–	–	–	73	–	73	45		—		—			1	11	0		
198	4198	Do.	.	Do.	.	f		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	63	63	35	1	16	4	14	0	0	3	12	4		
199	224	Killinchy,	.	Ardmillan,				–	Pres	Pres.	–	48	44	112	31	1	11	0	35	16	6	5	9	2		
200	224	Do	.	Ballymacashan,				–	Pres.	Pres	–	48	37	85	31	1	12	4	16	0	0	4	10	4		
201	2518	Do.	.	Tullycorry,				–	R.C	Pres	Pres	126	68	194	80	1	4	8	58	16	8	10	3	11		
202	1241	Do.	.	Ballychoplan,				Pres.	–	Pres	–	77	32	109	31	2	4	5	20	13	4	3	16	8		
203	5197	Do.	.	Burnamaghery,				–	Pres	Pres	–	44	38	82	55	2	13	9	50	6	8	8	4	1		
204	5056	Do.	.	Carrickmannan,				–	R.C	R.C	R.C.	136	85	101	64	1	10	1	30	10	6	19	2	3		
205	6084	Do	.	Heffrey,				–	R.C.	Pres.	R.C.	105	72	177	93	7	7	11	55	1	8	18	0	0		
206	3411	Do	.	Drumreagh,				–	Pres.	Pres	Pres.	70	53	123	50	1	11	2	45	1	8	11	11	8		
207	227	Kilmegan,	.	Anghlumullin,			v.r	R.C	–	R.C	–	55	27	86	33	2	11	10	21	15	0	4	14	3		
208	1346	Do,	.	Ballycloney,		m. day,	v.r.	–	Pres	R.C	–	137	–	137	66	4	9	0	30	15	4	16	15	1	Do.	
				Do.	.	eve.		–	–	–	–	71	–	71	28							0	0	0		
209	1486	Do.	.	Do.	.	f. day,	v.r.	–	Pres	Pres	R.C	–	181	181	57	3	3	2	54	3	8	23	14	8		
				Do.	.	eve.		–	–	–	–	–	73	73	28		—		—			5	2	6		
210	2232	Do	.	Clanvaraghan,				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	65	139	47	1	9	4	32	0	0	8	14	8		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year: Males	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: To Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
211	2640	Kilmegan,	Castlewellan, m.	O	R C	–	R C	R.C.	130	–	130	56	2 14 10	—	85 10 8	8 7 8	
212	4007	Do,	Do, f.	D	R C.	–	R.C	–	–	81	81	34	9 16 4	—	32 14 4	2 16 10	Residence free
213	7366	Do	Do, No 2,		–	E.C	R C	–	57	47	104	47	1 18 4	—	32 0 0	34 15 6	
214	280	Kilmoo,	Ballymoney, m.	D.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	134	–	134	84	2 14 2	—	27 0 0	3 2 3	
215	3129	Do	Do, f.		R.C	–	R C	–	–	120	120	52	2 6 6	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	Do.
216	1866	Do,	Ardaghy,	V T	Pres.	–	Pres	–	59	33	74	18	1 3 3	1 0 0	24 0 0	1 1 1	
217	4337	Do.	Tullaroe,		R C.	–	R C	R.C	104	74	178	42	1 16 6	—	38 0 0	3 3 3	
218	7671	Do.	Shevenamaw,		–	E C.	E C.	–	32	30	62	21	0 11 0	—	18 0 0	1 3 0	Do.
219	7818	Do	Burreareagh,		–	E.C	R C	–	49	81	130	36	1 5 0	—	26 0 0	6 4 0	Do.
220	6665	Do.	Newcastle,		R C	–	R C	–	36	62	98	51	1 8 9	—	26 0 0	3 0 3	
221	234	Killyleagh,	Dorsyhay,		–	Pres	Pres.	–	54	51	105	56	4 9 7	—	21 0 0	—	
222	2522	Do.	Ballytrim,		–	Pres	Diss.	–	68	43	111	40	1 8 7	0 5 6	18 0 0	22 2 5	
223	2737	Do.	Killinchy Woods,		–	Pres	Pres.	Pres	64	61	125	49	2 17 6	—	52 0 0	13 0 0	
224	3745	Do.	Killyleagh Mills, day,		–	E C.	Pres.	Pres. 2E C	114	96	210	100	10 2 1	—	61 1 8	27 13 8	Do.
			Do, evg.		–	–	–	–	113	124	243	103	—	—	—	50 2 8	
225	4648	Do	Do, Irish st.		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres	81	84	165	60	4 2 1	—	40 1 8	10 1 7	
226	6634	Do.	Do day,		–	R C	Pres.	2E C	136	84	210	93	7 1 10	—	77 8 4	50 0 0	Do.
			Do evg.		–	–	–	–	97	117	200	78	—	—	—	20 0 0	
227	6662	Do.	Do, f.		Pres	–	E.C	–	–	63	63	31	2 7 4	—	20 0 0	20 15 8	Do.
228	3856	Do	Tullyvenery,		Pres	–	R C	–	31	25	56	31	1 11 10	—	6 0 0	1 10 9	
229	9811	Do	Shrigley, f.		–	E C.	E C.	–	65	55	120	65	1 9 8	4 0 0	8 8 4	28 0 9	
230	235	Kilmore,	Crossgar,		–	E.C	Pres.	Pres. Diss	112	107	219	90	4 1 8	—	113 4 2	28 0 11	
231	1023	Do	Radonan,	V T	Pres.	–	Pres	Pres	48	60	108	48	1 0 0	—	44 13 4	4 8 0	
232	3171	Do.	Drumaghlin,		–	Pres.	Pres	Pres	79	65	138	56	1 9 7	—	54 0 0	7 18 7	
233	3910	Do	Kilmore, No. 1,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	78	39	117	25	2 9 4	—	28 0 0	6 3 10	
234	3898	Do.	Drumgreen,		–	Pres.	Pres	–	33	32	65	31	4 10 4	—	18 0 0	5 15 4	
235	5136	Do.	Ballaugh,		–	Pres	Pres.	Pres.	52	47	99	40	0 14 6	—	43 0 0	5 10 5	Do.
236	1808	Kilbroney,	Rostrevor, m. day,		R.C.	–	R C.	–	133	–	133	90	1 14 0	—	23 0 0	5 4 8	
			Do, evg.		–	–	–	–	63	–	63	14				2 0 0	
237	6726	Do.	Rostrevor, Conv., f.		R C	–	R C.	–	–	170	170	71	1 12 6	—	21 0 8	—	
238	6424	Do	Kilkeel, m.		R C	–	R.C	–	97	–	97	84	0 12 5	—	28 0 0	6 16 1	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

239	6011	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.		R.C.	-	60	95	29	1 10	5	—	18	0	0	8	14	10		
240	6106	Do.	Drumreagh,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	68	27	85	30	0 8	0	—	24	0	0	8	18	4	Do.
241	6238	Knockbeada,	Ballymacurratt,		-	Pres	Pres.	2 Pres.	143	93	230	93	3 19	4	—	49	5	0	16	0	6	
242	6406	Do.	Tullycarnet,	v.c.	-	Pres.	Pres.	Pres	63	84	129	61	3 15	0	1 0 0	58	3	4	10	0	0	
243	2547	Do.	Mount Pottinger, m.		Pres.	-	Pres.	2 Pres. E.C.	334	—	394	131	12 14	10	—	103	13	4	45	16	1	
244	2548	Do	Do. f		Pres	-	Pres	2 Pres.	50	315	370	111	5 14	0	—	104	1	1	51	19	6	
245	4892	Do.	Bridge End, m. day,		R.C.	-	R.C.	2R.C.	271	-	271	118	3 15	7	—	84	14	5	23	19	5	
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	146	-	146	51							2	18	5	
246	6233	Do.	Do. f day,		R.C.	-	R.C.	2R.C.	-	238	238	82	4 4	2	—	57	15	0	14	11	0	
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	-	137	137	32							4	15	2	
247	5552	Do.	Knock,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	93	21	77	32	0 19	4	—	20	10	0	22	3	4	
248	7240	Do.	Lagan Village,		Pres	-	Pres.	Pres	86	102	187	50	0 13	2	—	43	0	0	8	5	1	
249	8706	Do.	Willowvale,		Diss	-	Diss	Pres	60	61	121	65	2 7	11	—	68	0	0	8	4	7	
250	9057	Do.	New Road,		-	Pres	Pres.	2 Pres.	220	201	421	131	4 17	6	4 5 5	90	0	4	34	5	0	
251	4939	Kilmood,	Lisbarnet,		Pres	-	Pres	Pres	75	66	141	64	3 6	10	—	67	5	0	24	7	8	
252	6522	Do	Drumlurk, No 1,		-	Pres.	Pres.	-	50	49	99	31	0 10	2	—	18	0	0	2	2	6	
253	6380	Killaney,	Carrickaveagh,		Pres	-	Pres	Pres.	93	92	185	68	3 15	6	—	69	5	4	20	6	3	
254	7924	Killelief,	Killelief, m		R C	-	R C	-	77	-	77	37	5 15	6	—	37	15	4	6	12	7	
255	9890	Do	Do f		R C	-	R C	-	-	86	86	44	3 12	4	—	10	16	0	4	15	4	
256	236	Loughgiinisland,	Loughgiinisland, m	B.	R C	-	R C.	R C	123	-	123	59	5 8	3	—	40	5	0	0	11	4	
257	7019	Do	Do. f.	B.	R C	-	R C	R C.	-	117	117	40	1 6	2	—	45	5	8	12	0	0	
258	7229	Do	Drumaread,		R C	-	R C	R C.	93	85	178	65	4 16	6	—	41	0	0	0	7	9	
259	7006	Do.	Clough,		-	E C	Pres	Pres.	61	58	119	40	3 16	0	—	47	8	10	59	11	7	
260	7019	Lower Mourne,	Glasdrummond,		R.C	-	R.C.	-	48	42	90	31	1 14	6	—	13	0	0	1	8	11	
261	8369	Loughbeg,	Loughbeg, m		-	R C.	E.C.	-	109	-	109	40	1 19	11	—	34	0	8	17	17	8	
262	8370	Do.	Do. f		-	E C.	Pres.	E C.	-	143	143	40	1 7	6	—	52	10	0	10	19	7	
263	1080	Magherally,	Carnacavilla,	v.c.	R C.	-	R.C.	R C	56	58	114	37	5 10	7	—	38	0	0	5	0	8	
264	2024	Magherally,	Magherally, m. day,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	86	-	86	27	6 17	10	—	37	3	4	5	5	6	
			Do. evg.		-	-	-	-	70	24	94	28							1	14	8	
265	2187	Do.	Do f		R.C.	-	R C	-	-	64	64	22	1 13	10	—	10	0	0	2	16	6	
266	3380	Do.	Drumilla,		E C.	-	E C	-	96	62	158	66	6 5	7	—	19	0	0	4	12	10	
267	3165	Do.	Edenmore,		Pres.	-	Pres.	E C	73	48	121	51	3 14	1	—	32	0	0	14	11	8	
268	6893	Do.	Dollingstown,		-	E.C.	Pres.	-	54	22	76	31	—		—	19	15	0	1	9	0	
269	6763	Do.	Lisnashenkar,	v c.	Pres	-	Pres.	-	42	55	97	40	1 19	5	—	21	8	4	11	11	7	
270	3095	Moira,	Lurgymylie, day,		R C.	-	R C	R C.	117	93	210	52	3 3	7	—	40	10	0	0	5	11	Do.
			Do evg		-	-	-	-	115	39	154	71							1	14	8	
271	4745	Magherally,	Mullinarnaghan,	v c	-	E C.	Pres	-	49	30	69	27	2 17	11	—	28	0	0	11	5	0	
272	7871	Do.	Magherally,		Pres.	-	Pres	-	40	27	67	32	1 7	4	—	34	10	0	7	0	0	Do.
273	9041	Do.	Do. No 2, day,		E C	-	E.C.	E.C.	66	55	121	48	3 3	10	—	32	15	4	7	19	6	
			Do. evg		-	-	-	-	70	46	116	47							5	0	10	
274	8605	Do.	Tonaghmore,		Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	57	49	106	47	—		—	40	0	0	12	10	4	Do.
275	8024	Do.	Ballymoney,		Pres	-	Pres.	-	24	34	58	16	0 10	1	—	16	12	2	1	10	10	
276	6812	Magheradroot,	Ballymaglave,		Pres	-	Pres.	Pres.	107	89	196	71	4 15	7	—	52	0	0	63	3	3	
277	7179	Do.	Drumnesse,		Pres	-	Pres.	Pres	87	72	159	58	3 18	9	—	62	10	0	25	10	1	Do.
278	5344	Do.	Ballynahinch, No 1,		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	69	41	94	33	1 7	1	—	38	0	8	11	12	0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year: Males	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Roll call Fees.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	REMARKS THEREON.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
279	8017	Magheralrod,	Ballynalmach, No. 2,		Diss.	—	Diss.	—	51	62	113	30	1 0 0	—	91 10 0	4 10 7	
280	9299	Do	Do (Church-st.),		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	78	—	78	33	1 0 7	—	18 0 0	7 2 0	
281	9480	Do	Do. f		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	78	78	23	0 17 0	—	16 0 0	4 5 10	
282	2726	Newry,	Cowslane,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	50	26	76	32	0 10 0	—	26 0 0	9 7 0	Residence free.
283	2767	Do.	Loughorne,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	51	48	99	41	1 6 0	—	18 0 0	16 8 0	Do
284	2768	Do.	Sheeptown,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	48	34	81	34	0 19 10	—	24 0 0	4 13 8	
285	3441	Do.	Crowhill,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	26	30	54	20	1 5 4	—	18 0 0	3 10 0	
286	3047	Do.	Ryan,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	66	43	109	50	1 11 8	—	16 0 0	5 0 0	
287	4816	Do.	Shian,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	47	43	90	20	2 18 7	—	28 0 0	15 19 8	Do.
288	6642	Do.	Windsor Hill, m		E.C.	—	E.C.	—	144	—	144	50	3 1 8	—	80 3 4	9 11 0	Do
289	6643	Do.	Do. f		E.C.	—	E.C.	—	17	93	110	31	1 0 10	—	20 10 0	7 10 2	Do.
290	7283	Do	Mill-street, Newry,		—	—	R.C.	R.C.	295	52	347	43	—	—	58 0 0	0 4 4	
291	9740	Do.	William-st, Newry,		Diss.	—	Diss.	Diss.	60	73	142	48	7 8 0	—	42 0 0	12 16 8	
292	9742	Do.	Grimm,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	69	48	107	90	1 7 5	4 10 0	18 0 0	0 10 0	
293	243	Do	Ellgh st. Convent, f.		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	768	768	302	9 6 0	—	127 16 2	—	
294	246	Newtownards,	Ballycullen,	A	Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	84	62	146	38	2 9 4	—	49 0 0	4 10 11	
295	3079	Do.	Loughriscousse, No. 2		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	91	55	146	54	5 4 0	—	99 10 0	12 5 8	
296	3030	Do	Ballyblack,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres	94	99	193	80	6 5 4	—	81 16 4	15 5 5	
297	3075	Do	Loughries, No. 1,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	80	68	148	66	3 13 10	—	41 0 0	14 13 9	
298	3874	Do.	Mill-st., Newtownards,		Pres.	—	Diss.	Pres.	105	71	176	68	1 6 0	—	90 10 9	20 9 9	
299	4637	Do.	Newtownards, day		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	244	207	451	178	9 9 11	—	125 9 0	39 8 8	Do.
			Do. . . eve		—	—	—	—	110	91	201	61				13 8 0	
300	6541	Do	Do.		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	53	97	150	52	1 0 0	—	47 5 0	15 6 4	
301	7774	Do.	Do Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	Con. 84	—	Pres.	R.C. R.C. Pres. R.C.	248	—	248	148	19 9 10	4 17 5	960 15 0	156 10 10	
302	7775	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Con. N	—	R.C.	2 Pres.	—	103	165	89					
303	7776	Do	Do. f	v.c.		—	R.C.	Diss.	64	92	156	77					
304	8300	Do	Do Workhouse,		Pres.	Gibs.	Pres.	Pres.	88	100	188	70	7 8 0	—	11 0 0	—	
305	8108	Do	Greengraves,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	40	37	77	27	0 14 6	—	15 0 0	7 18 7	
306	6934	Do.	Drumlarck, No. 2,		—	R.C.	Pres.	Pres.	62	76	138	55	4 1 0	—	46 13 4	23 1 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

307	7321	Do.	Merlin street, day,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—		—	14	10	0				—	Closed from 30th March, 1867; no return	
			Do. . . evg.		–																			
308	8190	Do.	Ballyrugan, . .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	48	26	74	30	2 13 10		—	19	15	0	8	17	0		Residence free.	
309	8418	Do.	Zion place, . .		Diss.	–	Pres	s Pres	67	89	156	60	1 9 0		—	65	1	0	11	7	6			
310	2104	Do.	Anne-street, m	v.r.	R C	–	R.C.	R C	128	–	128	50	4 0 4		—	73	15	4	9	12	6			
311	6888	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.r.	R C	–	R C	R.C.	–	138	138	55	1 18 9		—	39	18	4	14	6	2			
312	9730	Newtownbreda, .	Newtownabreda, .		Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	100	60	172	48	14 12 8		—	28	10	0	47	17	0			
313	2403	Rathmullan, .	Killough, . m		R C	–	R.C	R C.	147	–	147	60	0 3 3		—	63	2	8	18	0	0			
314	2404	Do. .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R C	R C	–	122	122	31	2 19 3		—	48	3	8	6	3	4			
315	2040	Do. .	Rathmullan, .		–	Pres.	–	E.C.	–	71	43	117	35	3 1 8		—	17	0	0	8	11	7			
316	288	Scapatrick, .	Mullingana, . day,		–	Pres	R C.	R.C.	58	62	120	47	1 15 2		—	39	10	0	7	14	11			
			Do . . evg.		–	–	–	–	46	13	58	21							1	3	0			
317	3806	Do. .	Bambridge, m day,		R C	–	R.C	R.C	158	–	158	54	0 13 4		—	69	3	4	11	11	7			
			Do . . evg.		–	–	–	–	130	–	130	29							2	12	7			
318	9088	Do. .	Do . . f day,		R.C	–	R C.	R.C.	–	155	155	58	0 1 10		—	73	0	0	13	3	0			
			Do. . . evg		–	–	–	–	–	106	106	24							2	11	8			
319	4394	Do. .	Do . . No 2,																					
			m.		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres.	110	29	139	55	4 0 5		—	50	5	0	10	11	10		Do	
320	4590	Do. .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	Pres	Pres	–	142	142	61	1 0 3		—	45	0	3	12	7	0		Do.	
321	9098	Do. .	Do, Workhouse,		P L	Gds	Pres	–	45	93	71	20	—		—	1	10	0		—				
322	8145	Do. .	Scarva-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres	s Pres.	112	78	188	80	5 1 0		—	120	13	4	36	5	7			
323	9929	Do. .	Ballydown, No 2, day		–	Pres.	Pres.	Pres	50	52	102	50	3 10 3		—	48	0	0	15	16	10		Do.	
			Do . . evg.		–	–	–	–	53	15	68	25							3	15	0			
324	9344	Do. .	Do . No 1, day,	v.c.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	32	86	30	2 0 1	3 5 3		30	1	1	7	12	0			
			Do, evg		–	–	–	–	28	16	44	28							2	7	0			
325	9844	Do. .	Friar's place, .		Diss.	–	Pres.	Diss.	98	33	131	40	1 18 8	4 16 0		8	10	0	5	8	3			
326	283	Saint Andrew's,	Ballylubbert, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	95	48	143	47	7 7 8		—	16	0	0	9	4	1			
327	2816	Do . .	Ballyshoreough, .		Pres.	–	Pres	s Pres.	157	110	267	110	3 10 8		—	100	5	10	41	2	0		Do.	
328	2270	Saul, .	Ballinlaghar, .	v.r.	R C	–	R C	R C.	146	72	208	88	2 11 0	1 0 0		35	6	0	14	19	7			
329	2098	Saintfield, .	Legaghowan, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	40	40	80	34	—		—	32	0	0	4	11	9			
330	8701	Do. .	Lessans, . .		Pres	–	Pres.	Pres.	65	62	127	51	1 13 0		—	52	13	4	16	13	0			
331	8065	Do. .	Tullywest, . .		–	Pres	Pres.	Pres.	101	56	157	68	1 11 8		—	61	16	0	17	14	0			
332	8838	Do. .	Saintfield, . .		–	Pres	Pres.	–	91	50	141	40	2 18 10		—	43	9	4	27	10	7			
333	9011	Do. .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	71	71	40	2 17 0	4 0 0		—			3	10	2			
334	9900	Do. .	Ballyknockan, .		–	E.C	Pres.	Pres.	86	17	103	53	0 17 5		—	68	15	0	30	12	6			
335	7481	Do . .	Boardmills, . .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	63	67	130	51	2 17 3		—	24	7	3	10	2	0			
336	8886	Do . .	Donaghmore, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	40	100	33	1 11 5		—	30	0	0	11	0	11			
337	9195	Shankill, .	Kilmore, No 2,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	46	27	73	35	1 7 4		—	26	0	0	4	15	6		Do.	
338	258	Tullylish, .	Banu, day, m		R C	–	R C	R C	145	–	145	59	4 4 0		—	64	0	0	10	14	2			
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	117	–	117	26							1	10	2			
339	3044	Do. .	Do. . . day, f.		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	126	126	42	1 14 0		—	56	16	8	10	9	8			
			Do . . evg.		–	–	–	–	88	–	88	23							1	3	10			
340	2988	Do. .	Ballinagarrick, day,		–	R C.	R.C	R.C.	84	77	161	55	4 15 10		—	30	10	0	16	4	0			
			Do . . evg		–	–	–	–	111	50	161	37							10	9	0			
341	2980	Do. .	Clare, . . day,		–	R.C.	R.C	R.C.	83	71	154	68	6 4 5		—	64	16	8	14	1	8		Do.	
			Do. . . evg		–	–	–	–	70	23	93	24							3	12	8			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Visited or Unvisited.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Females.	Attendance for the Year. Total.	Attendance for the Year. Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Salaries, Pensions and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
343	2680	Tullylish,	Ballylough, day,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	79	37	107	88	2 17 8	—	48 0 0	8 1 8	Residence free.
343	3320	Do.	Gilford, day,		Pres	–	Pres.	2 Pres.	190	93	283	84	3 1 0	1 0 0	94 3 8	18 18 8	
			Do eve.		–	–	–	–	142	63	205	48				6 11 0	
344	4811	Do.	Gilford Mill, m day,		–	E C	Pres.	2 Pres.	205	–	205	90	3 3 8	—	131 11 0	39 11 4	Do
			Do. eve.		–	–	–	–	104	–	104	54				4 15 4	
345	4812	Do.	Do. f. day,		–	E.C.	R.C.	2 Pres.	–	215	215	85	7 12 3	—	90 6 4	40 0 8	
			Do. eve.		–	–	–	–	–	275	275	64				4 14 11	
346	7111	Do.	Do. f.		–	E C	Pres.	2 Pres.	131	119	250	57	2 1 11	—	63 13 8	21 0 0	
347	6748	Do	Milltown, m. day,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	73	–	73	34	1 8 7	—	47 8 4	24 17 0	Do.
			Do. eve.		–	–	–	–	75	24	98	32				5 1 5	
348	6930	Do.	Do f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	81	81	36	1 10 3	—	37 13 4	13 11 7	
349	8437	Do.	Multabrack,		Pres	–	E C	Pres	83	54	147	49	1 5 3	—	31 8 4	3 1 5	
350	8442	Do.	Moyallen,		–	Diss.	Diss	Diss.	103	79	182	51	3 1 6	—	41 3 8	39 11 5	Do.
351	9151	Do.	Ballydougan, day,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	68	51	119	36	4 5 6	—	50 0 0	5 18 10	Do.
			Do eve.		–	–	–	–	101	33	134	32				2 4 2	
352	9930	Do.	Knocknagors,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
353	3037	Tullynakill,	Ballydrain,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	50	73	123	50	3 7 8	—	56 11 6	12 12 1	
354	7208	Tyrella,	Ballykinlar, m		R C.	–	R.C	–	69	–	69	25	2 3 11	3 3 3	36 0 0	20 11 8	
355	7429	Do.	Do. f		R C	–	R C.	–	–	99	99	27	4 7 10	—	30 10 0	12 13 8	
356	7044	Witter,	Ballygelgat,		R C	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	67	168	65	3 3 4	—	31 10 0	10 5 1	
			Total for County Down, 356,						27,637	23,248	50,946	18,356	1,129 17 0	80 0 0	15,301 3 5	4,828 6 3	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—126 Schools

1	1247	Aghalurcher,	Mullaghfad,	v.r	R C	–	R.C	–	84	61	145	41	1	7	10	—	17	16	8	1	6	6	Not in operation during the year.
2	3044	Do	Cavanslock,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			—	2	13	4	—			
3	4425	Do	Ballindarragh,	v c.	E C	–	R C	–	58	50	108	25	—			—	19	10	0	1	2	0	
4	4717	Do.	Lisnaskea,		–	R.C.	R.C	–	94	61	155	62	1	12	0	—	64	6	0	6	3	6	
5	6035	Do.	Maguire's Bridge,		R C	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	76	171	57	—			—	56	10	0	1	15	1	
6	6785	Do.	Malmobarkin,	v c.	–	E C	R C	–	68	54	116	32	2	12	2	—	32	0	0	2	4	7	
7	4262	Do.	Tyrahan,		R C	–	R.C.	–	46	61	110	43	1	8	0	—	20	0	0	8	11	4	
8	1748	Aghavea,	Anhavoxy,		Pres.	–	R.C	–	76	51	127	30	0	10	2	—	24	0	0	2	6	0	
9	2531	Do.	Lattykeeran,		Pres.	–	R.C	–	42	38	80	30	0	14	3	—	24	0	0	1	11	6	
10	4935	Do.	Tatnamena,		Pres.	–	E C	–	42	41	83	31	0	11	7	—	18	0	0	2	11	0	
11	4708	Do	Edengilborn,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	46	45	92	26	1	7	1	—	24	0	0	1	16	0	
12	5584	Do	Cosnian,		R C	–	R.C.	–	86	48	134	32	0	11	6	—	24	0	0	2	19	6	
13	5901	Do.	Cornafunog,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	63	38	101	40	1	10	2	—	61	10	0	4	11	6	
14	7307	Do	Brookboro',		R.C	–	R.C	–	49	25	73	28	1	5	3	—	28	0	0	0	14	6	
15	9724	Do.	Crieve, Ord Agr		–	Pres.	R C	–	22	28	50	20	—			—	26	0	0	1	8	10	
16	2497	Bohe,	Cavrickbeg,	n.	R C	–	R C	–	54	45	109	23	—			—	24	0	0	2	2	2	Residence free.
17	8170	Do.	Treel,		R C	–	R C	–	61	31	92	24	1	7	2	—	24	0	0	1	10	0	
18	6170	Rellock,	Tonnaghgorm,		R C	–	R C	–	58	01	109	35	0	10	0	—	18	0	0	1	5	0	
19	6637	Do.	Rellock,		R C	–	R C	–	35	41	76	27	—			—	24	0	0	3	8	6	
20	7880	Do.	Mullisk,		R.C	–	R C	–	71	41	112	23	—			—	24	0	0	1	3	6	
21	264	Clones, East, or Rosstough,	Brookeeragh,	n.	R C	–	R C	R.C	114	66	180	96	2	16	6	—	44	3	4	0	14	6	Do.
22	268	Clones,	Deerpark,	n.	R C	–	R C	2R C	141	91	232	80	3	3	3	—	82	18	4	2	8	6	
23	267	Do.	Rossbrink,	v r.	R.C	–	R.C	–	40	24	64	22	0	11	0	—	15	13	4	1	6	0	
24	1280	Do	Corcaagagne,	n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	54	40	94	28	1	1	6	—	18	0	0	1	4	0	
25	3590	Do.	Lisroon,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	47	36	83	20	0	10	8	—	25	10	0	0	8	0	
26	4934	Do	Knockmacreeony,		R C	–	R.C	–	53	67	120	34	—			—	29	10	0	4	7	0	Do.
27	6876	Do	Mullanyaum,		R C	–	R C	–	87	55	142	96	1	16	7	—	28	0	0	2	14	6	
28	8276	Do.	Greaghanreen,		R C.	–	R C	R.C	68	49	117	73	1	11	1	—	86	3	4	0	7	0	
29	7080	Do.	Drumrenan,		Pres.	–	R C	–	41	37	78	21	2	6	6	—	19	10	0	0	17	6	
30	8743	Do.	Hussles,		–	E C	R C.	–	32	31	63	16	0	10	4	—	6	0	0	14	2	0	
31	5152	Channish,	Carryglass,		–	R.C.	Pres.	–	38	40	78	23	2	5	1	—	14	0	0	2	5	0	
32	8788	Do	Carryglass, West,		R C	–	R.C.	–	46	30	82	28	—			—	28	0	0	3	16	0	
33	9401	Do	Carrick,	v r	R C	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	—			—	18	0	0	—			Inoperative during latter part of year.
34	4173	Do.	Inishellaw,	m	R C	–	R.C	–	80	–	80	25	1	16	1	—	12	10	0	0	17	0	
35	4266	Do.	Do.	f	R C.	–	R.C	–	–	108	108	37	1	10	0	—	18	8	10	2	11	3	
36	5459	Do.	Rossdoney,		R C.	–	Pres.	–	90	69	159	50	2	19	7	—	38	11	8	6	17	1	
37	5784	Do.	Belcoo,	v c.	R.C.	–	R C	–	54	36	93	24	1	5	6	—	20	10	0	7	10	10	
38	7487	Do	Laltone,		–	E.C.	R.C	–	45	28	73	28	—			—	27	10	0	0	15	0	
39	7017	Do.	Carnagee,		–	E.C	R C	–	87	73	160	67	1	4	0	—	28	6	0	25	13	0	
40	8168	Do.	Belnalack,		E C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18	2	—	31	6	0	—			Temporarily closed.
41	8897	Do.	Killycrew,		–	E.C	R.C.	–	42	36	78	29	2	5	11	—	15	0	0	1	10	6	
42	9731	Do.	Skea,		R C.	–	R C	–	65	45	110	35	0	5	0	—	43	13	4	4	12	6	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Denominational. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock (Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
43	371	Derryvullan	Sion,		-	Diss.	R.C	-	35	40	75	30	2 3 9	—	9 4 9	2 13 2	
44	3295	Do	Lisercowan,	A.	-	Diss.	R.C	-	42	30	71	24	1 11 1	—	18 15 0	4 10 0	
45	4596	Do.	Drogan,		R.C	-	R.C	-	46	44	90	36	1 9 8	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
46	5703	Do.	Coolnacos,		-	R.C.	R.C	-	55	45	98	30	1 5 9	—	30 0 0	4 1 9	
47	8715	Do	Irvinestown,		R.C.	-	R.C	R.C.	71	108	179	16	1 4 2	—	38 0 0	6 0 0	
48	3520	Drumkeeran,	Tullyhunnion,		Pres	R.C	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 8 2	—	12 10 0	—	Temporarily closed.
49	3073	Do	Aghalane,		Pres	R.C	R.C.	-	54	49	103	70	—	—	25 0 0	2 17 0	
50	3015	Do	Aghagreslin,	A.	-	R.C	R.C	-	33	16	50	30	1 5 0	—	5 0 0	1 0 0	
51	4661	Do.	Edmavady,		R.C.	-	R.C	-	70	53	123	40	—	—	26 10 0	4 0 0	
52	5403	Do.	Drumskinny,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	90	66	156	56	1 7 4	—	28 0 0	1 5 0	
53	7010	Do.	Drumgowna,		Pres	-	Pres	-	48	34	82	20	0 5 0	—	10 5 0	—	
54	8002	Do.	Drumcangonahan,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	30	19	49	19	0 11 3	—	24 10 0	—	
55	1741	Do	Gaskinly, Ord Agr		-	R.C	R.C	-	75	35	110	32	1 7 8	—	37 0 0	1 13 0	
56	1742	Devenish,	Lisdoe,	A.	R.C.	-	R.C	-	79	56	135	23	0 14 8	—	48 8 4	5 17 0	
57	2028	Do.	Monea,	A	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	71	37	108	26	—	—	24 0 0	6 2 6	
58	3404	Do.	Garrison,		R.C.	-	R.C	-	61	47	108	38	1 10 7	—	30 15 0	1 8 6	
59	6703	Do.	Drumbeggan,		R.C	-	R.C	-	39	37	76	27	0 3 7	—	16 0 0	2 16 0	
60	5703	Do.	Rossmurenure,	V.C	R.C	-	R.C	-	37	26	63	15	0 7 10	—	13 0 0	1 7 0	
61	9192	Do	Cashinadrea, m.		R.C.	-	R.C	-	105	-	105	31	1 10 8	—	24 0 0	0 0 0	
62	8970	Do	Do. f.		R.C.	-	R.C	-	-	75	75	58	1 0 8	—	20 0 0	1 5 0	
63	7898	Derrybrusk,	Derrybarney		-	R.C	R.C.	-	63	57	120	20	0 17 6	—	10 10 4	11 4 0	
64	374	Enniskillen,	Killen,	V.T.	R.C.	-	R.C	-	59	68	127	37	—	—	28 0 0	1 10 0	
65	275	Do	Carrickmacross,		R.C	-	R.C	-	58	56	114	31	1 9 1	—	32 6 8	—	
66	1998	Do.	Tempo, m.		Pres	-	R.C	Pres.	77	68	145	45	1 6 5	—	38 0 0	0 10 11	
67	4816	Do	Do f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	18	43	61	20	—	—	14 0 0	—	
68	2034	Do	Enniskillen, m	V.T	R.C	-	R.C	-	106	-	106	56	1 0 1	—	71 0 0	16 15 11	
69	2036	Do.	Do f.	V.T	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	130	130	98	—	—	30 0 0	3 12 0	
70	7497	Do.	Do Convent No 2, f.		-	R.C.	R.C	-	-	350	350	100	7 11 0	—	60 16 8	11 10 4	
71	9071	Do.	Do District Model, m	V.S.	Com	N.E	R.C	R.C	90	-	90	74					
72	9072	Do.	Do f.	V.S.	Com	N.E	R.C	R.C	-	51	51	51	45 8 5	264 13 8	147 0 2	6 9 0	
73	9073	Do.	Do. m	V.S.	Com	N.E	Pres.	R.C.	16	21	36	36					

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

74	3145	Do.	Incourse,	A	—	Pres.	Pres.	—	74	56	130	31	1	11	7	—	32	0	0	4	18	0					
75	3977	Do.	Glenn,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	89	53	162	42	1	9	8	—	19	0	0	4	2	0					
76	3428	Do.	Carrowkeel,	V.C.	E.C.	—	E.C.	—	83	40	121	17	2	12	5	—	30	18	4	1	5	0					
77	3574	Do.	Mary street,		Hiss	—	Hiss	Hiss.	56	46	130	32	1	6	11	—	24	6	0	1	9	4					
78	3614	Do.	Carraghinna,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	27	20	53	25	—		—	—	14	0	0	2	12	8					
79	277	Galloon,	Mossingh,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	30	38	77	31	0	11	0	—	14	11	1	1	10	0					
80	278	Do.	Newtownbutler, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	98	—	88	23		—		—	18	0	0	1	7	6					
81	4144	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	73	73	25	0	10	6	—	20	0	0	1	11	6					
82	279	Do.	Maasewaterhouse,	n	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	72	141	44	1	0	0	—	33	16	0	4	1	0					
83	281	Do.	Drumbarry,	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	28	41	69	21		—		—	13	10	0	1	15	0					
84	1102	Do.	Drumlane,	n	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	93	74	167	44	3	6	8	—	34	0	0	3	10	4					
85	1749	Do.	Kilnick,	n	D.C.	—	R.C.	—	41	44	85	23	1	5	8	—	28	0	0	2	1	0					
86	5188	Do.	Finagh,		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	98	69	167	67	2	0	0	—	34	1	8	0	3	0					
87	7297	Do.	Derrigimlady,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	45	32	77	17	0	5	3	—	15	0	0	1	4	0					
88	7862	Do.	Rubh,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	36	38	74	23	1	10	2	—	18	0	0	2	15	8					
89	4488	Inishmacsaint,	Derrygonnelly,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	41	37	78	29	0	13	6	—	19	0	0	1	1	0					
90	6042	Do.	Cormeck,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	54	62	116	37		—		—	24	0	0	2	18	6					
91	8467	Do.	Bessor,		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	74	50	124	40	2	14	5	—	30	6	8	3	12	0					
92	8464	Do.	Ballan, East,		D.C.	—	R.C.	—	76	30	104	33	1	7	4	—	10	10	0	4	0	0					
93	8458	Do.	Innisagh,		—	—	R.C.	—	77	41	118	30	1	7	11	—	20	10	0	2	18	0					
94	283	Killinshur,	Crossroads,		D.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	114	102	216	50	1	8	4	—	57	0	0	4	8	0					
95	6002	Do.	Aroug,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	100	56	156	38	3	1	0	—	62	0	0	6	17	8					
96	6207	Do.	Laddake,	V.C.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	31	42	30	17	1	10	6	0 0 0		—			—						
97	6012	Do.	Drumkrochan,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	66	80	146	30	2	7	4	—	17	10	0	1	3	0					
98	281	Kinawley,	Derrylin, m		D.C.	—	R.C.	—	101	—	131	21		—		—	35	0	0	3	1	0					
99	1034	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	110	110	28	2	0	0	—	20	6	0	2	0	0					
100	281	Do.	Stonepark,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	50	51	100	27		—		—	18	0	0	1	4	0					
101	3961	Do.	Derrynacassa,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	39	40	85	40	0	10	0	—	19	18	4	2	1	0					
102	8960	Do.	Silverwood, m	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	105	—	105	30	0	7	0	—	28	0	0		—						
103	3981	Do.	Silverwood, f	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	86	86	27	0	7	8	—	20	0	0	0	10	0					
104	1821	Do.	Cromlyck,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	51	91	70	32	0	10	9	—	17	0	0	2	10	0					
105	4868	Do.	Garvey Drumderrig,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	71	79	150	18	1	18	0	—	34	0	0	2	14	0					
106	4987	Do.	Anglesdillimanis,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	88	53	141	18	1	10	0	—	41	11	4	5	11	8					
107	5889	Do.	Carron,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	50	37	90	26	1	0	0	—	20	10	0	2	1	0					
108	6101	Do.	Drumnaymore,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	92	65	157	41	2	4	3	—	47	10	0	2	0	8					
109	7101	Do.	Knawley, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	122	—	122	25	1	5	1	—	18	0	0	5	5	0					
110	6174	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	101	101	28	1	7	3	—	45	15	8	3	15	1					
111	6367	Do.	Anglmachy,		Hiss.	—	Hiss	—	29	25	54	18		—		—	18	0	0	15	14	6					
112	6660	Kilskerry,	Fearnay,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	35	61	96	21	1	12	6	—	12	10	6	1	12	0					
113	2193	Magheracloontumper,	Clare View,	V.T.	—	E.C.	Pres.	—	44	45	89	27		—		—	26	10	0	1	1	0					
114	3045	Do.	Nedsberry,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	100	55	155	62	2	13	2	—	71	17	2	4	0	0					
115	3975	Do.	Clay,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	47	26	73	22	0	16	0	—	15	0	0	1	3	6					
116	5511	Do.	Aghnagaffart,	V.T.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	69	32	101	30	2	10	1	—	23	0	0	1	4	0					
117	7574	Do.	Cromenhaw,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	75	60	135	42	3	10	0	—	48	0	0	4	17	0					
118	6000	Do.	Monycrotta,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	80	42	122	44	1	7	7	—	55	18	4	0	0	0					
119	3609	Do.	Lack,	Grd. Age	—	E.C.	E.C.	—	10	46	56	23	1	12	8	—	31	0	0	15	0	11					

Residence free

Do.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Managers or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
120	2880	Magheraross,	Cos,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	105	50	155	56	1 1 7	—	18 0 0	6 0 0	
121	3267	Do	Grove,	A.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	60	56	110	47	2 2 0	—	56 0 8	0 0 0	
122	3510	Do.	Sydare,	A.	—	Diss.	R.C.	—	47	27	74	25	—	—	29 10 0	4 0 0	
123	1734	Do.	Drumcauillion,		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	76	38	114	28	—	—	61 10 0	4 1 6	
124	6572	Templecarn,	Tonnaveany,		Pres.	—	E.C.	—	45	45	90	29	1 0 6	—	24 0 0	0 16 0	
125	8001	Do	Bow Island,		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	28	20	48	16	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	
126	9768	Do	Letter,		Pres.	—	E.C.	—	59	43	102	25	—	—	23 0 0	2 0 0	
			Total for County Fermanagh, 126,						7,822	6,043	13,865	4,205	184 0 6	206 13 5	3,571 16 1	453 7 0	

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—230 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Managers or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
1	292	Ardtea,	Ballymulderg,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	18	24	42	23	0 10 0	—	0 16 6	0 11 2	
2	290	Do	Ballindrum,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	64	38	102	35	1 14 10	—	24 0 0	3 1 6	
3	1195	Do.	Anahorish, day,	v.r.	—	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	104	69	173	65	3 15 6	—	66 10 10	3 0 0	
			Do evg		—	—	—	—	34	15	49	20				1 10 0	
4	2606	Do.	Ballynenagh,		Pres	—	Pres	—	56	44	100	31	2 4 0	—	30 0 0	7 7 2	Residence free.
5	1318	Do	Loup,		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	46	58	104	31	1 5 6	—	64 0 0	0 16 6	
6	3563	Do	Warnick Lodge,	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	71	55	126	30	1 5 6	—	24 0 0	1 13 11	
7	2503	Aghadowey,	Ruga's End,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	77	73	150	50	1 0 8	—	49 5 0	4 0 0	
8	2109	Do.	Aghadowey,	m	Pres.	—	Pres.	—	54	—	54	27	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	3 17 6	
9	3877	Do	Do,	f	Pres.	—	Pres	—	—	92	92	40	1 10 3	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
10	3298	Do	Cullycapple,	f	—	Pres	Pres.	—	—	127	127	60	2 10 9	—	49 16 8	18 0 0	Do.
11	6283	Do	Moneycarrie,		Pres	—	Pres	—	42	26	68	32	1 14 11	—	16 11 8	4 16 0	
12	8494	Do	Milltown,	m	—	Pres.	Pres.	—	107	—	107	37	3 5 3	—	87 15 10	18 0 0	
13	7672	Do.	Do.	f.	—	Pres.	Pres.	—	—	86	86	31	2 0 0	—	24 0 0	14 3 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

14	8189	Do					Pres.	–	Pres	–	55	36	91	29	0	10	5		—	10	3	4	4	10	5			
15	8199	Do.			Ballybriagh,	f	–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	54	91	29	1	9	0		—	24	0	0	13	11	0			
16	8209	Do.			Collins,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	48	36	84	30	1	1	7		—	38	0	0	13	2	11			
17	8528	Do.			Kilmegue,		–	Pres.	Pres	–	82	44	126	41	1	8	8		—	16	6	8	21	15	10			
18	8530	Do.			Drughed,		–	Pres	Pres	–	97	54	151	53	3	2	3		—	46	10	8	24	11	0			
19	8527	Do.			Milldilach,		–	Pres.	Pres	–	98	63	161	60	2	15	1		—	46	0	0	10	2	0			
20	8817	Do			Gorem,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	81	53	134	56	10	2	0		—	44	0	0	13	2	8			
21	9538	Ardboe,			Ballygonny,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	32	86	32		—			—	20	15	5	2	10	10			
22	9747	Do			Drumnillin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	71	149	47	3	6	4		—	30	14	10	3	1	11			
23	8003	Ardwen,			Ballyrenan,		–	E.C	E.C.	–	84	–	84	40	1	12	10		—	47	10	9	26	17	4		Do	
24	9939	Anghanlee,			Roe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	29	37	66	29	1	7	7		—	15	0	0	2	4	6			
25	291	Ballymacrorcan,			Straw,	v.t	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	117	79	196	68	4	8	2		—	80	18	4	0	5	8			
26	4718	Do.			Desperstown,	m	R.C	–	R.C	–	76	–	76	28	2	0	10		—	24	0	0	3	7	10			
27	296	Do.			Do	f	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	82	82	37	3	15	10	4	1 0	31	10	0	2	16	3			
28	1764	Do.			Aleyvalay,	m	v.t	–	R.C	R.C	116	–	116	37	1	5	9		—	38	0	0	1	1	0			
29	6976	Do			Do	f	v.c	–	R.C	R.C	–	93	93	26	2	2	8		—	29	1	0	0	15	0			
30	4148	Do			Bracka, Dysart,			R.C	–	R.C	–	98	60	158	41	1	7	8		—	34	15	0	0	3	0			
31	4630	Do.			Moneyneanea,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	94	74	168	50	1	15	3		—	53	3	4	5	12	0		Do.	
32	8299	Do.			Libby,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	39	35	74	51		—			—	32	9	0	0	7	6			
33	9424	Do.			Drumnaed,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	54	46	100	37	1	7	2		—	30	18	4	3	10	0			
34	1806	Ballyscullion,			Ballyneasse,	m	v.t	R.C	R.C	–	115	–	115	32	1	8	7		—	33	0	0	5	5	7			
35	4984	Do			Do	f	v.t	R.C	R.C	–	–	110	110	30	1	12	10		—	34	10	0	2	2	0			
36	9240	Do.			Ballaghy,			R.C	R.C	–	107	79	186	60	4	10	8		—	58	18	4	10	0	5			
37	9087	Do			Moyola Park,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	14	21	35	16		—			—	15	4	8	4	0	0			
38	9145	Do.			Glenville,		Pres	–	Pres	–	51	38	89	26	2	15	8		—	8	15	0	4	0	0			
39	1941	Boveagh,			Burnfoot,		E.C	–	E.C.	–	45	34	80	30	2	7	0		—	24	0	0	7	4	8		Garden rent free.	
40	2038	Do.			Muldonagh,		v.t	R.C	R.C.	–	47	44	91	26	1	8	4		—	15	0	0	1	1	0			
41	4116	Do.			Ballyharrigan,			–	R.C.	E.C.	41	31	72	23	1	7	11		—	10	0	0	2	2	4			
42	5560	Do.			Derynaflaw,		v.c	R.C.	–	R.C	61	54	115	38	2	10	0		—	37	15	0	10	18	3		Garden free	
43	8694	Do.			Glentoonway,			–	E.C.	E.C.	41	37	78	27	1	12	10		—	31	0	0	11	5	3			
44	1810	Ballyscullion,			Moneyhoglan,	m	v.t	R.C.	–	R.C.	140	–	140	42	3	8	5		—	76	6	8	3	17	0			
45	2214	Do			Do	f	v.t	R.C	–	R.C.	–	90	90	30		—			—	36	15	0	1	8	0			
46	1807	Do.			Finvarra,	m		–	E.C	R.C.	92	–	92	31		—			—	30	5	0	8	10	8			
47	1808	Do			Do.	f		–	E.C	R.C.	–	81	81	27		—			—	18	4	3	8	11	6			
48	6878	Do			Templemoyle,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	54	30	81	24	0	14	0		—	21	0	0	3	1	6			
49	2598	Ballyrashane,			Hillyrashane,			Pres.	–	Pres	91	44	138	41	3	0	11		—	38	11	0	12	13	0			
50	7181	Ballyaghran,			Turnstewart,			Pres.	–	Pres	48	48	96	36	5	0	1		—	63	0	0	8	12	10			
51	4883	Ballywillan,			Clayfin,			Pres.	–	Pres	101	34	135	42		—			—	29	18	4	0	17	10			
52	5806	Do.			Carnalbanagh,		v.c	Pres	–	Pres	52	53	85	37	3	7	10		—	21	1	0	5	11	9			
53	6216	Ballinderry,			Ballyliffard,			–	R.C	R.C.	182	130	312	50	4	18	7		—	40	14	2	8	11	7		Garden farm free.	
54	303	Gruber, Lower,			Lower Camber,			–	E.C.	Pres	54	38	91	49	2	5	7		—	74	8	4	14	3	8		Residence and do. free.	
55	8256	Do.			Dgill,			Pres.	–	Pres	101	45	148	38	3	8	8		—	32	0	0	17	11	5			
56	8281	Do			Fruty,			–	E.C	Pres	51	52	103	41	1	11	0		—	15	0	0	19	12	4		Do	
57	5400	Cumber, Upper,			Glenrandle,	m	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	123	–	123	25	0	17	8		—	52	15	0		—				
58	5407	Do			Do	f	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	–	87	87	32	1	10	8		—	29	0	0		—				
59	3769	Coleraine,			Bobill,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	57	30	90	31	1	11	3		—	37	16	8	15	0	0		Do.	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of LONDONDERRY—*continued*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent (Clerical)	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent (Lay)	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers (Principals)	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers (Assistants)	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year (Males)	(Females)	(Total)	Average Daily Attendance	Aid received by the Board during the year: Amount paid for Books, Occupation and Apparatus, as Salaried Pupils	In Free Stock of Books, Occupation, and Apparatus	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Grants	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	OBSERVATIONS.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
60	4269	Coleraine,	Coleraine, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	117	—	117	50	3 4 6	—	62 0 2	20 0 0	
61	4107	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	91	91	30	2 16 8	—	24 0 0	7 10 0	
62	9230	Do.	Do. No 2, m		—	E.C.	Diss.	2 Pres.	256	—	256	122	10 10 8	—	83 0 0	100 0 0	Residence free.
63	6331	Do.	Do. f.		—	E.C.	Pres.	R.C. Pres.	—	208	308	116	12 1 3	1 0 0	86 10 0	83 0 0	
64	6332	Do.	Do. 1		—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C. Pres. Diss. Pres.	94	114	208	83	1 10 8	—	70 0 0	44 0 0	
65	9361	Do.	Ilo. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C. Pres.	—	48	55	103	73	2 2 0	—	10 0 0	—	
66	7367	Do.	Knockintern,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	53	47	100	31	2 18 5	—	20 10 0	2 18 3	
67	1601	Clondermott,	Waterside, m	V.T.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	126	—	126	46	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	24 2 2	
68	3276	Do.	Do. f	V.T.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	105	109	34	0 11 9	—	25 0 0	10 14 9	
69	6381	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	92	75	167	64	2 10 6	—	59 6 8	24 7 8	Do.
70	1818	Do.	Rosnagallagh,	V.T.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	44	58	102	48	1 18 10	—	16 0 0	14 8 11	
71	2780	Do.	Lisdillen,	A.	—	Pres.	Pres.	—	67	32	99	24	0 11 2	—	10 0 0	2 16 3	Garden free.
72	8042	Do.	Desmacarroll,		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	60	43	103	30	3 3 4	—	28 0 0	11 11 10	Residence and garden free.
73	7980	Do.	Glendermott,		E.C.	—	R.C.	—	70	41	110	36	2 17 10	—	37 0 0	8 4 6	
74	8105	Do.	Greenstown,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	34	25	59	26	—	—	26 0 0	11 0 10	Residence free.
75	8040	Do.	Kellymallaghat,		—	Diss.	Pres.	—	80	63	143	44	3 16 5	—	46 10 0	14 16 5	
76	6160	Do.	Gortnessy,		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	68	55	123	50	0 11 4	—	25 18 4	14 0 0	House and garden free.
77	9141	Do.	Clooney Terrace,		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	118	113	231	95	3 0 10	—	47 8 4	30 0 0	
78	6510	Do.	Faughanvale,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	23	33	56	19	1 2 5	—	24 0 0	2 1 6	
79	8941	Do.	Derry Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	Pres.	—	84	102	216	86	9 0 0	—	11 0 0	—	
80	308	Desertoghill,	Magherameve,		—	Pres.	R.C.	—	56	61	117	45	6 16 1	—	67 0 0	16 10 4	
81	2098	Do.	Ballygean, m		—	Pres.	Diss.	—	120	—	120	40	2 16 8	—	50 15 4	17 0 0	
82	7779	Do.	Do. f.		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	—	68	68	33	1 16 8	—	14 0 0	7 3 0	
83	2692	Do.	Moneydig,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	52	25	77	28	3 6 1	—	24 6 0	—	
84	3498	Do.	Trinallinagh,		—	Pres.	Pres.	—	58	32	90	27	1 13 4	—	18 0 0	8 10 0	No return of local emolument.
85	8868	Do.	Carhill,		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	47	47	94	29	1 10 10	—	15 0 0	21 0 0	
86	908	Desertmartin,	Kurnaglia,	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	58	57	125	42	2 11 4	—	42 0 0	6 14 11	
87	6788	Do.	Rosegarland,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	40	41	87	24	1 10 2	—	28 17 0	1 6 0	
88	4146	Desertlyn,	Gortnagilly,		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	60	40	110	42	1 6 4	—	35 0 0	12 0 0	Residence free.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

89	9649	Do.	Doserilton,	—	R. C.	R. C.	—	61	61	114	29	1 3 10	—	17 13 4	—										
90	10011	Dunboe,	Ballywillbrick,	Pres.	—	Pres.	—	47	24	81	27	0 10 8	—	18 0 0	14 4 0										
91	2109	Do.	Ballinrees, No. 1,	Pres.	—	Pres.	—	35	59	104	27	1 8 4	—	12 0 0	1 1 8										
92	3416	Do.	Altikeeragh,	R C.	—	R C.	—	38	47	100	41	1 13 0	—	35 0 0	7 11 2										
93	6472	Do.	Ballyhorkel, m.	Pres.	—	Pres.	—	61	—	61	25	—	—	24 0 0	13 10 0										
94	9478	Do.	Do. f.	Pres.	—	Pres.	—	—	57	57	22	1 15 1	—	21 0 0	10 12 0										
95	8403	Do.	Downhill,	—	E C.	Pres.	—	30	37	67	26	1 16 2	—	54 0 0	6 15 2										
96	8831	Do.	Artaleve,	E. C.	—	E. C.	E C	80	61	141	61	3 14 11	—	50 10 0	23 5 9										
97	9309	Do.	Formoyle,	E C	—	E. C.	—	47	45	92	23	1 10 1	3 0 0	2 10 0	26 10 0	Do.									
98	2950	Drumachose,	Market-street,	Pres.	—	Pres	Pres.	81	64	145	85	6 1 11	—	69 15 4	69 18 6										
99	4597	Do	Ros Mill	R C	—	R C	—	26	44	70	29	1 15 0	—	24 0 0	2 18 2										
100	4078	Do.	Newtownlimavady,	Pres.	—	Pres	Pres.	68	45	113	48	1 11 5	—	38 18 8	6 16 0										
101	9987	Do.	Do. Workhouse,	P.L.	Gds.	Pres	—	44	35	79	61	7 16 4	—	—	—										
102	7088	Do.	Isle of Man street, N P.-Limavady, m	R C.	—	R C	—	116	—	116	43	2 17 0	—	97 13 10	10 17 6										
103	8844	Do	Do. f	R.C.	—	R C	—	—	88	88	32	0 18 7	—	37 18 4	3 10 0										
104	8933	Do.	Derrymore,	Pres	—	Pres	—	54	62	100	39	1 0 3	—	28 10 0	11 8 11										
105	9015	Do.	Drumsnamen, tem	R C	—	R C	—	29	31	60	24	0 11 8	—	10 5 0	2 0 0										
106	9500	Do.	Drumachose,	Pres.	—	E C	—	59	24	76	60	1 14 7	—	28 0 0	2 15 0										
107	4147	Dungiven,	Cashel, m	—	R.C	R.C.	—	85	—	83	26	1 17 0	—	21 0 0	3 4 0	Do									
108	4323	Do.	Do f.	—	R C	R.C.	—	—	62	62	26	—	—	16 0 0	7 0 0										
109	4719	Do.	Tirgoland,	Pres	—	Pres.	—	64	53	97	21	1 12 4	—	22 12 0	0 0 6										
110	5431	Do.	Dungiven, m	R C.	—	R C	—	91	—	93	27	1 10 0	—	24 0 0	3 10 10										
111	5856	Do.	Do. f	R.C.	—	R C.	—	—	67	67	25	1 13 3	—	20 0 0	1 13 10										
112	9618	Do	Do. No 2,	—	R.C	—	—	10	38	57	21	1 9 6	4 0 0	2 6 8	1 18 6										
113	0142	Fermoy,	Lisnaseragh,	—	Pres	R C.	—	104	77	181	20	2 8 6	—	20 10 0	3 0 0										
114	2604	Do	Ballrangh,	Pres	—	Pres	—	52	50	102	95	0 14 6	—	20 0 0	2 0 0										
115	4054	Do	Glenville,	—	R.C.	R C	R C.	85	72	157	85	1 14 7	—	20 0 0	11 8 0										
116	8843	Do.	Garvagh,	—	Pres	Pres.	—	68	41	99	60	3 10 0	—	34 13 4	17 13 10										
117	9087	Do.	Do. f	—	R.C	Pres.	—	—	92	91	37	7 4 11	—	98 1 8	14 11 1										
118	0366	Do.	Cah,	Pres.	—	R C.	—	51	60	80	95	1 2 7	—	24 0 0	3 0 0										
119	0807	Do	Granglarck,	R I	—	R C	—	47	27	71	49	1 10 10	4 0 0	13 15 0	4 0 0										
120	0008	Do.	Ballerin,	R C	—	R.C.	—	60	52	112	91	1 14 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 17 0										
121	3043	Faughanvale,	Brecnan,	—	Pres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	School closed for portion of year; no return of attendance									
122	3782	Do	Faughanvale,	—	Pres.	R.C.	—	50	81	80	27	0 15 3	—	13 5 0	3 17 6										
123	0712	Do	Grosteel,	—	E C.	Pres.	—	60	44	113	34	4 3 0	4 5 5	28 0 0	12 0 0	Rent & garden free.									
124	3114	Killowen,	Cranagh Hill,	Pres	—	Pres.	—	60	41	61	45	1 18 6	—	65 18 4	31 0 0										
125	9987	Do.	Killowen street,																						
126	4805	Do.	Ballerane, m	v.r.c.	R C	—	R C.	58	—	58	24	1 7 4	—	21 13 4	10 4 0										
127	5618	Do.	Do. f	v.r.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	65	65	28	0 11 1	—	23 10 0	5 8 10										
			Do Distrit Model, m	v.r.	Com	N S	Pres	R C.	87	—	87	47	47 8 1	16 9 0	492 18 4	73 4 1									
128	5610	Do	Do f.	v.r.	Com	N S	R.C.	—	—	120	120	68													
129	9620	Do	Do f.	v.c	Com	N.S.	R C	—	20	40	60	31													
130	326	Kilrean, tem	Monreshbury,	—	Pres	Pres.	—	44	65	90	29	1 10 1	—	20 5 0	5 5 10										

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Whether a National School.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clergy.	Laity.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
131	916	Kilcronaghan,	Brocka Rowley,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed during year.
132	2094	Do.	Killynumber,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	31	27	58	18	0 10 0	—	20 0 0	1 0 2	
133	6152	Do.	Tubermore, f		Pres	–	Pres	–	57	99	156	47	5 4 8	—	15 7 6	6 7 7	
134	7747	Do.	Ballynaughan,		R C	–	R C	R C	87	68	155	46	7 3 8	0 5 0	46 10 0	—	
135	9609	Do.	Kennagh,		R C.	–	R C	R C.	88	67	155	34	1 5 10	—	24 0 0	2 4 7	
136	2175	Killelagh,	Tirlane,	V E	R C	R C.	R C	–	195	66	261	40	3 6 6	—	40 5 0	10 0 3	
137	3894	Do.	Corlacky,	V E	R C	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School in possession of dismissed teacher
138	7430	Do	Killelagh,		R C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	20 0 0	—	
139	7620	Do.	Faughanvale, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	Pres	–	100	–	109	42	2 4 2	—	40 11 6	26 7 6	Closed for December quarter on return of attendances
140	7547	Do	Do. No 2, f.		Pres	–	Pres	–	–	92	92	34	1 3 8	—	44 10 6	16 7 6	
141	8864	Do	Swatteragh, m.		–	R C	R C	–	105	–	105	30	1 6 4	—	34 0 0	21 10 7	Residence and garden farm free
142	8861	Do.	Do. f.		–	R C.	R C.	–	3	106	109	31	1 11 11	—	26 0 0	16 7 6	
143	2061	Kildolagh,	Dunbeal,		Pres	–	Pres.	Pres	79	80	159	48	6 12 7	—	45 6 0	6 12 6	Residence free
144	8855	Kilren	Moyvanagher, m		–	R C.	R C.	–	103	–	103	35	1 12 2	—	28 0 0	25 3 0	
145	8856	Do.	Do. f.		–	R C	Pres	–	–	115	115	39	2 16 6	—	51 6 0	21 6 7	Do
146	8857	Do.	Janiro, m		–	R C.	R C.	–	76	–	76	36	1 10 11	—	34 1 8	28 10 0	Do
147	8858	Do.	Do. f		–	R C	R C.	–	–	67	57	20	1 9 8	—	20 0 0	16 2 6	Do
148	8859	Do.	Kilrea, m		–	R C	R C.	–	147	–	147	53	7 16 4	—	67 1 6	30 10 3	Res. & garden free.
149	8860	Do.	Do. f.		–	R C	R C	–	–	121	121	52	1 12 6	—	37 16 8	20 0 2	Residence free
150	4191	Lissan,	Drumeen,	A	Pres	–	Pres.	–	40	48	88	50	—	—	18 0 0	0 13 0	
151	6021	Do	Dorman,		R C	–	R C	–	46	53	99	27	1 4 10	—	24 0 0	1 14 0	
152	6538	Do.	Clogagh,	V E.	Pres.	–	Pres	–	94	70	164	52	5 5 6	—	37 1 8	27 0 0	
153	8956	Learmount,	Park,		R C	–	R C	–	60	48	108	39	6 7 6	—	28 0 0	15 2 6	
154	2665	Magherafelt,	Aghagaskin,		–	Pres.	R C.	–	41	36	77	28	2 10 0	—	10 0 0	7 5 0	
155	5180	Do.	Magherafelt No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	68	40	108	39	2 16 6	—	52 3 4	14 16 0	
156	8861	Do.	Do Cramp street), m		R.C	–	R C	–	83	–	83	34	4 12 10	—	53 10 0	17 10 0	
157	8862	Do	Do f		R C	–	R C	–	–	74	74	27	3 13 7	—	26 0 0	11 0 0	
158	8849	Do	Castledawson, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	93	66	159	38	2 4 6	—	40 10 0	5 0 8	
159	8119	Do	Goldsbury,		–	R C	Pres	Pres	79	67	146	41	4 10 0	—	41 0 0	31 0 0	Residence free.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

160	9296	Do.	.	New Row, Castle-dawson,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	92	211	46	5 15 8	—	27 0 8	5 6 6	
161	9868	Do	.	Drumrainey, day,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	78	51	129	41	1 7 8	—	33 8 4	16 8 6 / 6 18 5	
				Do. . eve		–	–	–	–	50	24	74	20					
162	337	Magilligan,	.	Ballymaclary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	81	154	41	2 7 11	—	71 0 11	2 3 1	
163	8707	Do	.	Gortmore, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	21	13	37	13	0 11 3	—	18 0 0	—	
164	7126	Do.	.	Magunnaghan,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	41	54	77	22	1 8 0	—	20 12 2	—	
165	1671	Maghera,	.	Maghera,	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	64	276	67	5 4 11	—	105 16 8	11 11 6	
166	6529	Do	.	Do . f.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	–	97	97	42	1 13 9	—	42 5 10	21 7 2	
167	4678	Do.	.	Do . Parochial,														
				f		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	46	58	107	46	3 15 0	—	24 2 11	16 1 0	Residence and garden farm free.
168	2059	Do.	.	Drenan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	27	1 3 2	—	28 0 0	3 0 0	
169	2488	Do	.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	32	1 5 3	—	35 13 4	—	No return of attendance; average taken from Inspector's Report.
170	2422	Do.	.	Lisnamuck, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	181	–	181	52	6 3 7	—	46 13 4	6 0 2	
171	2891	Do.	.	Do . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	33	6 17 10	—	20 0 0	3 12 0	
172	2588	Do.	.	Gulladuff, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	48	146	54	3 15 1	—	44 4 4	9 3 0	
173	2895	Do.	.	Lemnacy, m.	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	80	–	80	24	1 5 11	—	32 0 0	1 0 2	
174	2892	Do.	.	Do. . f.	A.	–	Pres.	E.C.	–	–	83	83	19	—	—	14 0 0	1 2 1	
175	4977	Do.	.	Toberhead, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	52	35	87	24	1 3 4	—	24 0 0	1 5 0	
176	4985	Do.	.	Ballynahone,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	63	34	97	34	2 12 3	—	32 15 0	5 0 4	
177	7000	Do	.	Crew, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	50	31	81	41	1 14 2	—	20 5 8	8 0 0	
178	7418	Do.	.	Miltown, m.		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	50	–	50	31	—	—	84 10 2	12 15 0	Residence free.
179	8077	Do	.	Beagh, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	41	42	83	26	2 17 7	—	16 0 0	4 0 0	
180	8407	Do	.	Dergansagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	21	—	—	13 5 0	—	No return of attendance; average taken from Inspector's report.
181	8004	Do.	.	Terungarragh, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	47	27	74	23	—	—	18 0 0	4 11 2	
182	9054	Do.	.	Termoneeny,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	58	30	88	32	15 11 0	—	15 0 0	11 15 8	
183	9438	Do.	.	Curran, .		E.C.	–	Pres.	–	44	29	73	20	—	—	8 18 0	7 10 0	Garden free.
184	9562	Do.	.	Ampertain, m		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	69	–	98	36	3 0 11	—	30 1 8	34 6 0	Residence free.
185	9563	Do.	.	Do. . f		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	84	84	25	1 9 10	—	25 10 0	7 10 0	
186	9611	Do.	.	Rocktown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	43	108	32	1 3 6	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
187	2367	Maccaguin,	.	Castlerose,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	57	62	119	43	2 3 4	—	36 10 0	19 14 1	
188	2601	Do.	.	Killure, .		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	37	31	68	32	1 3 3	—	28 0 0	13 2 0	
189	2947	Do.	.	Cloghvenny,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	44	34	58	27	1 9 11	—	21 0 0	5 15 6	
190	3809	Do.	.	Killinny, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	25	49	74	25	4 4 6	—	37 5 0	4 7 9	
191	4385	Do.	.	Ballintoer, .		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	55	44	99	28	1 6 4	—	38 0 0	13 10 0	
192	9301	Do.	.	Ballywilliam, .		–	Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 9 0	—	11 5 0	—	Temporarily closed
193	8816	Do.	.	Maccaguin, .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	44	44	88	27	1 7 8	—	32 0 0	25 15 0	Residence free
194	124	Templemore,	.	St. Columb's, 16		R.C.	–	–	R.C.	175	–	175	60	2 10 11	—	31 0 0	15 2 6	
195	325	Do.	.	Do. . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	109	109	49	5 6 10	—	30 0 0	23 19 8	Do.
196	6118	Do	.	Do. Convent, No 2, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	420	420	208	12 10 5	—	104 15 0	47 12 8	
197	1400	Do	.	Shantallaw, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	40	97	27	1 6 8	—	28 0 0	15 0 5	
198	9284	Do	.	Ross Course, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	37	32	69	30	2 4 2	—	32 0 0	27 0 0	Residence and garden free.
199	2685	Do.	.	Derry, . m		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	152	–	152	60	1 16 7	—	66 5 0	36 10 3	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Females.	Attendance for the Year. Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
200	2680	Templemore,	Derry, f		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	—	189	189	64	1 16 2	—	30 5 0	36 0 1	
201	7301	Do.	L. Derry Dist. Mod m.	v.c.	Cong.	N.E.	Pres.	2R.C. 1 C. Pres.	324	—	324	161	59 2 1	0 0 0	1025 18 10	222 10 7	
202	7001	Do.	Do. f	v.c.	Cong.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	—	109	109	95					
203	7002	Do.	Do. 1.	v.c.	Cong.	N.E.	Pres.	Pres. R.C.	66	83	179	86					
204	6668	Do.	Do. Lunatic Asylum,		—	E.C.	E.C.	—	46	—	46	20	—	—	—	—	
205	3100	Do.	Greenty,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	72	61	135	39	6 7 4	—	30 11 8	17 12 7	
206	6342	Do.	Culmore,		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	67	42	109	39	6 12 0	—	28 0 0	27 4 6	
207	6603	Do.	Strand road,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	70	59	129	56	2 4 6	—	35 3 4	48 2 9	
208	6711	Do.	Ballougbry,		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	63	33	96	33	1 8 6	—	28 0 0	21 10 0	Residence free
209	6801	Do.	Doyle Factory, evg		—	—	Pres.	Pres.	5	86	91	32	—	—	—	20 0 0	
210	1159	Tamlaghtfinlagan,	Ballymaree,	v.c.	Pres.	—	Pres.	—	61	36	97	25	1 18 4	—	21 2 0	2 11 6	
211	1160	Do.	Carymena,		E.C.	—	E.C.	—	54	37	91	28	3 4 3	—	24 0 0	11 8 0	
212	2324	Do.	Drumere,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	45	25	70	27	0 16 1	—	30 0 0	1 11 0	
213	7008	Do.	Myree, m		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	68	—	68	33	3 17 7	—	34 0 0	6 8 8	
214	7009	Do.	Do. 2.		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	—	76	76	61	5 14 2	—	34 6 8	4 5 5	
215	8086	Do.	Largy,		—	E.C.	Pres.	—	86	36	122	65	1 1 7	—	47 8 4	16 0 0	Residence and garden farm free
216	8081	Do.	Tartnakally,		E.C.	—	R.C.	—	45	33	88	31	2 14 6	—	24 0 0	1 14 6	
217	1512	Tamlaghtfinlagan O'Cully,	Glenvoe, m.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	107	—	107	27	1 13 1	—	32 2 6	3 2 10	
218	1487	Do.	Do. day, f	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	—	—	46	1 6 8	—	46 5 10	—	No return of attendance average taken from Inspector's reports.
			Do. evg.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24				—	
219	1801	Do.	Greenlough, day	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	88	61	149	58	0 11 0	—	61 6 0	2 1 6	
			Do. evg.		—	—	—	—	95	20	65	21				1 1 6	
220	2386	Do.	Drumagarner,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	115	119	239	52	4 14 0	—	52 10 6	5 0 0	
221	2600	Do.	Beastown,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	90	29	119	31	1 17 8	—	32 10 0	0 16 0	
222	4366	Do.	Tyanee, West,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	92	46	138	28	—	—	30 6 4	1 2 6	
223	6744	Do.	Tamlaght O'Crilly,		E.C.	—	E.C.	—	104	67	171	60	3 16 8	—	46 6 0	10 12 4	
224	1277	Do.	Dawesly,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	26	51	77	29	3 18 11	—	18 0 0	1 17 7	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

225	8851	Do.	.	Tullaneyle, .	m.		-	E.C	Pres	-	87	-	87	31	1	10	0	—	22	0	0	21	10	0	Residence free.
226	9179	Do.	.	Do. .	f.		-	R.C.	Pres	-	-	74	74	26	5	4	0	—	46	0	0	16	5	6	
227	8858	Do.	.	Eden,			R.C	-	R.C	-	75	35	130	67	0	14	7	—	61	6	0	4	15	1	
228	9581	Do.	.	Mervy Hill,	.		R.C.	-	R.C	-	21	21	55	25	0	18	2	—	11	6	0	2	2	6	
229	6898	Tamlaghfinard,		Dunaccan,			-	R.C	R.C.	-	36	42	78	35	1	0	1	—	27	0	0	0	12	6	
230	6405	Do	.	Belleevee,	.		-	R.C	R.C	-	52	54	110	50	3	1	6	—	40	14	4	24	0	0	Do
				Total for County Londonderry, 330,							13,474	11,480	24,983	8,891	634	11	2	47	0	3	8,828	14	0	2,777	4	7	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—101 Schools.

1	320	Aghamullan,	.	Raw, .	m		-	E.C	E.C	-	104	-	104	35	2	9	4	—	24	0	0	6	17	3	
2	602	Do	.	Do	f		-	R.C	R.C	-	-	105	105	36	2	10	0	—	16	0	0	2	10	4	
3	1782	Do	.	Lisdinskey,	.		R.C	-	R.C	-	68	42	110	13	2	2	0	—	24	0	0	1	3	0	
4	4474	Do	.	Aghmakerr,	.		R.C	-	R.C.	-	90	88	187	41	2	10	3	—	40	10	0	3	7	10	
5	5570	Do	.	Creeve,	.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	160	24	161	35	2	13	4	—	15	0	0	2	10	0	
6	5677	Do.	.	Ballracclove,			R.C	-	R.C	R.C	167	125	292	60	2	14	10	—	40	0	0	4	1	6	
7	6417	Do	.	Lurgan,	.		-	R.C.	R.C	-	82	60	141	39	1	12	6	—	24	0	0	3	3	11	
8	6241	Do	.	Corrachurra,	m.		-	E.C	R.C	-	82	-	82	11	1	8	11	—	18	0	0	1	8	6	Garden free.
9	6242	Do	.	Do. .	f		-	E.C	R.C	-	-	78	78	18	1	0	5	—	14	0	0	2	18	0	Do.
10	6281	Do	.	Aughamullan,	.		E.C	-	E.C	-	49	65	111	24	1	0	6	—	24	0	0	0	17	0	Residence and garden free
11	6581	Do.	.	Tullaugh,	.		E.C	-	Pres	-	31	27	61	17	0	0	6	—	14	10	0	1	14	5	
12	6629	Do.	.	Shantonagh,	.		-	E.C	E.C	-	18	18	36	13	0	12	10	—	15	0	0	3	1	4	Residence free.
13	8782	Do.	.	Mullinagore,	.		E.C.	-	E.C	-	28	37	65	21	1	7	3	—	14	7	5	18	1	6	Do
14	8853	Do.	.	Carhos,	.		-	-	E.U	-	51	41	92	23	1	0	4	—	5	11	0	0	4	6	
15	8611	Do.	.	Derrygonny,			-	R.C	R.C.	-	94	71	165	43	2	0	11	—	53	0	0	7	17	6	
16	9020	Do.	.	Annahala,	.		R.C	-	R.C.	R.C	146	128	274	55	5	3	3	—	52	10	0	8	1	7	
17	111	Aghabog,	.	Aghabog, or Latnamard			R.C	-	R.C	-	50	52	102	11	0	16	3	—	24	0	0	2	15	6	
18	1116	Do	.	Drumgarlow,	.		R.C	-	R.C	-	54	47	101	11	1	0	0	—	15	0	0	3	0	0	
19	419	Do	.	Rawan,	.	v.s	R.C	-	R.C	-	101	83	183	50	2	13	4	—	41	15	4	5	6	0	
20	2819	Do	.	Patmore,	.		R.C	-	R.C	-	115	46	161	42	1	17	7	—	18	2	4	1	3	4	
21	1720	Do	.	Drumgoh,	.		R.C	-	R.C	-	61	93	186	48	0	11	0	—	21	5	0	5	8	11	
22	1101	Ballybay,	.	Ballaghan,	.		Pres	-	Pres.	-	54	44	95	28	1	7	1	—	17	4	0	0	11	11	
23	1478	Do	.	Derryvally,	.		Pres	-	Pres.	-	115	115	180	61	4	11	5	—	37	11	8	6	3	5	
24	1104	Do.	.	Clogher,	.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	90	57	87	31	1	12	11	—	18	6	0	3	1	2	
25	1030	Do	.	Ballybay,	m		R.C	-	R.C	-	104	5	109	46	3	9	4	—	20	3	1	0	10	0	
26	1114	Do.	.	Do. .	f		R.C	-	R.C	-	-	148	148	43	1	11	0	—	22	10	0	5	5	10	
27	1641	Do.	.	Do. .	No. 2,	.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	71	57	128	45	1	8	2	—	24	0	0	22	16	0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Religious Denomination of Teachers Principals.	Assistants.	Attendances for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at National Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emolument received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
28	6501	Ballybay,	Shane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	52	151	42	0 9 7	—	34 0 0	4 10 1	
29	8816	Do.	Annemeen,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	35	20	44	26	—	—	18 0 0	16 2 1	
30	331	Clones,	Aghinshalty,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	81	170	49	4 0 0	—	42 8 4	5 3 4	
31	1269	Do.	Lurgy,	m. v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	–	151	59	3 6 5	—	42 7 0	5 12 0	
32	1488	Do	Do	f. v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	136	135	37	1 7 6	—	36 1 1	5 10 10	
33	3624	Do	Stanebridge,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	56	40	99	43	6 3 1	—	15 15 0	4 2 6	
34	3687	Do	Killina,		–	Pres.	R.C.	–	102	72	174	48	6 11 6	—	60 0 0	8 10 0	
35	5797	Do.	Glear,		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	48	33	84	27	0 17 10	—	25 0 0	3 16 6	
36	8306	Do	Clones Parish,		R.C.	–	R.C.	E.C.	118	60	178	58	4 15 5	1 0 0	52 3 4	17 6 2	Residence free.
37	7812	Do.	Do Workhouse,		R.C.	Gdn	R.C.	–	45	48	91	33	0 17 1	—	—	—	
38	8445	Do	Gortnawonny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	51	100	30	1 5 5	—	22 0 0	6 1 3	
39	8017	Do	Grannshaw,	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	46	103	29	2 10 6	—	22 13 4	0 7 6	
40	0186	Do.	Magherarney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	74	64	138	46	1 12 4	—	30 0 0	6 1 0	Garden rent free.
41	338	Cuma,	Killyfargy,	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	98	86	184	58	0 11 2	—	34 0 0	11 2 1	
42	1258	Do.	Laurel-hill,	m. v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	28	0 15 6	—	18 0 0	1 17 6	
43	1537	Do.	Do	f. v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	25	0 15 3	—	20 0 0	1 4 10	
44	2100	Do.	Church,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	77	150	63	3 3 2	—	38 0 0	4 6 6	
45	6155	Do.	Kerrenchego,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	60	51	111	25	1 0 0	—	22 10 0	6 12 10	Residence and garden rent free.
46	7146	Do.	Drum,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	85	58	143	42	3 8 11	—	22 0 0	7 6 6	
47	338	Cloutibret,	Mullaghanes,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	113	98	211	51	3 1 10	—	54 0 0	6 4 7	
48	2648	Do.	Annayalla,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	121	121	56	1 15 0	—	15 5 0	6 14 1	
49	3392	Do	Do	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	–	143	35	2 10 4	—	32 10 2	0 6 4	
50	3870	Do	Manager,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	38	95	24	2 12 10	—	11 7 6	0 17 0	
51	4908	Do.	Crove,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	56	56	115	40	2 3 7	—	44 0 0	18 18 4	Do.
52	6941	Do.	Llenagreve,	v.c.	Pres.	Pres.	R.C.	R.C.	104	80	184	46	1 0 1	—	50 0 0	5 18 2	
53	6117	Do.	Doohamlet,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	34	1 9 10	—	18 0 0	2 1 10	
54	8454	Do	Do	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	25	1 0 6	—	17 8 4	2 0 0	
55	8255	Do.	Moya,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	94	190	47	4 18 11	—	10 5 0	3 13 6	
56	8705	Do	Laskagh,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	198	–	198	56	1 10 3	—	18 0 0	3 10 0	
57	8584	Do	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	128	128	38	2 16 0	4 0 0	24 10 0	4 4 11	
58	8706	Do	Lemgaro,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	83	178	44	2 18 7	—	42 3 0	0 16 1	
59	8906	Do.	Drumsnob		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	61	134	42	1 16 0	—	24 0 0	4 9 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

60	844	Donagh,	Ballinamaan,		R.C.	–	R.P.	–	62	40	102	48	1	12	7	—		48	0	0	5	8	10		
61	2312	Do	Carracrin,		R.P.	–	R.C.	–	142	84	226	67	4	11	9	—		94	7	6	14	7	11		
62	2442	Do	Glencawgirdilnanan		R.C.	–	R.P.	–	53	35	88	36	1	11	11	—		24	0	9	1	3	9		
63	2559	Do.	Knockcarrane,	v.t	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	90	170	62	1	11	11	—		34	0	0	5	16	8		Garden free
64	3418	Do.	Tirnanelli,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	50	38	88	29	0	7	9	—		18	0	0	—				
65	4181	Do	Killyrean,	v.t	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	60	141	47	2	10	8	—		32	0	0	0	10	0		
66	4807	Do	Edenmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	80	185	47	2	11	10	—		51	10	0	4	12	5		
67	6847	Do.	Glaman, No. 2,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	44	41	85	25	2	0	8	—		20	13	4	7	17	7		
68	2024	Donaghmoyne,	Donaghmoyne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	60	151	54	2	19	4	—		32	0	0	3	0	0		
69	3438	Do.	Lisminnan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	194	103	297	60	3	15	2	—		31	0	0	1	6	0		Residence free
70	5713	Do.	Drumhistly,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.P.	–	144	107	251	93	7	12	5	—		66	5	0	15	18	2		Garden, farm free.
71	6500	Do	Aghnafaran,	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	71	64	135	43	1	18	2	—		40	0	0	11	0	6		
72	4885	Do.	Bath 1st Class Agl.	v.c	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	—					0	1	0	20	12	5		—		No literary instruction in school
73	5111	Do.	Broomfield Ord. Ag	v.t	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	87	57	144	57	1	6	5	—		23	0	0	5	12	0		Farm free
74	5499	Do	Ashburton do	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	80	70	150	38	2	8	4	—		26	0	0	12	16	6		
75	347	Drumsnat,	Drumshanny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	44	124	40	3	0	5	—		42	0	0	4	8	6		
76	6684	Do	Gortmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	64	112	27	1	0	10	—		28	0	0	0	15	6		
77	373	Errigal,	Derryvoagh,		R.C.	–	R.P.	R.C.	87	102	189	44	1	5	6	—		42	0	0	2	17	1		
78	4708	Do	Killybrone,	v.t	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	87	203	44	1	0	11	0	5	5	10	16	8	4	11	3	
79	5310	Do	Knockcoonan,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	20	1	7	2	—		24	0	0	0	10	9		
80	6841	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	22	1	15	11	—		16	0	0	0	16	0		
81	2648	Enniskeen,	Derry-house,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	105	95	135	45	0	0	4	—		30	0	0	17	5	0		Garden free
82	3648	Do.	Corravacan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	73	149	45	1	8	4	—		49	5	0	5	0	6		
83	4396	Do	Tullycare,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	84	107	37	4	6	3	—		28	11	2	8	0	0		
84	5705	Do.	Unshinagh,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	51	55	118	40	11	10	5	1	0	0	20	8	8	5	16	0	Do.
85	6628	Do.	Rockcurry,		–	E.C.	E.C.	E.C.	62	74	136	56	5	16	10	—			34	13	4	18	19	8	
86	5181	Inishkeen,	Inishkeen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	80	195	33	2	14	0	—			24	11	0	2	0	6	
87	5486	Do	Kilnamanagh,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	55	45	100	29	1	10	7	—			24	0	0	0	11	3	
88	5502	Do	Blackcastle,	v.c.	–	E.R.	R.P.	–	131	77	208	42	2	0	0	—			32	0	0	7	15	2	
89	944	Kilmore,	Threemilehouse,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	80	154	48		—		1	0	0	26	12	2	7	10	6	
90	893	Do.	Tessaghmore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	41	88	41	1	16	10	—			27	11	0	4	3	0	
91	858	Do	Corcaghan,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	–	145	48	1	0	2	—			25	0	0	2	18	0	
92	5077	Do	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	137	137	26	11	10	8	1	11	11	26	0	8	3	8	6	
93	5706	Do	Orchar,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	49	90	99	19	1	1	11	—			28	0	0	2	19	0	
94	5501	Killany,	Ballymackney,	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	56	68	112	38	3	19	5	—			61	5	0	8	17	5	Do.
95	933	Killevan,	Killyfiddy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	61	134	33	1	6	0	—			60	0	0	7	6	0	
96	4848	Do.	Tullyvin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	80	168	49	5	14	4	—			29	5	10	4	14	2	
97	5800	Do.	Drumhillagh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	41	96	35	1	11	9	—			24	0	0	2	16	9	Residence and garden free
98	7011	Do.	Killycomaas,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	65	53	118	30	3	18	1	—			23	0	0	2	19	11	
99	8338	Do.	Newtownbrae,		–	E.P.	Pres.	–	76	71	147	38	3	11	7	—			40	11	0	10	2	3	
100	8274	Lisdoonvarna,	Lisdoonvarna,		R.C.	–	R.P.	–	74	41	115	27	1	12	1	—			24	11	1	1	8	2	
101	5708	Monaghan,	Castlehaness,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	41	47	88	38	4	8	7	—			44	18	0	98	0	0	Residence free
102	9824	Do	Carracen,		–	E.R.	Pres.	–	55	52	107	21	1	5	1	—			31	11	0	13	0	0	Do
103	7758	Do.	Aghaglogh,		R.C.	–	R.P.	–	44	47	91	25	3	5	2	—			24	0	0	6	6	6	
104	706	Do.	Rakeeragh,		R.C.	–	R.P.	R.P.	109	87	196	57	1	16	7	—			61	10	11	9	1	10	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clergyman	Lay	Number of Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principal pupils.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Inclosed Prizes.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Provision of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
105	6980	Monaghan,	Legacrave,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	78	11	141	28	1 16 1	—	18 0 0	4 14 6	
106	7751	Do.	Monaghan Minor Model, m.	v.c.	Chur.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	70	27 7 7	0 0 0	400 7 0	80 0 0	
107	7752	Do.	Do. f	v.c.	Chur.	N.E.	Pres.	R.C.	–	145	145	70					
108	7954	Do.	Do. m	v.c.	Chur.	N.E.	R.C.	–	37	41	86	38					
109	8516	Do.	Do. Conv. f		R.C.	–	Mon.	–	102	286	388	107	20 5 10	—	68 1 8	4 0 0	
110	6688	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds	Pres. / R.C.	–	63	52	105	50	3 2 6	—	—	—	
111	303	Muckno,	Tullyashintina,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	52	40	92	29	1 17 0	—	24 0 0	2 11 0	Garden free.
112	305	Do.	Carrickadam,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	61	38	99	36	3 4 2	—	35 0 0	8 5 0	
113	1618	Do.	Tullyrahan,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	48	38	86	31	1 16 6	—	28 10 0	1 13 8	
114	4443	Do.	Castleblayney, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	–	156	66	8 10 2	—	72 0 0	21 8 4	
115	4214	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	155	155	67	6 11 6	—	49 0 0	10 4 4	
116	7881	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	–	R.C.	–	–	–	33	4 8 0	—	3 10 0	—	Average attendances taken from Inspector's report.
117	5014	Do.	Drumacon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	68	161	60	1 10 4	—	32 0 0	4 16 6	
118	6905	Do.	Drumakill,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	51	40	91	31	2 17 4	—	24 0 0	2 4 0	Residence and garden free.
119	7980	Do.	Errynor,		–	Pres.	Pres.	–	40	31	71	23	0 11 0	—	21 15 0	1 6 10	
120	8498	Do.	Oram,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	152	56	208	57	8 13 7	—	100 5 10	13 6 6	
121	9148	Do.	M'Kelvey's Grove,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	52	107	38	2 15 6	—	29 10 11	1 10 6	
122	3610	Magheross,	Garrickmacross, m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	–	152	48	3 14 3	—	40 10 0	15 0 11	
123	9077	Do.	Do. f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	40	2 17 7	—	33 0 0	16 0 2	
124	5017	Do.	Do. Central Industrial,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	105	105	37	1 11 6	—	63 1 3	12 0 0	
125	8895	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds	R.C.	–	17	35	52	28	4 7 2	—	—	—	
126	2107	Do.	Cordiff, m	v.c.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	38	0 11 4	—	28 0 0	2 0 8	
127	2508	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	23	1 5 6	—	16 0 0	2 0 8	
128	6135	Do.	Shessmy		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	126	108	234	63	3 10 0	—	35 10 0	11 3 0	Residence and garden free.
129	9620	Do.	Carrickcharlagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	35	82	21	0 5 0	—	16 0 0	0 6 0	
130	10478	Magheracloone,	Gouldsbury,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	71	42	113	27	2 12 8	—	36 0 0	4 13 2	
131	9881	Do.	Mayleaghan, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	24	1 12 2	—	32 0 0	1 14 11	Residence free.
132	7029	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	23	1 17 6	—	16 0 0	0 16 1	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

129	8024	Do.	Ballyngeeran,		—	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	120	103	223	48	2	15	7	—	23	13	4	10	14	2	Residence free
130	8473	Do.	Drumsnaw,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	84	69	153	79	2	0	0	—	19	0	0	2	10	3	
131	8372	Redavnel,	Tedavnet,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	110	88	207	63	2	5	10	—	44	0	0	1	15	10	
132	8256	Do.	Tullycorman,	v.c.	—	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	—	46	23	68	24	2	15	9	—	17	10	0	1	1	11	
133	1716	Do.	Knockatallan,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	90	—	90	26	4	0	2	—	24	0	0	1	1	6	
134	1774	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	71	71	35	0	14	7	—	20	0	0	1	0	5	
135	1938	Do.	Killycoman,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	134	38	172	57	4	15	10	—	68	0	0	10	18	2	
136	1941	Do.	Ballydhany,				Pres.	R.C.	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	7	5	0		—		School closed for portion of year; no return of attendance.
137	6940	Do.	Urbelshanagy,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	70	53	123	32	2	15	0	—	25	0	0	2	0	10	
138	7908	Do.	Barrintoppy,		—	R.C.	R.C.		—	80	62	142	33	2	1	1	—	24	0	0	5	5	0	Residence free.
139	7911	Do.	Carnagalin 1st Class Agricultural,		—	R.C.	2 E.C.		—	79	88	167	62	3	0	0	1 16 0	102	11	8	21	9	9	
140	1740	Tehelan,	Fedoo,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.		—	67	37	104	27	0	13	0	—	28	0	0	4	7	0	
141	3920	Do.	Lappan, temp. m.		R.C.	—	R.C.		—	98	—	98	38	2	18	3	—	29	0	0	4	4	8	
142	3907	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.		—	—	79	79	30	0	10	0	—	16	0	0	4	6	0	
143	3800	Do.	Loltrim,	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.		—	78	63	141	41	0	6	11	—	10	10	0	4	13	0	
144	3843	Tullycorbett,	Gortroy,		R.C.	—	R.C.		—	133	79	192	61	3	10	1	—	32	18	4	6	2	6	
145	8271	Do.	Brackdocks,		Pres.	—	Pres.		—	49	29	78	28	1	11	5	—	24	11	8	11	2	0	Garden free.
146	8024	Do.	Cormorne,		E.P.	—	E.P.		—	78	67	145	58	1	17	6	—	18	0	0	10	18	0	
147	8210	Do.	Tullycorbett,		E.C.	—	R.C.		—	26	18	44	25	1	0	3	—		—			—		
			Total for County Monaghan, 147,							10,610	9,930	19,540	5,875	416	14	5	13 8 2	4,097	4	4	942	18	1	

COUNTY OF TYRONE—311 Schools

1	7798	Ardstraw,	Newtown-Stewart Minor Model,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	—	Pres.	—	81	—	81	36	14	11	0	—	—			36	14	0	
2	7799	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	Pres.	—	80	80	37				—							
3	8031	Do.	Do.	i.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	51	29	80	46											
4	916	Do.	Ulsmanreagh,		—	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	—	93	32	65	26		—		—	12	0	0		—		
5	1291	Do.	Newtown-Stewart,		v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	160	—	160	34	1	17	2	—	60	1	8	4	7	0	
6	1377	Do.	Tullyonnek,		A	—	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	61	38	80	41	0	15	0	—	7	0	0	1	15	0	
7	2237	Do.	Ulveny,			Pres.	—	R.C.	—	58	26	84	32		—		—	16	0	0	2	15	0	
8	3597	Do.	Killymore,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	55	23	78	21		—		—	22	10	0	4	10	0	
9	4079	Do.	Altaghad,			Pres.	Pres.	Pres.	—	60	31	92	38	1	0	11	—	32	0	0	2	17	10	
10	5329	Do.	Donghas,			Pres.	—	Pres.	—	57	54	119	35	1	6	1	—	27	3	4	6	3	3	
11	5410	Do.	Curvetagh,			Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	58	57	115	41	4	14	8	—	39	0	0	8	6	3	
12	5414	Do.	Lisnamunny,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	48	37	85	40	1	6	0	—	16	0	0	4	2	8	
13	6811	Do.	Grash,			R.C.	—	E.P.	—	44	21	65	31		—		—	17	16	8	0	17	8	
14	6793	Do.	Magherascollon,			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	74	41	115	53	1	2	2	—	31	15	0	12	14	6	
15	1193	Do.	Dungh,			E.C.	—	E.C.	—	33	29	62	19	1	0	6	—	15	0	0	0	19	3	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent (Clerical)	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent (Lay)	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers (Principals)	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers (Assistants)	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	A Gratuity granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
16	7151	Ardstraw,	Drumnabay,		–	R.C.	R.C	–	119	40	215	64	2 19 9	—	20 15 0	4 10 0	
17	7469	Do.	Ballon,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	42	36	78	40	1 0 3	—	25 10 11	0 14 2	
18	7111	Do	Drumlegagh,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	41	48	89	22	1 6 3	—	16 0 0	4 7 0	
19	7071	Do	Mullaghmore,		R.C	–	Pres	–	44	45	89	50	3 6 0	—	30 4 4	4 15 0	
20	7056	Do.	Magherareggan,		Pres.	–	Pres	–	52	57	109	38	1 5 10	—	24 0 0	3 0 7	
21	7093	Do.	Carnkenny,		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	78	58	136	44	2 2 2	—	49 0 0	30 3 0	
22	8408	Do	Cletcallin,		R.C.	R.C	Pres.	–	72	40	112	36	2 8 10	—	35 5 4	9 4 10	Residence free.
23	9473	Do.	Loghordrum,		R.C.	–	Pres.	–	34	20	54	24	—	—	51 10 0	8 0 0	
24	6795	Do.	Erganagh,		–	R.C	Pres.	–	60	62	102	51	1 12 7	5 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	
25	6904	Do	N.T. Stewart,	f. v.n.	–	R.C	R.C.	–	–	78	78	35	1 10 4	4 10 0	3 11 0	1 4 2	
26	878	Aughaloo.	Shiwefood,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	45	45	89	35	1 5 5	4 5 0	28 0 0	7 2 2	
27	920	Do	Rehaghy,		–	R.C	Pres.	–	51	25	76	25	—	—	13 10 0	3 0 0	
28	1192	Do.	Mullinalaragh,	v.n.	–	R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed temporarily. Residence free
29	7893	Do.	Minterburn,		–	Pres.	Pres	R.C.	121	61	212	34	3 14 0	—	47 5 0	8 5 10	
30	8235	Do	Knocknarey,		–	R.C.	R.C	–	52	50	108	34	1 10 3	—	27 0 3	9 10 3	
31	6354	Do.	Church-lane,		Pres	–	Pres	–	70	33	106	30	1 10 1	—	37 13 4	13 0 4	
32	9801	Do	Armaloughy,		–	R.C	Pres.	–	56	43	111	29	1 15 3	4 10 0	18 10 0	1 15 0	Do.
33	8846	Arboe,	Albany,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	79	61	140	43	2 10 4	—	17 8 4	7 17 5	
34	4151	Do	Mullnahoe,	m	R.C	–	R.C	–	127	–	127	35	1 7 5	—	24 0 0	0 18 10	
35	7066	Do.	Do	f	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	96	96	26	1 3 3	—	21 10 0	0 14 0	Do.
36	6864	Do	Drumaney,		–	R.C.	R.C	–	95	50	145	42	1 12 1	—	32 0 0	8 5 3	
37	6134	Do.	Ballymaguire,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	75	42	117	37	2 15 4	—	28 0 0	3 3 4	
38	6251	Do.	Arboe,		R.C	–	R.C	–	50	50	100	24	3 0 3	—	18 0 0	3 5 0	
39	8865	Do.	Do. (Old),		R.C	–	R.C	–	82	51	133	42	2 18 3	—	24 0 0	4 14 0	
40	8182	Do.	Meertown,		R.C	–	R.C	–	77	68	145	40	1 5 9	—	24 5 0	0 12 7	
41	9178	Do.	Gortnaguile,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	57	29	86	27	1 12 4	—	17 10 0	0 4 10	
42	9812	Barr,	Meenagar,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	48	44	92	30	1 9 2	—	20 10 0	2 0 0	
43	6628	Ballyclog,	Brigh,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	50	40	90	31	1 12 7	—	20 0 8	3 4 3	
44	4844	Donaney, Lower,	Aghnamerigan,		–	R.C	R.C.	R.C.	60	85	180	50	3 0 0	—	38 0 0	5 4 0	
45	5026	Do	Greencastle,	m	R.C.	–	R.C	–	115	–	115	37	1 5 7	—	25 10 0	0 13 0	
46	9027	Do	Do	f.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	103	103	36	2 5 5	—	24 0 0	1 0 2	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

47	5784	Do	Greenan,			–	E C	R C.	–	56	60	123	36	2 10	6	—		16	0	11	5	0	0		Do.
48	5751	Do.	Glenmacaffer,			H C	–	R C	–	79	70	149	47	1 10	7	—		37	11	0	2	11	0		Do
49	6954	Do.	Lisconbla,			–	E C	E C.	E C	65	54	119	41	4 0	2	—		68	5	0	5	1	4		Do
50	7184	Do.	Gortin,	m		E P	–	E C	–	77	–	77	26	1 0	5	—		31	10	0	7	10	2		
51	7188	Do.	Do.	f		E A	–	E C	–	–	55	55	18	1 16	1	—		19	0	0	2	11	0		
52	7939	Do.	Do.	f		–	E.C.	Dissa.	–	40	54	94	33	—		—		18	5	8	1	5	11		Do.
53	8898	Do.	Legatreghi,			–	Pres	R C	–	47	40	87	30	1 2	15	—		24	0	0	0	18	5		
54	9579	Do.	Cashel,			–	F C	R C	–	59	42	101	21	1 5	5	—		30	15	0	1	4	0		
55	5180	Hodoncy, Upper,	Tegeloghlin,	m	v v	–	R C	R.C.	–	136	–	136	37	1 19	3	—		24	0	0	5	10	0		
56	3927	Do	Do	f	v v	–	R C	R C.	–	–	70	70	29	—		—		24	0	0	2	10	0		
57	4108	Do	Minnchrane,			–	Pres	R C.	–	60	49	118	37	1 5	3	—		28	0	0	5	10	0		
58	5115	Do	Codirk,			E.C	–	R C	–	56	36	92	27	1 3	0	—		18	0	0	0	3	0		Do.
59	9254	Do.	Castledamph,		v c	E C	–	Pres	–	74	58	132	33	1 0	5	—		11	15	10	1	10	0		
60	5045	Do.	Letterbrat,	m.	v.c.	E C	Pres	E.C	–	122	–	122	39	0 19	5	—		38	0	0	2	0	0		
61	8878	Do.	Do	f	v.c	E C	Pres.	E.C	–	–	98	98	36	3 10	0	—		29	0	11	1	5	0		
62	9368	Do	Eden,			Pres	–	Pres.	–	85	82	167	44	1 13	0	—		40	5	0	3	12	6		
63	9624	Ballinderry,	Derryshrin,			–	R C	R.C.	–	80	68	147	42	1 6	0	4 10	0	9	0	0	1	12	0		
64	5104	Clogher,	Fivemiletown,	m		–	E C	E C	–	102	–	102	34	2 12	0	—		44	0	0	2	16	0		Do
65	5105	Do.	Do	f.		–	E.C	E C	–	–	95	95	31	1 12	1	—		26	0	0	7	0	2		
66	5046	Do	Scienceen,			R C	–	R.C	–	87	51	138	31	0 18	7	—		38	0	0	6	0	10		
67	3579	Do	Finchmore,			–	Pres	Pres	–	56	40	81	30	0 11	11	—		26	0	0	3	16	0		
68	3734	Do.	Garnhill,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	41	52	73	44	1 2	0	—		18	0	0	7	16	6		
69	4584	Do	Kilnahubogue,			–	E.C	R.C	–	86	35	121	38	3 4	0	—		42	3	4	0	7	6		
70	4749	Do.	Aughalurcraigh,			–	E C	R C.	–	81	72	153	44	3 7	10	—		97	0	0	5	10	0		
71	4750	Do	Ballyscally,		v c.	–	E C	R C	–	48	22	70	24	1 11	2	—		27	0	0	5	0	0		
72	5917	Do	Killeley,			E C	–	R C	–	107	49	156	31	1 7	4	—		24	0	0	0	18	0		
73	7184	Do	Eskra,		v c.	–	E C	E C.	E.C.	114	77	191	58	1 15	5	—		52	0	0	5	12	0		Do
74	7916	Do	Curleaghan,		v.c.	–	E C	R C	–	36	67	69	26	0 12	6	—		22	10	0	2	18	0		
75	8277	Do.	Balnagorragh,			E C.	–	R.C	–	53	21	76	29	1 14	0	—		23	0	0	2	4	4		
76	8912	Do.	Aughintain,			Pres.	–	Pres	–	52	34	86	40	2 3	3	—		30	1	8	6	12	0		
77	9077	Do	Clogher Parochial,			R C	–	E C	–	66	29	95	32	4 18	6	—		32	7	5	21	13	0		Do
78	9191	Do	Do.	i.		E C	–	E.C.	–	23	32	111	23	0 19	3	—		10	0	0	1	11	2		
79	8093	Do.	Morley,			–	E C	E.C.	–	44	60	104	11	—		—		15	0	0					
80	596	Clonoe,	Aughamullan,			H C	–	R C	–	121	127	248	64	2 17	4	—		24	0	0	3	3	0		
81	4412	Do.	Moanlogy,		v	R C	–	R C	–	111	79	190	55	1 2	2	—		44	0	0	4	3	0		
82	597	Comber, Upper,	Strangdwilly,	day,		R.C	–	R C	–	48	61	20	23	0 12	10	—		18	5	0	2	15	0		
83	3887	Cloghcrney,	Bragh,	m		–	Pres.	R C	–	113	–	113	30	1 8	6	—		28	0	0	2	11	11		
84	4301	Do	Do.	f		–	Pres	R C	–	–	86	86	35	1 17	4	—		27	10	11	1	2	11		
85	5604	Do.	Soskinore,			R.C	–	R C	–	50	29	79	30	0 14	0	—		24	0	0	2	10	3		
86	4347	Do	Derraghrey,			–	Pres	Pres.	–	48	40	88	31	1 2	2	—		20	0	0	0	10	11		
87	6708	Do.	Mullaghalin,			R.C.	–	R C	–	57	25	82	30	1 0	9	—		24	0	0	1	12	8		
88	7172	Do	Tullyrush,			–	Pres.	Pres	–	40	41	90	31	2 4	5	—		25	0	0	1	5	0		
89	7680	Do	Curr,			H C	–	H C.	–	38	29	67	23	1 7	1	4 0	0	4	10	11		—			
90	8003	Do	Ballyran, Upper,			H C	–	H.C.	–	85	58	141	39	1 15	0	—		24	0	0	2	14	0		
91	9000	Do	Clonmacny,			E C	–	E C	–	48	25	73	28	2 16	0	—		9	5	8	12	2	11		
92	7010	Do	Killadillon,			–	Pres.	H C	–	78	57	135	20	3 7	3	—		14	13	4	0	6	6		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Prices Fixed. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Block of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
94	7630	Donaghmore	Tullyhogue		—	Dis.	R.C.	—	91	29	60	24	1 7 3	—	15 0 0	2 0 8	
95	6620	Do	Anghnagar		—	R.C.	Pres.	—	77	94	127	48	1 8 11	—	42 0 0	27 10 0	Residence free.
96	5098	Carnona	Anghnaclay		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	—	60	28	2 9 8	—	24 0 0	3 14 8	
96	7300	Do	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	77	77	28	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	2 11 11	
97	8395	Do	Do. No. 2		Dis.	—	Dis.	—	43	51	94	30	0 12 3	1 0 0	23 0 0	18 3 9	
98	8330	Do	Lumnagh		—	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	70	57	127	50	2 7 2	—	48 0 0	42 3 8	Do.
99	9477	Do	Carntual		—	Dis.	Pres.	—	70	69	139	35	—	—	10 0 0	8 3 0	
100	4958	Donaghmore	Strabane		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	71	119	190	82	5 2 5	—	67 0 0	8 1 11	Do
101	7024	Do	Do. No. 2		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	70	1	71	30	3 18 8	—	35 0 0	22 16 0	
102	7201	Do	Do. f.		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	—	71	71	27	2 7 10	—	28 0 0	4 1 10	
103	8713	Do	Do. Parochial m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	92	—	92	44	3 10 6	—	90 18 4	36 18 8	
104	10888	Do	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	70	70	21	—	4 0 0	24 0 0	3 10 0	
105	2788	Do	Cams	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	66	53	119	40	2 13 6	—	18 10 0	10 0 0	Do.
106	2789	Do	Derrygalt	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	51	37	88	38	0 10 6	—	28 0 0	2 2 6	
107	2480	Clonfadalo	Rutt	m.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	111	—	114	32	1 12 6	—	25 0 0	3 3 2	
108	2490	Do	Do. f.	m.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	120	120	50	0 17 5	—	10 3 4	1 1 7	
109	7402	Do	Derrylatinee		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	54	64	118	20	1 4 2	—	25 10 0	0 17 0	
110	8017	Do	Moy m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	150	—	160	58	3 12 7	—	39 10 0	16 0 0	
111	8018	Do	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	150	159	49	4 15 1	—	44 0 0	10 12 0	
112	8034	Do	Do. No. 2		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	58	41	99	40	2 13 8	—	12 1 8	32 2 8	
113	9714	Do	Eglish		Pres.	—	Pres.	Pres.	63	63	124	28	1 7 2	—	32 0 0	7 10 0	Do.
114	9700	Do	Drumnond		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	49	53	102	26	1 1 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	Residence and garden free.
115	9610	Do	Mullycar		—	Dis.	R.C.	—	40	29	69	26	1 10 2	4 10 0	2 10 0	9 15 0	
116	988	Cappagh	Killyclogher m.	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	81	—	84	16	4 3 0	—	24 0 0	2 13 10	
117	4362	Do	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	81	81	26	1 3 3	—	36 0 0	1 10 0	
118	869	Do	Tattahinnaghi	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	84	96	110	40	3 7 6	—	60 0 0	2 0 0	
119	896	Do	Corrigans, Lower	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	32	32	64	25	2 6 5	—	21 15 0	1 0 6	
120	391	Do	Beltony	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	40	48	97	46	1 0 11	—	28 0 0	2 18 5	
121	9780	Do	Cahill		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	53	30	87	34	1 0 3	—	20 16 0	11 12 0	
122	8346	Do	Tiegalgh	Ap.	Pres.	—	R.C.	—	39	20	55	19	2 19 2	—	15 0 0	—	
123	9400	Do	Annacilbert	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	61	33	94	34	—	—	41 0 0	0 9 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

134	6081	Do	Castlecove,			Pres.		R.C.		–	69	76	75	28	1	8	9	—	32	0	0	1	10	6		Do.
135	6081	Do.	Ballinerry,			R.C.	–	Pres.		–	84	67	151	49	3	8	11	—	39	10	0	8	5	2		
136	6103	Do	Tullycurre,		T.C.		Pres	R.C.		–	93	39	72	29	1	19	0	—	33	0	0	1	6	0		
137	6082	Do	Moyare,			Diss	–	Diss.		–	47	37	84	42	2	14	7	4 0 0	9	0	0	11	19	0		
138	6166	Do.	Tullaugh,			R.C.	–	R.C.		–	48	46	94	31	0	16	4	—	33	10	0	6	6	6		
139	6604	Do.	Tirour,			R.C.	–	R.C.		–	76	41	110	36	2	5	5	—	40	0	0	0	0	0		
140	6491	Do.	Rearaun,			–	Pres.	R.C.		–	83	82	165	93	2	8	1	—	24	0	0	3	17	0		
141	7050	Do	Carrenary,			–	Diss.	R.C.		–	82	49	114	38	1	17	8	—	50	0	0	11	16	7		
142	8101	Do.	Monntfield,			–	R.C.	R.C.		R.C.	84	77	161	48	0	3	11	—	52	13	4	30	16	6		
143	8611	Do.	Castleruddy,			R.C.		R.C.		–	24	38	62	27	1	10	0	—	20	0	0	0	0	0		
144	8340	Do	Omagh Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C. / R.C.		–	72	70	142	61		—		—	1	10	0		—			
145	401	Donaghendy,	Tettyncyle,			R.C.	–	R.C.		–	74	49	123	32	1	8	8	—	28	0	0	1	0	0		
146	403	Do	Altnamore,		V.T.	–	Pres.	R.C.		–	60	34	90	63	2	11	11	—	31	10	0	2	0	0		
147	1024	Do.	Blackfort,	m.	A.	–	Pres.	R.C.		–	105	–	105	32	1	13	4	—	28	0	0	0	7	0		
148	1890	Do	Donaghedy,		A.	–	Pres	Diss.		–	43	52	95	56	1	8	6	—	66	0	0	8	0	7		
149	2411	Do.	Donratt		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.		–	49	53	102	32		—		—	21	0	0	0	5	0		
150	3072	Do	Upper Baltx,		V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.		–	41	43	92	37	1	3	0	—	14	7	6		—			
151	5515	Do.	Killina,		V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.		R.C.	70	60	130	51	0	12	0	—	42	10	0	0	12	11		
152	7395	Do	Altbdinne,			R.C.	–	R.C.		–	62	54	86	30		—		—	24	0	0	1	10	4		
153	7047	Do	Smoke Hill,			Pres.	–	Pres.		Pres.	75	30	132	66	1	10	5	—	52	0	0	19	0	4		
154	8703	Do.	Castlecallan,			–	R.C.	Pres		–	46	32	81	30	1	10	0	—	30	13	4	3	10	0		
155	8703	Do.	Derady,			Pres.	–	Pres		–	46	36	96	61	1	13	6	4 10 0	12	10	0	7	4	6		Residence free.
156	400	Do	Loughash 1st ed. Ag.		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C. / R.C.		R.C.	90	41	131	43	3	11	1	—	65	7	6		—			
157	1557	Do	Ballymenoe Ord. Ag.			–	R.C.	Pres		–	61	50	114	41	1	12	9	—	54	10	0	0	15	0		Do.
158	2230	Do	Drumnafern do.			Pres	–	Pres.		–	72	54	126	49	4	0	2	1 0 3	30	10	0	7	16	10		
159	405	Donaghendry,	Slunkey,			Pres.	–	Pres.		–	41	35	84	32	1	6	3	—	18	0	0	3	10	4		
160	2264	Do.	Brackaville,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.		R.C.	100	–	100	60	3	2	0	—	33	0	0	11	12	7		
161	2585	Do	Do. ,	f	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.		–	–	153	153	40	1	10	1	—	27	10	0	5	14	6		
162	4340	Do	Stewartstown,		V.S.	R.C.	–	R.C.		–	74	66	140	38	1	3	0	—	33	0	0	3	6	4		
163	7150	Do	Do No. 2, day,			Pres.	–	Pres.		–	104	76	180	70	5	16	11	—	73	12	2	18 / 0	8 / 12	4 / 0		Do.
			Do. ,	evg		–	–	–		–	73	145	98	90								6	1	7		
164	417	Derryloran,	Gortalowey,			R.C.	–	R.C.		R.C.	111	50	161	60	2	1	0	—	28	10	0	3	13	11		Do.
165	4154	Do.	Drumcrow,		V.S.	Pres.	–	Pres.		–	52	37	89	24		—		—	13	15	0	2	15	3		
166	6184	Do	Loy,			Diss.	–	Diss.		Diss.	75	61	136	42	2	11	0	—	46	0	0	10	5	7		Do.
167	6081	Do.	Do. ,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.		–	111	–	111	56	3	1	1	—	59	14	1	40	0	0		
168	9092	Do.	Do. ,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.		R.C.	–	97	97	45	1	15	1	—	64	0	0	10	0	8		
169	7843	Do.	Cookstown,			Pres	–	Pres		Pres. / Pres.	129	72	201	69	3	9	0	—	68	0	0	28	10	0		
170	5074	Do.	Cookstown Workho.			P.L.	Gds	R.C.		–	43	37	80	37	1	1	0	—		—			—			
171	4132	Donaglass,	Dungannon,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.		R.C.	181	–	181	65	1	9	0	—	68	8	4	12	0	0		
172	411	Do.	Do. ,	f		R.C.	–	R.C.		R.C.	–	123	123	50	4	16	8	—	50	0	1	10 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 0		
			Do. ,	evg.		–	–	–		–	–	63	63	44									—			
173	8687	Do	Dungannon Workh.			P.L.	Gds.	R.C. / R.C.		–	46	63	109	48	5	0	0	—	4	10	0		—			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s d.	
161	8762	Drumglass,	Annestown		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	–	76	70	60	4 10 0	—	49 0 8	40 0 0	Residence free.
162	8863	Do	Ferry-street, Dungannon,		Diss	–	Diss.	–	60	26	75	20	2 8 0	—	24 0 0	10 0 0	
163	413	Desmore,	Tullanery,		R C	–	R C	–	70	72	142	40	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	
167	1261	Do	Carbolgy,		R C	–	R C	–	69	50	119	34	1 8 3	—	22 8 2	2 14 0	
168	2316	Do.	Drumnee, m		R C	–	R C	–	115	–	115	40	2 16 10	—	60 6 6	4 1 6	
169	4694	Do.	Do. f		R C	–	R C	–	–	87	87	30	2 0 11	—	20 0 0	2 10 0	
170	3189	Do.	Curly,	v.t.	–	Pres	R C	–	63	43	106	33	0 13 1	—	25 13 4	2 4 0	
171	5511	Do.	Aghanmoe,	v.t.	R C	–	R C	R C	127	59	186	64	5 2 5	—	82 3 0	12 0 0	
172	4013	Do.	Tullycorr,		R C	–	R C	–	54	42	96	26	0 13 6	—	18 0 0	7 4 11	
173	5048	Do.	Mullaghbane,	v.c.	Pres	–	E C.	–	54	60	60	28	3 4 4	—	21 16 0	3 7 0	
174	5295	Do	Fdernoy Hill,		Pres	–	Pres.	–	25	24	49	22	0 18 0	—	15 0 0	3 17 3	
175	5169	Do.	Esker,		R C	–	R.C.	–	60	57	123	40	2 11 2	—	24 0 0	4 1 6	
176	7622	Do	Belade,		R C	–	R C	–	63	41	106	30	0 11 2	—	34 16 0	4 10 0	
177	8125	Do.	Upper Gremon,		R.C	–	R C	–	24	24	48	25	0 10 0	—	16 0 0	—	
178	6722	Do	Drumbolt Ord. Age		R C	–	R C	–	52	38	90	57	0 12 3	—	24 18 0	2 0 0	
179	417	Donaghcavey,	Coryglass,	v.t	F C	–	R C	–	70	62	132	85	4 10 0	—	58 0 0	1 8 6	
180	1370	Do.	Legmaghery,	v.t.	R C	–	R.C	R C	73	53	130	48	4 4 7	—	42 0 0	4 12 6	
181	1930	Do.	Fintona,		R C	–	R C	R.C	161	115	266	87	6 11 0	—	88 6 8	15 15 0	
182	2466	Do.	Blackfort, f	A	–	Pres	R C	–	–	92	92	26	2 10 8	—	20 0 0	1 15 9	
183	2487	Do	Skelga,	A	–	Pres	R C	–	53	43	96	37	0 8 2	—	27 0 0	4 10 0	
184	3023	Do.	Lissacrove,		Pres	–	E.C	–	60	40	100	35	1 17 2	—	20 16 8	5 7 8	
185	6860	Do.	Tyreenan,		R C	–	Pres.	–	59	65	124	28	1 0 3	—	24 0 0	3 6 0	
186	7001	Do.	Aughafad,		R.C	–	R C	–	68	63	131	46	5 3 4	—	26 0 0	2 14 0	Do
187	7305	Do	Derrabard,	v.c	–	E C	Pres.	–	86	66	152	50	7 14 0	—	46 8 4	11 0 0	
188	1378	Donaghmore,	Anglimagar,	v.t.	R.C	–	R C	–	112	76	188	54	2 11 7	—	36 0 0	4 15 0	Do.
189	6818	Do.	Doughlamore,		R C	–	R C,	R.C	63	67	130	50	} 1 9 2	—	66 3 4	{ 23 1 10 4 11 0	
			Do. –	orig.	–	–	–	–	40	–	40	34					
190	2662	Do.	Do. m	v.t.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	70	2 7 11	—	17 1 8	0 11 4	
191	8648	Do.	Do. f		R C	–	R.C	–	–	63	63	28	0 10 3	—	10 0 0	0 2 0	
192	4882	Do	Tullyallum,	v.t.	R C	–	R C.	–	63	51	114	40	3 7 10	—	10 0 0	0 8 0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

199	5075	Donaghmore,	Tullyrain,			Pres.	–	–	–	31	10	41	37	}	3	14	0		13	0	0	{	5	1	0		
			Do.				–	R.C.	–	47	–	47	37										1	10	0		
194	6705	Do.	Drumsisser,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	47	123	91		1	1	6	—	18	0	0		1	8	1		
195	6232	Do.	Dorrenaghidu,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	89	56	145	98		1	0	8	—	24	0	0		3	1	6		
196	9280	Do.	Parkanoure,	day,		–	R.C.	–	–	81	62	143	50	}	8	11	2	—	47	11	0	{	23	10	0	Residence and garden free	
			Do.			–	–	–	E.P.	78	–	78	28										8	11	0		
197	9400	Do.	Kilnaslee,			–	–	Dias.	Pres.	52	40	91	40		1	6	3	—	15	0	0		6	18	0		
198	9281	Drumragh,	Ballymiddaty,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	34	27	61	22		1	13	1	—	18	11	0		6	0	6		
199	7685	Do.	Omaghkim Mod.		v.c.	–	–	Dias.	Pres. R.C.	161	–	156	77														
200	8178	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	Ed. Cong.	–	R.C.	Pres. R.C.	–	156	151	69		21	2	0	5 4 3	—				124	16	5		
201	8179	Do.	Do.	1.	v.c.		–	Pres.	–	60	60	125	55														
202	6348	Do.	Do.	Convent, f.		–	–	E.P.	R.C.	–	247	247	86		11	2	8	—	66	13	4		5	6	6		
203	6312	Do.	Cavanacaw,			–	–	Pres.	R.C.	86	41	127	39		2	1	10	—	8	11	0		4	16	0		
204	4400	Do.	Tatnyallagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	52	99	25		1	0	3	—	18	0	0		4	3	6		
205	4078	Do.	Cornabrackan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	47	95	56		1	10	6	—	30	0	0		7	6	0		
206	4740	Do.	Anglen,		v.c.	–	–	Pres.	R.C.	43	27	70	28		1	6	7	—	24	0	0		2	8	0		
207	8350	Do.	Drumragh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	36	88	62		1	8	8	—	28	0	0		2	2	10	Residence free	
208	8310	Do.	Corlea,			R.C.	–	Pres.	–	43	35	78	41		1	13	4	—	24	0	0		0	0	0	Do.	
209	9194	Do.	Gallygooly,			R.C.	–	Pres.	–	47	31	78	38		1	6	8	—	30	0	0		7	5	6		
210	4181	Desertcreat,	Lack,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	64	64	128	62		5	3	11	—	24	0	0		6	0	0		
211	7496	Do.	Slategarry,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	61	162	46		4	7	2	—	8	3	1		0	17	6		
212	9449	Do.	Tidy,			–	E.C.	Pres.	–	34	33	67	18		2	14	9	—	13	16	0		10	4	5		
213	6911	Do.	Orange,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	54	107	31		1	7	0	—	18	0	0		6	10	0		
214	414	Fermoy Kearogue,	Gort,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	92	47	139	53		4	7	7	—	52	0	0		5	10	6		
215	415	Do.	Glencull,	m	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	21		1	17	6	—	25	0	0		1	8	0		
216	416	Do.	Do.	f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	E.P.	–	–	97	97	21		1	13	1	—	21	0	0		1	3	6		
217	1884	Do.	Lurgan,		v.v.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	32	116	33		2	0	4	—	28	0	0		4	3	11		
218	5946	Do.	Ballygawley,	No 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	44	113	10		1	18	7	—	28	0	0		3	15	6		
219	7191	Do.	Do.	No 2,		Pres.	–	E.C.	–	21	28	49	27		0	4	1	—	21	15	0		2	6	10		
220	9271	Do.	Altamuskin,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	68	93	30		3	0	8	—	52	0	0		2	11	8		
221	8834	Do.	Altclonghill,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	41	98	10		2	0	0	—	24	0	0		3	0	6		
222	5846	Do.	Tullymakeny,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	49	98	48		1	10	2	—	18	0	0		1	11	6		
223	7784	Do.	Fallaghearn,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	60	138	38		1	10	4	—	10	10	0		3	0	0		
224	439	Kildress,	Dunnamore,		v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	72	160	43		1	0	0	—	18	0	0		7	3	10		
225	440	Do.	Killconan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	81	173	49		1	7	2	—	24	0	0		3	10	0		
226	441	Do.	Dikearney,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	54	128	43		2	11	7	—	16	0	0		10	17	8	Do.	
227	442	Do.	Corvanaghan,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	108	67	175	34		2	7	7	—	16	11	0		7	13	0	Do.	
228	1576	Do.	Stramaklemartin,		v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	76	187	28		1	6	2	—	17	11	0		3	11	0		
229	3785	Do.	Gormeladdy,		v.v.	–	Dias.	R.C.	–	102	75	177	94		1	10	6	—	18	0	0		7	5	0	Do.	
230	7202	Do.	Drumshandu,	f.		E.P.	–	R.C.	–	24	70	100	13		1	13	0	—	24	0	0		1	8	3	Do.	
231	8071	Do.	Drumnamallin,			Dis.	–	Dias.	–	55	41	98	45			—		—	18	0	0		7	6	0		
232	3785	Kilskeery,	Crossan,		A.	–	–	Dias.	R.C.	50	47	97	32		1	7	3	—	23	15	0		1	1	6		
233	1470	Do.	Eglish,		A.	–	–	E.C.	R.C.	50	42	89	22		1	10	3	—	12	11	0		0	3	0		
234	3477	Do.	Tullick,			R.C.	–	E.C.	–	61	31	91	31			—		—	24	0	0		1	10	0		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Gratuities granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
232	1018	Killeshandra,	Drumharvey,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	61	80	139	84	1 13 8	—	—	12 10 0	3 3 0	
233	1111	Do.	Stranagonnor,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	50	40	90	63	1 7 8	—	—	52 0 0	4 7 0	
234	1166	Do.	Finnaghford,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	52	41	93	80	—	—	—	17 7 6	0 11 0	
235	1061	Do.	Kinaghagor,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	34	11	45	21	1 11 8	—	—	24 0 0	1 16 0	
236	1103	Do.	Clonmadra,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	61	56	117	78	1 0 8	—	—	17 10 0	—	
240	1115	Do.	Ballaghgunnin,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	78	67	145	90	1 0 11	—	—	24 0 0	3 10 3	
241	1107	Do.	Monaghan,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	52	31	83	61	1 0 3	—	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	
242	1165	Do.	Derlin,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	68	50	98	58	1 1 3	—	—	21 0 0	1 5 0	
244	1080	Killoman,	Carn, or Ballyman,	S.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	80	46	134	84	1 5 8	—	—	33 0 0	4 0 3	
244	1113	Do.	Drumhalgon,		R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No returns
245	1115	Do.	Tamnamore,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	54	46	97	62	2 0 5	—	—	16 0 0	6 10 6	
246	1184	Killesandall,	Clonmoose,		Pres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
247	1011	Do.	Mullinahoch,		—	Dist.	R.C.	—	57	17	111	84	1 1 10	—	—	15 0 0	10 0 0	
248	1	Leckpatrick,	Loughcon,	m.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	95	—	115	28	0 1 0	—	—	11 17 6	2 19 1	Residence free
249	1811	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	78	78	20	0 13 0	—	—	18 0 0	2 9 7	
250	1	Do.	Ballinamallan,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	62	55	117	53	1 15 4	—	—	15 0 0	4 1 0	
251	1010	Do.	Strabane Workhouse		P.C.	Ind.	Ind. 1 R.C.	—	60	78	138	17	—	—	—	—	—	
252	1111	Donagh,	Crievagh,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	57	117	95	0 12 4	—	—	21 10 0	4 3 0	Do.
253	1110	Do.	Brougherg,	V.T.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	41	10	51	27	—	—	—	26 10 0	5 0 0	
254	1108	Do.	Dungh,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	78	64	142	90	1 7 6	—	—	24 0 0	5 16 0	
255	1011	Longfield, East,	Drumnafarbo,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	40	37	77	29	0 17 4	—	—	21 15 0	1 17 4	
256	1118	Do.	Harryglidhon,	V.T.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	50	16	106	43	0 11 3	—	—	21 0 0	2 1 0	
257	1017	Do.	Dressog,	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	61	37	98	37	—	—	—	42 15 0	11 7 3	
258	1007	Do.	Cornavara,		E.C.	—	R.C.	—	49	27	70	17	—	—	—	15 0 0	3 3 0	
259	1418	Longfield, West,	Doosh,	m.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	93	—	91	23	0 10 6	—	—	11 17 6	0 10 0	
260	1088	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	—	Pres.	—	—	71	71	31	1 0 0	—	—	31 0 0	2 14 0	
261	1100	Do.	Derrick,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	45	43	87	45	0 16 3	—	—	15 0 0	5 7 0	
262	1107	Do.	Lackagh,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	49	41	70	30	—	—	—	21 0 0	1 7 0	
263	1101	Do.	Drumgallon,		Pres.	—	Pres.	—	60	55	71	27	1 0 7	—	—	18 0 0	1 8 0	
264	1024	Longfield, Lower,	Mullnavat Lower,		R.C.	—	R.C.	2 R.C.	71	68	97	43	1 15 10	—	—	42 10 0	10 0 0	Do.
265	1100	Do.	Wilkinstown,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	41	40	81	42	1 10 0	—	—	26 0 0	2 10 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

266	787	Do.	Drumgoin,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	47	87	20	0	11	4	—	10	0	0	3	6	8	Do.
267	8116	Do.	Lower Longfield,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	57	141	57	0	3	10	—	67	10	0	18	7	4	
268	7019	Kilteevan,	Lecfern,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	68	141	40	2	9	6	—	41	10	0	2	3	0	
269	4 [illegible]	Dunmore,	Pennyroy,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	34	1	4	3	—	24	0	0	2	10	7	
270	1855	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	31	1	10	5	—	21	0	0	1	9	11	
271	1342	Do.	Altnaora,	m.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	115	–	115	32	1	10	0	—	24	0	0	1	18	0	
272	1342	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	114	114	31	1	17	7	—	15	0	0	1	9	1	
273	2068	Do.	Cushnaghery,		V.P.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	31	1	5	10	—	35	18	4	1	14	0	Returns not available.
274	2430	Do.	Lisnagleer,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	83	51	130	30	1	5	4	—	15	0	0	4	6	0	
275	2781	Do.	Clougha,		V.P.	Pres.	–	Pres.	–	55	36	91	23	3	12	4	—	10	2	6	1	11	0	
276	5011	Do.	Gullaly,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	68	211	54	2	10	3	—	47	0	0	4	11	0	
277	438	Termonamonn, Lan.	Altnamillin,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	53	31	87	21	1	8	11	—	34	0	0	6	0	0	
278	471	Do.	Mughrakeel,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	37	1	7	1	—	37	0	0		—		
279	436	Do.	Aghanloo,		B.	R.C.	–	Pres.	–	61	56	117	44	1	17	1	—	33	10	0	10	18	6	
280	1489	Do.	Carnaughan,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	19	67	38	1	6	0	—	23	10	0	4	2	0	
281	1980	Do.	Laghy,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	40	100	51	1	10	3	—	28	0	0	5	10	6	
282	3581	Do.	Mughramacreesh,		A.	Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	108	55	163	70	2	8	11	—	81	11	8	6	15	8	
283	1079	Do.	Lisnaskea,			L.P.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	96	180	45	1	12	0	—	41	8	0	4	6	0	
284	1988	Do.	Scraghy,		V.C.	R.C.	Pres.	R.C.	–	31	27	57	10		—		—	21	0	0	1	4	2	
285	5428	Do.	Third Gargory,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	45	88	41		—		—	34	0	0	0	10	0	
286	7723	Do.	Tullyran,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	91	83	24	0	17	1	—	18	0	0	3	17	0	Residence free.
287	7117	Do.	Killeter,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	22	68	24		—		—	18	0	0	3	5	8	Do.
288	8155	Do.	Creigh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	41	96	31		—		—	18	10	0		—		Do.
289	147	Termonamolick,	Aughnagan,		V.P.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	98	219	111	1	11	4	—	28	0	0	4	8	1	
290	448	Do.	Drumgan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	49	113	11	0	11	0	—	18	0	0	1	13	0	
291	1393	Do.	Tamnaragee,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	56	110	[illegible]	1	17	6	—	34	0	0	2	2	0	
292	3816	Do.	Trummagar,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	30	84	32	0	11	3	—	24	0	0		—		
293	4077	Do.	Six mile cross,			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	42	49	91	40	[illegible]	11	0	—	12	0	0	10	10	0	
294	5182	Do.	Brandesh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	35	102	34	1	11	4	—	18	0	0	2	18	0	
295	5247	Do.	Carnaknock,			R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—		No returns.
296	5771	Do.	Rockbrae,			Pres.	–	R.C.	–	48	16	49	17	0	6	7	—	15	15	0	0	18	0	
297	6 [illegible]	Do.	Rathmakin,			Pres.	–	R.C.	–	14	17	31	23	1	1	7	—	19	10	0	2	12	0	
298	9801	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	55	94	26	0	14	0	—	26	0	0	4	4	6	
299	9717	Do.	Clare,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	31	81	31	0	10	0	—	20	0	0	2	14	0	
300	9889	Do.	Brackey,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	43		—		—	24	0	0	2	14	6	
301	8969	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	25	0	8	0	—	10	0	0	2	16	0	
302	9125	Do.	Lahdnaroch,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	76	171	31	2	11	4	—	15	0	0	2	5	6	
303	8816	Do.	Milltown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	69	162	11	1	18	1	—	18	0	0	1	19	0	
304	8828	Do.	Drumnakilly,			L.P.	–	L.P.	–	55	56	111	20	0	0	3	—	27	0	0	12	8	0	
305	1586	Tamlaght,	Annaharvy,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	51	32	83	41	1	10	1	—	25	10	6	0	18	7	Residence free.
306	7476	Do.	Cangh,			Pres.	–	Pres.	–	95	46	141	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	—	33	18	4	13	14	8	
307	1180	Tullyniskan,	Ballinderk,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	110	257	50	2	2	6	—	32	16	0	8	13	2	
308	9126	Do.	Coal Island,	1		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	54	89	143	35	1	10	0	—	19	11	8	2	10	6	
309	480	Donagh,	Killeleven,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	67	160	20	1	5	0	—	17	5	0		—		
310	1481	Do.	Rahsaran,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	44	108	36		—		—	41	0	0	9	15	6	
311	8807	Do.	Bailie Fad,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	63	138	55	3	11	2	—	73	18	10	10	10	10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	All granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
312	7436	Urney, .	Urney, . .		Pres.	–	Pres	–	16	35	51	23	1 3 9	—	20 0 0	4 15 9	
313	8027	Do.	Sion Mills, . .		–	E.C.	E.C.	Pres.	120	97	217	93	1 5 0	—	80 11 8	59 11 7	
314	5498	Do. .	Castle Sessagh, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	E.C.	104	62	166	66	5 17 7	—	42 0 0	49 8 3	
315	5767	Do. .	Tullywhisker, .		–	E.C	E.C.	–	89	58	147	54	3 2 0	—	41 10 9	8 6 11	
316	9639	Skirts of Urney,	Castlederg Workhouse		P.L.	Gds	R.C	–	16	22	38	16	—	—	—	—	
317	5242	Urney and Artrastraw, . .	Gaweghana, .	v.c.	E.C.	–	Pres.	Pres.	82	61	143	56	1 8 4	—	54 7 6	12 10 0	
			Total for County Tyrone, 317, .						10,439	15,307	24,746	11,579	825 9 8	55 8 11	8,746 11 8	2,026 7 3	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MUNSTER—1,692 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—100 Schools.

1	7705	Abbey,	. .	Ballyvelahan,	m.	V.C.	R.C	-	R C	-	85	-	85	24	1	6	3	—	23	0	0	2	0	0	
2	7723	Do.	. .	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	-	R C	-	-	70	70	28	0	6	0	—	15	0	0	3	10	0	
3	2256	Burrafty,	. .	Clonmoney,	m.	V.E.	R C.	-	R C	-	114	-	114	37	2	6	3	—	32	0	0	6	2	6	
4	2257	Do.	. .	Do.	f.	V.E.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	65	65	41	3	4	1	—	22	16	8	4	6	6	
5	1238	Clonlea,	. .	Ballvoar,	m.	V.E.	R C	-	R C	-	33	-	33	38	1	14	8	—	18	0	0	1	16	8	Residence free
6	1825	Do.	. .	Do.	f.	V.E.	R.C	-	R.C	-	-	60	60	35	1	9	3	—	20	0	0	1	16	10	Do.
7	4458	Do.	. .	Kilkishen,	m.	V.E.	R.C	-	R C	-	-	-	-	39	2	4	4	—	38	8	4		—		Returns not available; average from Inspector's report.
8	4490	Do.	. .	Do	f.	V.E.	R C	-	R C	-	-	110	110	48	2	6	8	—	32	10	0	4	8	5	
9	5317	Do	. .	Derrynavough,	.	V.C.	R.C.	-	R C	-	56	54	110	71	1	5	6	—	15	0	0	4	12	8	
10	5186	Clooney,	. .	Cahershirkin Ord. Ag.			-	E C	R.C	-	186	-	186	91	2	16	9	—	37	15	0	22	10	0	Residence free.
11	8560	Do.	. .	Do.	f.		-	E C	R.C	-	-	141	141	41	1	11	6	—	30	0	0	7	10	0	
12	3000	Clare Abbey,	. .	Clare,	m	V.E.	R.C.	-	R C	R.C	216	-	216	54	1	17	11	—	44	10	0	8	10	0	
13	3056	Do.	. .	Do.	f	V.E	R C	-	R C	-	-	68	68	32	2	8	2	—	24	16	8	6	10	8	
14	4842	Carran,	. .	Glancolumbkill,	.	A.	-	R C	R C	-	-	-	-	16	0	7	4	—	15	10	0		—		Returns not available; average from Inspector's report.
15	7573	Do.	. .	Carron,	.	V.C.	R.C.	-	R C	-	69	47	97	30	3	6	10	—	24	8	4	4	2	6	
16	6575	Clancy	. .	Carrahan,	.		R C.	-	R C	R.C.	122	100	244	100	5	18	1	—	55	0	0	16	8	6	Residence free.
17	9870	Clooney,	. .	Spancel Hill,	.		R C	-	R C	-	72	48	120	51		—		—	25	0	0	6	14	0	
18	6831	Clondegnal,	. .	Pitfield,	.		R C	-	R.C	R.C	67	58	125	37	1	16	7	—	19	14	2	1	18	1	
19	7703	Do.	. .	Killeck,	.		R C	-	R.C	R C.	89	74	163	48	2	4	7	—	26	7	0	7	5	9	
20	7112	Do.	. .	Lissycasey,	.		R C	-	R C.	R C	-	-	-	66	7	1	3	—	71	12	2		—		Returns mislaid average from Inspector's report.
21	3808	Dysert,	. .	Toonagh,	m.	A	-	R.C	R C	-	47	-	47	21		—		—	16	0	0	1	0	0	
22	4320	Do	. .	Do.	f	A	-	R.C	R C	-	-	47	47	26	1	6	7	—	14	0	0	5	5	0	
23	7591	Do.	. .	Dysert,			R.C.	-	R C	R C.	98	70	168	61	6	1	2	—	38	0	0	14	0	0	
24	4967	Doora,	. .	Doora,	.		R C	-	R.C	R C	67	60	127	51		—		—	27	1	8	6	10	6	
25	8590	Do.	. .	Knockmuane,	m		R.C	-	R C	-	-	-	-	33		—		—	16	16	4		—		Returns not available; average from Inspector's report.
26	6600	Do.	. .	Do	f		R.C.	-	R C	-	75	75	28	29	0	17	3	—	14	0	0	4	10	0	
27	7115	Drumcliff,	. .	Emma Convent,	f.		R.C	-	R C	-	850	886	527	100	13	6	—	—	130	17	1		—		
28	7398	Do.	. .	Do. Workhouse			P.L	Gds	R C	-	60	-	56	44	8	9	3	—	4	10	0		—		
29	6366	Do.	. .	Do Gaol,			E C	-	R C	-	-	-	-	13		—		—	3	0	0		—		Do
30	6485	Drumeeaslay,	. .	Ballynaughan,	m.	V.C.	R C	-	R.C.	R.C	145	-	145	60	1	10	1	—	56	0	0	7	2	0	
31	6627	Do	. .	Do.	f	V.C	R.C	-	R C	R.C	-	118	118	48	1	11	5	—	55	8	4	4	16	8	
32	6850	Drumcolly,	. .	Do. Workhouse,			P L	Gds.	R.C	-	32	32	64	30	1	7	0	—		—			—		
33	1384	Ennistymon, or Kilmanaheen,		Ennestymon,	f.	V.E	R.C.	-	R C	R.C	-	120	120	66	1	5	3	—	35	3	2	7	16	0	Residence free
34	8634	Do.	. .	Do. Workhouse,			P L	Gds.	R C	-	71	72	143	64		—		—		—			—		
35	2499	Feakle,	. .	Feakle Ordinary Ag.		A.	R.C.	-	R.C	R.C.	201	-	201	72	3	16	5	—	96	3	4	6	8	0	
36	2143	Do.	. .	Do	f	A.	R C	-	R C	R.C	-	212	212	68	1	11	6	—	72	0	0	6	15	6	
37	3399	Do.	. .	Knockaugeeha,	.		R.C.	-	R.C	-	46	55	101	39	1	18	3	—	25	16	8	2	0	0	
38	4437	Do.	. .	Curraxyle,	.	V.C.	R C	-	R C	-	16	14	30	17		—		—	6	16	4	6	7	6	
39	4561	Do	. .	Mountainview,		V.C.	R.C	-	R C	-	61	61	114	28	1	2	6	—	16	0	0	1	14	0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or New Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Corresponding Clerk: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Corresponding Clerk: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and a percentage of Reduced Prices.	Allowances by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Gratuities, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
40	6690	Feakle,	Knockbeim,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	78	158	61	0 18 1	—	18 0 0	10 2 0	
41	4106	Do.	Dromaneloon Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	54	103	53	1 10 3	—	36 8 4	8 12 10	
42	9239	Inagh,	Lattorkelly, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	54	3 8 7	—	31 3 4	2 3 4	
43	9240	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	37	2 1 0	—	22 1 8	2 3 9	
44	9547	Do.	Inagh, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	137	137	83	1 16 9	—	27 0 0	3 12 0	
45	9971	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	30	—	—	24 3 4	3 0 0	
46	8151	Inch,	Inch, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	56	144	53	2 3 7	—	16 10 10	8 18 0	
47	4040	Inishcronan,	Crusheen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	40	1 18 2	—	53 16 8	3 13 11	
48	5585	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	37	1 10 9	—	28 0 0	4 10 9	
49	7205	Do.	Drumcinnaff,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	40	102	37	1 15 8	—	27 0 0	3 15 0	
50	2383	Do.	Ballaunum Ord. Ag.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	88	193	85	1 5 5	—	70 10 0	28 11 11	
51	1180	Killinaboy,	Lachmond,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	150	–	150	63	2 18 8	—	62 1 8	14 0 0	
52	4681	Do.	Corrofin, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	53	1 5 3	—	48 11 8	7 19 0	
53	6595	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	15	23	*38	21	2 3 3	—	—	—	
54	7465	Do.	Killinaboy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	63	134	58	1 5 8	—	23 0 0	6 0 0	
55	1261	Killadysert,	Killadysert, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	–	107	73	1 11 0	—	31 16 8	21 7 1	
56	1538	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	149	149	50	1 3 7	—	41 1 8	7 10 4	
57	6324	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	90	22	68	20	2 3 7	—	—	25 0 0	
58	6649	Do.	Coney Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	22	10	32	21	2 2 2	—	11 18 4	3 0 6	
59	3683	Kilmaghts,	Sixmilebridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	–	118	29	1 2 3	—	19 10 0	3 11 0	
60	2432	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	126	126	44	1 0 3	—	20 10 0	4 8 3	
61	1951	Killinagh,	Ballynalacken, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	34	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 4	
62	3041	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	27	—	—	14 0 0	3 3 1	
63	4370	Do.	Doolen, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	42	2 12 4	—	17 10 0	4 1 10	
64	4871	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	35	0 13 10	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
65	2155	Kilfenora,	Kilfenora, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	–	154	50	3 11 4	—	48 13 8	7 0 0	
66	2156	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	46	2 15 0	—	75 14 5	7 3 11	
67	2189	Kilshroest,	Ballinasally, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	103	–	103	43	2 14 9	—	30 0 0	3 0 0	Residence free.
68	2190	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	28	1 0 0	—	20 0 0	2 16 9	
69	7204	Do.	Lack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	73	173	37	3 3 0	—	40 0 0	5 18 5	
70	4981	Kilkee,	Kilkee, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	253	–	253	120	7 17 2	—	85 13 4	25 1 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

71	2982	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	VT	RC	–	RC	RC	–	241	211	117	5	6	0	—	85	7	6	13	0	4		
72	7261	Do.	.	Tarmon,				RC	–	RC	–	68	40	108	28	1	5	7	—	21	16	0	4	7	8		
73	8005	Do.	.	Cloudeen,				RC	–	RC	RC	80	60	140	32		—		—	46	0	0	1	10	0		
74	8214	Do.	.	Moyasta,		m		–	RC	RC	–	140	–	140	44		—		—	58	18	4	14	10	5		
75	8214	Do.	.	Do.	.	f		–	RC	RC	–	–	148	148	10	3	10	5	—	30	18	4	1	14	6		
76	9436	Do	.	Kilfearagh,				RC.	–	RC	–	58	27	85	27		—		—	15	0	0	6	1	9		
77	3004	Kilcoury,	.	Stonehall,		m		RC	–	RC	–	138	–	138	37	1	8	0	—	40	0	0	6	10	0		
78	3005	Do.		Do		f.		RC	–	RC	–	–	114	114	36	2	14	6	—	40	18	4	0	0	0		
79	3220	Killaloe,	.	Killaloe,		m.		RC	–	RC	2R	C	264	–	264	61	0	0	11	84	15	10	25	10	0		
80	7323	Do.	.	Do.		f.		RC.	–	RC	RC	–	–	157	157	72	2	13	8	86	13	4	18	1	8		
81	3849	Do	.	Carrowbaun,				RC.	–	RC	–	30	40	70	32	0	10	0	—	27	0	0	2	0	0		
82	7154	Do.	.	Ballycorney,		f.		RC.	–	RC	–	74	–	74	26	0	11	6	—	20	0	0	1	5	0		
83	7239	Do	.	Do	.	m		RC	–	RC	–	61	–	61	22	0	10	6	—	17	0	0	1	10	8		
84	8070	Do	.	Glen,				RC	–	RC	–	26	22	68	21		—		—	16	0	0	7	2	0		
85	4890	Kilrush,	.	Knockerra,				RC	–	RC	–	116	97	213	109	3	7	9	—	117	5	0	15	12	6		
86	3321	Do.	.	Kilrush,		m.		RC	–	RC	3R	C	315	–	315	145	13	12	2	112	0	8	31	4	7		
87	7025	Do.	.	Do		No 2,		RC	–	RC	–	90	–	90	43	1	12	3	—	10	18	4	5	2	11		
88	7200	Do.	.	Do	Convent	f.		RC	–	RC	–	–	469	469	203	19	14	5	—	103	15	8	10	2	4		
89	3499	Do.	.	Do.	Workhouse,			P L.	–	Gds	2R	C	–	54	60	114	06	4	18	0	—	2	0	0		—		
90	3164	Kilseily,	.	Broadford,		m		RC	–	RC	–	113	–	113	34	1	5	8	—	28	10	8	3	0	0		
91	4188	Do.	.	Do		f		RC	–	RC	–	–	117	117	35	1	17	6	—	21	6	8	4	1	6		
92	3307	Kilmacreehy,	.	St. Bridget's,		m.	A.	RC	–	RC	–	82	–	82	26	1	0	8	—	24	0	0	2	15	2		
93	1637	Do	.	Do.		f	A.	RC	–	RC.	–	–	80	80	55	2	0	0	—	26	0	0	6	14	1		De
94	4145	Do.	.	Lissannor,		m	V C	RC	–	RC	–	107	–	107	49	2	0	3	—	34	6	8	2	13	7		
95	4430	Do.	.	Do.		f	V C	RC.	–	RC	–	–	84	84	33	0	11	7	—	14	0	0	2	14	4		
96	3528	Kilnamery,	.	Mullagh,			V.C	RC	–	RC	2R	C	152	100	253	96	5	12	0	102	0	0	5	13	0		
97	4471	Do.	.	Kilnamery,		m	V T	–	RC	RC	–	110	–	110	35	1	0	0	—	15	0	0	3	10	1		
98	1143	Do	.	Do		f	V T	–	RC	RC	–	–	102	102	34	1	2	7	—	20	0	0	4	6	8		
99	9261	Do.	.	Cleonadrum,			V C	–	RC	RC.	RC	87	93	180	59	1	17	0	—	40	0	0	3	10	0		
100	7113	Do	.	Kilnamery MacMahon,				RC	–	RC	–	124	95	219	52	2	7	4	—	20	0	0	0	17	4		
101	7709	Do.	.	Tullycrinne,		m.		–	RC	RC	RC	149	–	149	52	4	5	8	—	56	15	0	21	2	0		Do.
102	7709	Do	.	Do		f		–	RC	RC	–	–	131	131	50		—		—	53	16	8	3	1	0		
103	8241	Do.	.	Scarpal,			V C	–	RC	RC.	RC	66	58	124	41	1	1	6	—	41	10	0	13	4	8		
104	8528	Do	.	Annagh,				RC	–	RC.	2R	C	124	110	235	105	2	12	7	—	01	0	0	8	5	2		
105	8569	Do	.	Caharacown,				RC	–	RC	RC	86	66	152	49	1	5	9	—	50	0	8	8	5	0		
106	7990	Kilmacduane,	.	Cree,			V T	RC.	–	RC	RC.	140	131	271	95	10	0	10	—	73	15	0	14	11	8		
107	3081	Do.	.	Cooneclare,			V T	RC	–	RC	–	–	–	145	50	9	0		—	143	8	4		—			Returns not available, average from Inspector's Report.
108	7800	Do	.	Clohanbeg,				RC.	–	RC.	RC.	97	50	194	66	1	8	10	—	40	10	0	5	0	0		
109	3694	Kilmoon,	.	Rathbaun,		m.	A	RC	–	RC	–	131	–	131	42		—		—	28	10	0	3	10	0		
110	4362	Do	.	Do		f.	A.	RC	–	RC	–	–	120	120	38	1	5	3	—	26	0	4	4	11	11		
111	4433	Kilmihil,	.	Leitrim,		m.	V C	RC.	–	RC.	–	82	–	82	27		—		—	24	6	0	2	0	3		
112	4434	Do	.	Do	.	f	V C	RC.	–	RC.	–	–	50	50	22	0	10	6	—	15	10	0	0	7	0		
113	4751	Do.	.	Lackan,		m	V C	RC.	–	RC	–	83	–	83	40	1	10	0	—	36	10	0	2	3	0		
114	4752	Do.	.	Do	.	f.	V C	RC	–	RC.	RC.	–	81	81	30	5	0	2	—	34	0	0	2	10	3		
115	4870	Do.	.	Cahirmurphy,				RC.	–	RC	RC	73	88	161	61	0	10	0	—	70	6	8	11	8	3		
116	4648	Kilteasnlen,	.	Clonlara,		m		RC.	–	RC.	–	111	–	111	32	1	10	1	—	24	0	0	0	4	0		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Patronages. Clergy.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Patronages. Laity.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Reduced Prices.	All granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
117	6837	Killeenarlan,	Clonlara, f.		R C	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	33	0 10 6	—	27 10 0	8 16 0	
118	6879	Do.	Sullybank 1st Class Agricultural.	A.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	80	74	154	74	3 15 7	—	70 11 8	20 2 1	
119	4816	Kilnoe,	Ardguillie,		R C	–	R.C.	–	47	34	81	36	—	—	29 10 0	7 6 6	
120	6731	Do.	Budyke, m		R.C	–	R.C.	–	204	–	204	67	1 10 10	—	73 10 0	7 7 6	
121	6832	Do.	Ilo f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	102	102	34	3 3 4	—	33 18 0	6 13 0	
122	4919	Killinthinas,	Cratloe, m	v.c.	R C	–	R.C	–	107	–	107	35	1 17 6	—	36 18 4	10 5 0	
123	4920	Do.	Do. f	v.c.	R C	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	37	8 8 0	—	27 6 0	8 12 10	
124	4954	Kilfarboy,	May, m	v.c	R.C	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	62	1 14 2	—	31 8 4	4 12 0	
125	4952	Do	Do. f	v.c.	R C	–	R.C	–	–	131	131	46	1 12 6	—	30 0 0	3 5 6	
126	6850	Do.	Miltown Malbay, m	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R C	293	–	293	94	4 6 4	—	102 10 0	13 7 8	
127	6851	Do.	Do. f	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	2R C.	–	292	292	63	6 9 7	—	103 0 0	5 11 2	
128	6852	Do.	Do. i.	v.c	R C	–	R C	3R C.	134	154	288	108	2 15 0	—	80 0 0	3 11 6	
129	6393	Do	Rockmount, m	v.c.	R C	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	30	2 13 10	—	41 1 8	6 4 0	
130	6401	Do	Do. f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	31	1 9 0	—	30 0 0	1 13 0	
131	6254	Kilburn,	O'Callaghan's Mills, m	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	177	–	177	65	6 8 10	—	54 8 4	21 0 0	
132	6075	Do	Do f.	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	R C.	–	112	112	60	2 10 6	—	48 6 0	4 16 1	
133	5726	Killard,	Barnlis,		–	R.C	R C	–	110	100	210	97	—	—	37 10 0	6 2 9	
134	6703	Do.	Doonbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C	R C	124	125	248	63	0 13 1	—	40 10 0	5 0 0	
135	6045	Do.	Ballard,		R C	–	R C	R.C.	91	74	165	60	2 4 11	—	44 0 0	7 0 0	Residence free
136	6402	Kilkeannedy,	Kilbane, m		R C.	–	R C	–	125	–	125	38	—	—	43 0 0	10 1 0	
137	6005	Do.	Do f		R C	–	R.C.	–	–	119	119	38	3 12 11	—	23 6 8	5 18 7	
138	6187	Kilnamona,	Knockacarran, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	125	–	125	30	1 7 7	—	31 0 8	6 11 0	
139	6307	Kilballyowen,	Clahanavan,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	105	94	199	65	3 2 0	—	67 0 0	7 0 0	
140	6368	Do	Cross,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	104	102	206	46	6 7 4	—	66 13 4	16 17 0	
141	6048	Kilfiddane,	Shanahna,		R C	–	R.C	R.C	81	77	158	51	—	—	40 0 0	6 8 4	
142	7486	Do.	Cashneen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	69	70	139	63	4 8 0	—	52 18 0	14 1 4	
143	7349	Do.	Cranny,		R.C	–	R.C.	2R.C.	134	105	239	87	1 5 6	—	91 16 8	8 11 8	
144	6080	Kilkenor,	Burrane,		R.C	–	R.C	R C	80	57	137	81	1 12 3	—	38 0 0	8 9 6	
145	7359	Do	Carrabota,		R.C.	–	R C	–	67	47	114	43	0 18 1	—	21 0 0	3 7 2	
146	6786	Kilkeedy,	Boston		R.C	–	R C	–	87	71	158	59	1 11 5	—	43 0 0	8 5 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

147	6788	Do.	Tubber,	Agr		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	27	82	109	65	1	5	0	—	46	0	0	52	17	8		
148	6911	Killoflin,	Lahmbiccida,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	–	101	57	1	14	10	—	38	3	2	8	4	11		
149	6809	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	171	171	98		—			51	1	8	2	10	6		
150	7162	Kilteraghi,	Inchaven,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	–	72	30	2	14	2	—	24	0	0	8	0	0		Do.
151	7153	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	30	1	12	8	—	16	0	0	1	8	0		
152	7770	Kilmaley,	Cemoilly,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	30	1	7	8	—	29	10	0	3	8	0		
153	8745	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	42	0	11	10	—	29	0	0	2	16	0		
154	7694	Do.	Kilmaley,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	142	45	4	0	3	—	45	3	4	10	13	8		
155	7995	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	136	47	4	1	2	—	38	5	8	8	13	3		
156	9817	Do.	Kantark,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	54	97	30	1	5	0	—	18	0	0	4	14	0		
157	9355	Do.	Lisroe,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	46	96	28	1	5	3	—	18	10	0	2	11	6		
158	8304	Knocknamone,	Knocknacarrin,	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	43	0	16	3	—	32	6	8	5	3	0		
159	8371	Killaghtis,	Barefield,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	41	0	16	3	—	24	0	0	4	8	0		
160	8372	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	31		—		—	20	0	0	5	10	11		
161	8374	Kilione,	Tiernaclune,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	91	183	62	4	5	7	—	44	1	8	15	0	0		Do.
162	6172	Moyarta,	Carraghoil,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	158	–	158	50	2	2	1	—	64	10	0	10	17	0		
163	6808	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	103	103	137	1	10	1	—	48	18	4	7	10	0		
164	6473	Do.	Moveen,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	90	175	68	4	4	0	—	52	8	4	20	0	0		Do
165	9771	Do.	Querrin,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	121	98	219	60	3	5	0	—	75	11	8	9	0	0		
166	9757	Do.	Ilaonohe,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	51	115	45	2	17	0	—	27	0	8	0	18	11		
167	9850	Moynoe,	Sheeaun,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	60	126	57	3	10	0	—	18	0	0	0	10	0		
168	4510	O Gonnelloe,	Ballybran,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	52	113	50	1	4	5	—	46	10	0	13	15	1		
169	7876	Do.	Ballyloughmane,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	50	132	47	3	10	2	—	50	0	0	6	10	0		
170	6907	O'Brien's Bridge,	Bridgestown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	–	145	45	4	13	8	—	22	0	8	0	0	0		
171	6928	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	34	1	11	0	—	19	7	0	0	4	0		
172	7581	Oughtmama,	Gorty Glare,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	32	94	27	0	5	0	—	27	0	0	0	14	1		
173	4276	Quin,	Quin,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	60	1	12	4	—	70	16	8	10	0	0		
174	9828	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	57	1	8	10	—	90	0	4	12	2	6		
175	4431	Ruan,	Ruan,	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	78	198	78	3	3	0	—	70	0	0	11	17	3		
176	9264	Do.	Moyrhue,	m.	A	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—			Not in operation.
177	4082	Do.	Do.	f	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	76	127	42	0	10	8	—	33	3	4	2	10	0		Residence free
178	446	St. Patrick's,	Parteen, Ord Agr	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	116	–	116	47	0	0	4	—	66	13	0	12	5	0		Do
179	4410	Do.	Do.	f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	100	100	40	1	7	3	—	20	0	0	0	14	8		
180	7004	Stonebridge,	Kilmurry,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	84	192	50	0	4	0	—	36	0	0	7	18	0		
181	1814	Tulla,	Tulla,	m	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	244	–	244	90	6	4	0	—	102	7	0	17	7	0		
182	2779	Do.	Do.	f.	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	57	2	12	7	—	50	2	0	0	8	11		
184	8144	Do.	Do.	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	182	257	91	0	10	0	—	68	13	4	3	0	0		
184	8149	Do	Do.	.		P.C.	Gals	R.C.	–	67	84	151	79	7	6	6	—	0	0	0		—			
185	8985	Do.	Glandree,	m	V.A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	37	0	17	11	—	32	13	4	2	3	0		
186	8142	Do.	Do.	f	V.A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	34	1	0	3	—	33	16	8	3	8	0		
187	7085	Do.	Knock James,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	43	96	30		—		—	42	3	4	0	12	0		
188	7076	Do.	Dramcharley,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	45	94	31		—		—	24	0	0	4	4	0		
189	2460	Tomdinlough,	Newmarket-on-Fergus,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	106	–	106	71	4	3	1	—	62	3	4	7	17	6		
190	2461	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	192	192	63	3	0	3	—	72	8	4	8	1	6		
191	4310	Do.	Ballycar,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	60	134	44	0	17	0	—	33	0	0	3	0	2		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Munster: County of Clare—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Private Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Pupil-teachers.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	All granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Contingencies.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
192	1720	Temfulough,	Mohane,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	42	11	88	41	0 17 9	—	22 4 2	0 17 4	
193	4871	Tomgraney,	Scarriff, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	236	—	236	81	4 1 8	—	70 5 0	10 3 11	
194	4877	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	154	154	50	7 9 0	—	50 0 0	6 12 11	
195	4108	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.C.	Gila.	SH.C.	—	44	13	57	51	1 5 1	—	3 10 0	—	
196	7682	Do.	Coologorry,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	69	69	138	44	1 5 9	—	38 3 4	5 14 0	
197	7936	Do.	Tomgraney, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	95	—	95	30	1 7 3	—	18 0 0	4 5 2	
198	8028	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	160	160	38	1 17 9	—	29 8 8	2 9 3	
199	7975	Do.	Clonaiker,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	57	25	82	27	0 16 0	—	18 10 0	1 10 0	
		Total for County Clare, 190,							13,657	19,099	32,756	10,311	482 3 8	—	7,726 8 0	1,413 10 8	

COUNTY OF CORK—567 Schools.

1	460	Ardnageehy,	Glenville, m		—	Chris.	R.C.	—	141	—	141	49	3 6 1	—	41 0 8	23 11 7	Residence free.
2	3249	Do.	Do. f		—	Chris.	R.C.	—	—	99	99	57	1 15 3	—	40 3 4	18 10 1	
3	3021	Do.	Meenane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	113	—	113	49	2 15 2	—	35 3 4	8 4 3	
4	3023	Do.	Do. f	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	101	101	40	1 8 3	—	26 0 0	4 15 8	
5	3050	Do.	Kilbunin,	V.T.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	39	51	90	33	1 6 3	—	21 0 0	3 10 0	
6	7801	Do.	Clunneyfield,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	52	44	96	40	1 3 6	—	28 0 0	11 6 0	
7	459	Aghade,	Aghade, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	130	—	130	54	4 14 8	—	50 0 0	24 2 0	Do.
8	2338	Do.	Boviela, f		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	107	107	46	1 11 6	—	33 14 11	0 0 0	
9	7348	Do.	Whitegate, f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	143	143	62	1 10 6	—	49 0 0	4 17 4	
10	454	Athnowan,	Ovens, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	175	—	175	85	1 11 2	—	104 0 0	18 7 3	
11	5985	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	—	R.C.	SH.C.	—	109	109	70	7 6 1	—	46 0 0	8 18 6	
12	2916	Aghabullogue,	Rusakungown, m	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	57	—	57	25	1 7 0	—	33 0 0	2 16 0	
13	2917	Do.	Do. f	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	66	66	36	2 17 6	—	30 3 4	1 17 7	
14	3838	Do.	Aghabullogue, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	76		76	39	1 8 2	—	25 16 8	6 1 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

15	3660	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	85	34	1 12	4	—	23	1	8	4	8	11				
16	2267	Ardbold,		v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	113	198	67	4 11	7	—	40	0	0	8	4	11				
17	2981	Abbeyandion,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	144	–	144	50	2 13	8	—	42	0	0	9	12	0				
18	2982	Do	f	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	122	49	2 17	1	—	59	16	11	14	6	0				
19	2283	Aghadown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	111	211	72	3 11	5	—	35	14	4	8	10	0				
20	7825	Do			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	25	42	67	24	0 16	3	—	11	5	5	0	16	6		Do.		
21	4885	Abbey,		v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	73	153	53	3 0	10	—	36	0	0	7	12	6				
22	3678	Ardnagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	29	1 13	6	—	21	5	0	1	15	0				
23	1570	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	48	1 10	3	—	20	0	0	5	13	0				
24	3404	Ardagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	32	0 12	3	—	24	0	0	0	10	0				
25	3465	Do.		v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	34	—		—	15	0	0	5	11	6				
26	0461	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	51	108	38	1 8	6	—	18	0	0	11	10	4				
27	0786	Aghnagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	64	114	40	0 16	10	—	47	0	0	5	18	1				
28	0817	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	10	41	60	60	1 13	8	5 0 0	—			2	10	0				
29	0677	Aldrystowry,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	61	136	52	2 16	8	—	18	0	0	6	10	4				
30	4117	Do.			Skibbereen Workhouse		P.L.	Gdn	L.C.	–	53	44	96	34	1 5 11	—	2	10	0	30	0	0			
31	8846	Aghish,			Farran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	132	–	132	40	3 8 2	—	36	0	0	7	5	0			
32	8926	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	127	48	1 7 10	—	38	6	0	4	2	6				
33	1192	Ballintemple,			Churchtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	1 15 11	—	22	0	0	4	2	6	Do		
34	1108	Ballinrostig,		v.v.	Ballyfibbot,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	88	203	70	3 0 8	—	46	0	0	2	18	4	Do		
35	1817	Ballycoul,			Buttevant,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	203	–	203	88	3 12 10	—	50	7	0	0	14	0			
36	4290	Do.			Ros,	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	56	1 0 5	—	75	0	0	4	0	10			
37	7085	Do.			Grange,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	48	130	37	1 7 0	—	26	1	8	7	15	0	Do		
38	1977	Ballnaclay,			Clogheadill,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	49	129	55	1 14 3	—	33	5	0	11	14	0			
39	3114	Brigown,		v.v.	Ballyfitton,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	117	77	194	71	1 6 0	—	17	6	8	6	11	0			
40	6416	Do			Mitchelstown Workhouse		P.L.	Gdn.	R.C.	–	92	71	154	81	2 11 2	—	—			—					
41	2148	Ballyconroy,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	114	85	199	60	6 10 1		—	55	3	4	7	11	6				
42	8824	Do.			Cordea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	71	157	55	5 7 4	—	40	18	4	6	15	0			
43	7401	Do.			Derrynasaggart,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	66	151	54	2 17 2	—	43	0	0	—					
44	1966	Dilraay,		v.v.	Dilraay,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	54	154	44	1 13 6	—	36	6	4	7	4	8			
45	0017	Dallybaily,	m	v.v.	Ballybaily,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	–	107	89	1 19 1	—	74	0	0	13	17	0			
46	3808	Do	f	v.v.	Do.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	170	170	58	3 0 0	—	64	8	4	—					
47	1011	Ballydonaghy,	m		Dullahalagan,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	–	110	50	4 7 1	—	33	0	0	9	0	0			
48	8880	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	118	118	41	1 17 11		—	36	0	0	7	7	0				
49	1080	Dunnababy,	m		Ringaskiddy,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	54	3 12 11	—	33	18	4	16	12	4			
50	7341	Do.	f		Do.	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	131	131	61	3 0 0	—	31	0	0	15	10	10			
51	8129	Dallynonlan,			Bandon,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	170	–	125	56	1 5 7	—	29	12	6	20	3	4			
52	3128	Do			Do.	Workhouse	P.L.	Gdn	R.C.	–	47	53	100	44	0 3 10	—	2	10	0	—					
53	0068	Do			Crosstanlion,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	55	151	40	1 10 10	—	24	0	0	13	1	10			
54	1414	Dillynor,	m	v.v.	Ballynoe,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	–	139	67	1 1 8	—	47	5	0	14	10	6			
55	5411	Do.	f	v.v.	Do.	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	47	2 10 6	—	41	0	0	11	10	0			
56	8540	Bandon,			Shannonst. (Ireland),		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	111	3 8 4	—	86	0	0	32	13	3			
57	8771	Ballymoney,	m		Ballinacarriga,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	52	1 5 11	—	43	0	0	7	10	0			
58	8772	Do.	f		Do.	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	77	77	42	1 5 0	—	34	0	0	5	10	0			
59	8102	Do			Ballyneen,	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	171	–	171	60	1 14 8	—	38	16	0	14	8	4			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Munster: County of Cork—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
														£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
62	8819	Ballymoney,	Ballyneen, f			R C	–	R C	R.C.	–	118	118	48	1 11 4	—	36 0 0	4 8 6	
61	6800	Blarney,	Blarney Village,			R C	–	R C	R.C.	139	–	139	65	5 11 9	—	25 0 0	28 10 0	
62	5934	Ballydehob,	Brookhodge,			R.C.	–	R C	R.C.	49	89	138	59	2 2 10	—	35 13 4	18 13 0	
63	5968	Ballyfeard,	Ballinagarry,			R C	–	R C	–	40	77	96	34	0 10 7	—	16 0 0	5 5 0	
64	7361	Ballymartle,	Ballymartle,	m		R C	–	R C	–	121	–	121	54	1 5 0	—	29 0 0	14 5 11	
65	6446	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R C	–	–	61	61	36	0 6 10	—	16 0 0	7 18 11	
66	6799	Do.	Durragh,			R C	–	R C	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	
67	7036	Ballyclough,	Ballyclough,	m.		R.C.	–	R C	R C.	176	–	176	70	6 4 7	—	84 16 0	14 4 7	Returns not available.
68	7037	Do.	Do.	f		R C	–	R C	R C	–	130	130	54	0 7 0	—	48 6 8	11 2 5	
69	7127	Ballyhairy,	Newtown,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R C	24	117	141	68	3 10 4	—	41 0 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
70	7977	Ballygarvan,	Ballygarvan,	m		R C.	–	R.C	–	123	–	123	44	1 0 7	—	24 0 0	16 15 0	
71	7978	Do	Do.	f		R C	–	R C	–	–	150	150	53	2 0 0	—	40 10 0	14 18 11	
72	8237	Ballinadee,	Ballinadee,			R C	–	R.C	R.C.	114	87	201	76	3 6 2	—	56 0 0	15 16 4	
73	8731	Barrymore,	Bungourney,	f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	93	93	50	0 2 11	—	67 0 0	9 0 0	
74	8079	Brinny,	Caskiniak,	V T.		R.C	–	R.C	R C	73	81	154	47	2 8 0	—	47 18 10	4 1 10	
75	468	Clondrohid,	Garane,	m.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	70	3 10 2	—	45 0 0	12 13 0	
76	464	Do.	Do	f		R C	–	R.C	R C	–	124	124	68	3 3 8	—	44 0 0	8 4 6	
77	4457	Do.	Carrigannimy,		V T	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	108	118	226	92	4 5 0	—	60 3 4	16 0 10	
78	465	Caherlag,	New Glannire,	m		R C	–	R.C	–	66	–	66	51	1 19 3	—	37 0 0	17 17 6	
79	6198	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	88	88	53	2 16 7	—	29 6 8	14 3 8	
80	466	Cloupriest,	Cloupriest,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	47	3 14 10	—	40 18 4	6 0 0	
81	4058	Do	Do	f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	136	136	68	2 10 11	—	54 0 0	6 10 0	
82	4422	Do.	Kyle,		V T	R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	66	46	111	43	4 10 6	—	29 0 0	4 0 10	
83	469	Carlibeg,	Whitegate,			R C	–	R.C	–	120	–	120	68	1 10 0	—	23 16 0	8 8 11	
84	470	Caheragh,	Killeenleagh,			R C	–	R C	R C.	152	–	152	68	—	—	38 0 0	1 10 0	
85	2047	Do	Dromore,			R C	–	R C	R C	142	121	263	80	1 10 5	—	68 5 3	7 1 0	
86	4058	Do.	Kilnagoapagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R C	90	81	171	60	1 16 10	—	40 0 0	8 0 0	
87	7601	Do.	Caheragh,	f.		R C.	–	R C	–	–	140	140	58	2 7 8	—	16 0 0	6 16 0	
88	610	Clear Island,	Cape Clear Island,	m.		R C	–	R C.	–	62	–	62	20	1 15 7	—	16 16 6	0 8 0	
89	4567	Do.	Do.	f.		R C	–	R.C	–	–	60	60	10	—	—	16 0 0	1 3 6	
90	1289	Clondullane,	Clondullane,			R.C	–	R C	–	67	43	110	38	1 12 6	—	61 1 1	2 10 0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

91	1867	Clonmel,	Cove,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	329	–	329	176	24	12	1	—	136	0	0	52	8	6
92	1802	Do	Do	prep. m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	444	–	444	177	—	—	—	—	90	15	0	37	17	0
93	6370	Do	Queenstown Conv.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	901	901	430	19	13	4	—	177	12	1	—	—	—
94	1768	Clonfert,	Kantark,	m.	n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	300	–	300	134	8	8	6	—	127	16	10	30	10	2
95	1030	Do	Do.	f	n	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	220	220	80	0	8	7	—	70	1	8	19	16	6
96	8932	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	R.C.	107	186	287	121	3	10	5	—	10	0	0	—	—	—
97	2102	Do.	Lismire,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	41	1	17	4	—	23	0	0	8	8	5
98	2103	Do	Do	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	63	2	11	3	—	45	3	8	9	10	2
99	5478	Do	Rockchapel,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	–	120	54	2	17	6	—	42	0	0	8	13	0
100	5479	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	137	137	44	1	17	3	—	25	0	0	6	0	0
101	6869	Do	Tourard,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	–	110	61	3	2	8	—	42	0	0	14	8	0
102	6864	Do.	Do	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	107	107	40	4	5	3	—	53	0	0	3	1	8
103	4459	Do	Newmarket Ord.	sg	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	282	–	282	102	6	9	3	1 4 0	112	8	4	20	9	7
104	1807	Castlelyons,	Castlelyons,	m	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	146	–	146	46	1	15	4	—	36	14	8	8	13	3
105	6848	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	103	103	61	1	16	6	—	52	0	6	9	2	0
106	2046	Castletownarche,	Castletownarche,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	225	–	225	78	0	14	11	—	36	13	4	15	2	0
107	2476	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	65	2	19	11	—	51	0	0	10	16	0
108	2091	Carrigtuohill,	Carrigtuohill,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	235	–	235	52	2	10	6	—	51	13	0	13	0	0
109	7410	Do	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	–	192	192	87	10	4	6	—	47	0	8	15	5	3
110	3159	Creagh,	Creagh,	v.t.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	43	136	49	1	16	3	—	47	10	10	4	16	5
111	2281	Do.	Ramgarangan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	29	60	30	1	7	0	—	13	2	6	3	0	0
112	8440	Do.	Skibbereen, (1),	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	–	104	62	4	15	10	—	63	13	4	20	18	0
113	8441	Do.	Do. (1),	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	107	3	1	3	—	50	13	3	5	0	0
114	8456	Do	Do No. 2, Conv.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	606	606	372	12	3	9	3 0 5	235	15	7	6	3	11
115	5140	Do.	Skibbereen, (2),	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	53	1	18	0	—	28	16	8	12	16	5
116	5141	Do.	Do. (2),	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	26		—		—	11	15	0	—	—	—
117	6942	Do.	Drishanemore,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	54	114	35	1	11	8	—	28	5	0	2	16	0
118	2485	Cloyne,	Cloyne,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	212	–	212	98	3	16	7	—	85	0	0	25	4	11
119	3363	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	148	148	72	4	0	0	—	32	0	0	12	1	7
120	9448	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	40	60	100	57	1	5	3	—	32	3	4	3	3	4
121	9001	Do.	Ballycottin,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	135	–	135	51	1	8	11	—	34	0	0	3	7	4
122	9002	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	124	124	60	3	0	10	—	56	16	8	8	18	7
123	2808	Clonmacen,	Dunleer,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	176	–	176	68	2	4	9	—	88	10	8	10	4	11
124	2804	Do.	Do	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	40	1	0	6	—	33	13	4	2	11	0
125	9200	Do	Lyre,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	–	143	42	3	0	2	—	34	5	0	2	14	8
126	8608	Do	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	163	163	55	4	12	4	—	36	17	0	8	7	0
127	4448	Do.	Clonmacen,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	–	118	47	0	17	8	—	27	15	4	2	6	5
128	4449	Do	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	127	127	49	3	13	3	—	29	3	4	1	13	5
129	1101	Camross,	Camross,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	45	2	18	3	—	31	0	0	7	13	3
130	9486	Do	Do	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	155	155	51	3	2	0	—	48	10	0	16	10	0
131	9823	Carrigrohane,	Ballincollig,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	188	–	188	93	11	5	6	—	65	5	0	27	1	3
132	9872	Do.	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	187	187	71	1	11	11	—	59	13	4	11	4	8
133	4426	Cullen,	Cullen,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	256	–	256	105	4	11	0	—	61	1	8	15	11	2
134	3080	Do	Do.	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	277	277	136	13	5	10	—	60	6	8	10	0	0
135	4414	Castlelyons,	Dromman,	m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	38	1	15	0	—	15	0	0	5	8	10
136	4145	Do.	Do	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	33	2	2	0	—	13	10	0	1	1	5

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested in Trustees.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Grant of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
137	5710	Castlehaven,	Castlehavensend, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	60	2 14 6	—	44 1 0	12 5 9	
138	5717	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	164	164	114	4 17 0	—	40 0 0	3 14 1	
139	5719	Carrigaline,	Shinaddy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	76	163	88	2 0 3	—	53 0 0	14 14 0	
140	5771	Do.	Douglas, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	207	–	207	81	4 9 6	—	11 10 0	13 11 10	
141	5788	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	192	192	76	4 11 8	—	51 0 0	13 0 2	
142	5792	Castlemagner	Ballyhass, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	145	–	145	60	11 10 6	—	67 5 0	18 0 0	
143	11954	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	111	111	43	3 10 5	—	40 0 0	10 14 11	
144	5795	Carrigbonniskey,	Clonor & Carrig, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	29	—	—	36 0 8	2 10 4	
145	6885	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	30	2 10 7	—	15 0 0	4 2 6	
146	5798	Charleftown,	Charleftown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	–	182	71	3 16 2	—	45 10 0	13 2 0	
147	5799	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	66	3 1 3	—	43 13 4	16 11 6	
148	8773	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	103	103	42	3 0 6	—	30 0 0	4 7 10	
149	1147	Clonmult,	Clonmult, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	36	2 10 0	1 13 6	19 10 0	3 14 2	
150	8781	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	30	2 16 6	—	20 0 0	4 16 5	
151	7937	Cloghroon,	Cloghroon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	41	89	35	0 10 0	—	28 0 0	7 0 4	
152	178	Durrus,	Fauranleweter, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	45	1 16 0	—	23 18 4	6 9 6	
153	8153	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	115	115	52	2 8 0	—	47 13 4	6 14 0	
154	10001	Drishane,	Millstreet, day, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	332	–	332	146	2 1 0	—	115 3 8	25 7 11	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	94	–	94	40				6 0 8	
155	2478	Do.	Do. convent, f.	E.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	64	362	426	178	11 13 2	—	80 13 4	—	
156	10115	Do.	Do. workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	31	38	69	41	—	—	—	—	Attendance from Reports.
157	7094	Donoghmore,	Ballykerwick, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	–	100	46	2 1 6	—	39 0 0	6 0 0	
158	7336	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	60	4 14 1	—	30 13 4	6 0 0	
159	1094	Do.	Firmount, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	47	3 1 4	—	37 15 0	4 11 6	
160	2494	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	144	144	61	3 16 5	—	38 10 0	6 17 9	
161	2806	Do.	Kilnaflion, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	34	1 17 4	—	28 0 0	6 11 0	
162	3 [illegible]	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	34	1 14 0	—	16 0 0	5 14 5	
163	2812	Do.	Rathcoola, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	30	1 5 10	—	29 0 0	2 16 6	
164	9818	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	28	1 11 6	—	18 0 0	1 19 2	
165	5774	Drangh,	Lettergorman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	56	39	95	40	1 12 5	—	31 11 0	4 15 7	
166	6001	Do.	Drinaddy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	77	165	77	3 9 0	—	40 13 4	13 11 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

167	6830	Do.		Ballycastle,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	54	54	108	44	1 5 6	—		20 0 0		10 4 0	
168	8708	Do.		Stranderm,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	39	19	58	41	1 10 4	—		45 0 0		15 7 7	Residence free.
169	8871	Do.		Brinagh,	m	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	101	—	101	41	1 10 0	—	1 0 0	28 0 0		3 18 0	
170	881	Do.		Do.	f	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	132	132	41	1 10 2	—		21 0 0		4 0 0	
171	1018	Ballycastle		Ballyheady,	m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	71	—	72	31	1 7 0	—		23 10 8		10 7 8	
172	1089	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	96	96	30	1 5 0	—		31 0 0		9 8 1	
173	2907	Do.		Dunderrow,		v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	96	49	145	54	2 4 7	—		60 3 4		10 7 0	Do.
174	2147	Drumbarrill,		Drumagh,	m	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	101	—	103	65	4 17 6	—		52 1 8		10 10 6	
175	2148	Do.		Do.	f	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	208	208	70	1 11 7	—		78 15 6		—	
176	6717	Do.		Coltharst,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	119	—	119	51	1 10 4	—		41 0 0		8 10 1	Do.
177	6718	Do.		Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	133	133	49	1 10 0	—		65 8 4		4 0 0	
178	7146	Do.		Derrynagree,	m	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	225	—	225	117	5 0 5	—		105 0 0		12 10 0	
179	7457	Do.		Do.	f	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	180	180	78	5 18 11	—		83 10 0		10 7 6	
180	7377	Dungannonovan,		Allenanty,		v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	51	83	134	43	2 10 3	—		33 8 11		3 10 5	
181	2059	Desertcreagey,		Aghyadd,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	68	71	139	58	1 11 4	—		21 0 0		10 0 0	Do
182	40 1	Do.		Knocks,		v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	59	68	127	40	5 18 11	—		80 10 0		13 1 2	
183	5131	Do.		Kilcolman,			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	65	50	115	38	2 1 2	—		43 0 0		10 12 7	Do.
184	161	Dungannevy,		Dungannevy,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	101	—	101	46	1 7 0	1 17 6		25 0 0		9 4 0	
185	4120	Donaghedy,		Skeltonabeg,		v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	80	65	145	39	1 14 10	—		20 0 0		1 16 1	
186	4140	Do.		Ballinrooad,			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	99	75	174	59	1 8 3	—		42 1 8		9 0 0	
187	4215	Do.		Dunmakeanon,	Convent f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	578	578	202	14 0 11	—		91 10 6		—	
188	5188	Drumballyeagan,		Drumballyeagan,	m		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	189	—	189	59	1 18 0	—		33 11 8		16 8 3	
189	5189	Do.		Do.	f		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	181	181	72	8 13 5	—		48 15 0		10 16 0	
190	5711	Do.		Do.		v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	80	65	145	47	8 1s 3	—		24 3 0		10 12 0	
191	6633	Ballyballig,		Carrigneavar,	m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	174	—	174	41	3 0 0	—		35 5 0		15 0 7	
192	6815	Do		Do	f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	168	168	67	2 10 1	—		46 0 0		13 10 10	
193	7	Faulkland,		Drumnaway,			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	215	195	410	107	3 17 5	—		92 10 0		—	
194	5664	Do		Do.	Dis. M.	v.r.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	244	—	244	155	—	—		5861 0 4		07 14 7	
195	5665	Do		Do.	f	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	2R.C.	—	241	241	130	—	—					
196	7454	Do		Do.	Workhs.		P.L.	Ifds.	R.C.	—	43	31	64	31	3 4 0	—		1 10 0		—	
197	178	Do		Derrynaseeh ugh,			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	65	82	147	65	4 8 10	—		51 10 7		9 15 0	
198	6417	Do		Inch,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	47	43	80	30	1 10 11	—		24 0 0		2 10 0	
199	6418	Do		Ilough,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	60	57	117	51	1 7 10	—		30 10 0		0 8 0	
200	7276	Do		Toghan,			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	57	51	108	48	1 0 8	—		30 0 0		3 18 3	
201	2161	Fermoy,		Grange,		v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	105	84	189	71	5 0 8	—		82 18 4		7 15 4	
202	2	Do		Fermoy Corn m,	f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	31	511	542	270	7 7 0	—		119 1 8		—	
203	2	Do		Do.	Workhouse		P.L.	Ifds.	R.C.	—	75	56	131	67	1 15 10	—		—		—	
204	963	Faraly,		Faraly lati lissAg		v.r.	Com.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		53 10 1		—	At present inoperative.
205	6811	Do		Do.	f.	v.r.	Com.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
206	1	Ballycastle,		Bluevalley,		v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	91	62	153	52	2 1 0	—		30 0 0		31 18 0	
207	7020	Do.		Bluevalley Village,		f.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	180	180	67	2 8 3	—		42 1 8		18 3 9	
208	6585	Do.		Do., No. 1			R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	Returns not available.
209	2834	Dungannon Kinfaake,		Stranbrigh,		v.r.	P.L.	—	R.C.	—	115	—	115	37	1 5 3	—		16 0 0		5 14 4	
210	8	Do.		Do.	f		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	71	71	33	—	—		28 0 0		2 10 0	
211	4	Dortrea,		Dortrea,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	54	—	54	30	1 7 5	—		24 0 0		4 13 11	
212	4461	Do		Do	f.	v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	63	63	31	0 15 3	—		20 0 0		3 11 9	

Residence free.

Do.

Do.

Do

Do.

At present inoperative.

Returns not available.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or New Rules.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Reward Prizes. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Rent of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
213	4837	Glanworth,	Glanworth, m	V.C	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	130	-	130	58	3 7 8	—	41 17 4	8 2 8	Inoperative.
214	4838	Do.	Do. f	V.C	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	152	152	80	6 3 1	—	30 0 0	4 17 8	
215	5480	Glenahulla,	Glenahulla, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	93	75	168	60	2 19 6	—	42 0 0	5 6 6	
216	8303	Grenagh,	Rathduff, m.	V.C.	R.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	
217	8303	Do.	Grenagh,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	108	107	216	71	4 12 5	—	45 0 0	10 17 6	
218	483	Inishigeelagh,	Kilbury,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	60	75	135	67	1 8 4	—	36 0 0	6 0 0	
219	4905	Do.	Ballanageerry, m	V.F.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	121	-	121	46	3 4 9	—	42 6 8	3 0 0	
220	485	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	124	124	64	2 17 1	—	44 11 8	5 9 3	
221	1692	Do.	Cordmountain,	V.F.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	54	54	108	50	1 13 1	—	37 0 0	10 0 6	
222	7993	Do.	Inchigelagh, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	192	-	192	95	4 0 7	—	63 10 0	11 0 0	
223	4780	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	118	118	65	3 1 8	—	41 18 4	6 10 0	
224	8390	Do.	Toureenlour,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	38	32	70	23	—	—	24 0 0	1 5 6	
225	486	Ightermurragh,	Ballydridgin, day,	V.F.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	130	-	130	65	1 10 0	—	47 15 0	2 11 11	Residence free.
			Do. ; , evg.		—	-	—	-	48	16	64	23	—	—			
226	1876	Do.	Do. f	V.F.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	148	148	55	3 5 0	—	36 0 0	7 0 0	
227	1049	Innishannon,	Innishannon, m		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	137	-	137	67	1 7 3	—	50 0 0	5 10 4	
228	7506	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	145	145	69	1 16 3	—	48 3 4	6 14 2	
229	4180	Inishcarra,	Berrings, m	V.F.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	103	-	103	57	2 15 0	—	24 0 0	7 13 10	
230	4187	Do.	Do. f	V.F.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	135	135	84	3 11 3	—	45 10 0	8 10 1	
231	7312	Do.	Cloghroe, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	187	-	187	64	2 13 3	—	40 0 0	11 8 10	
232	7311	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	168	168	72	2 11 8	—	47 15 0	6 6 8	
233	8049	Do.	Dripsey,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	103	82	185	46	2 14 4	—	40 2 3	8 12 7	
234	5807	Inghrick,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	93	-	93	34	3 10 5	—	34 8 0	6 0 0	
235	1-21	Inch,	Ginkier,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	64	74	138	63	—	—	23 3 4	1 8 6	
236	491	Kilnaseemeige,	Tuncry, m		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	176	-	176	78	2 18 0	—	103 3 4	15 17 9	
237	495	Do.	Do. prep.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	178	-	178	51	1 7 8	—	34 0 0	0 6 11	
238	9013	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	70	-	70	37	2 18 7	—	52 5 4	20 2 0	
239	8149	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	383	383	108	13 10 1	—	—	84 0 0	0 17 3	
240	4111	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.C.	Oth.	R.C.	-	15	8	24	14	1 2 4	—	—	—	
241	5088	Do.	Drumgeeff,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	48	39	87	41	0 10 4	—	28 10 0	6 5 5	
242	4107	Do.	Whitby Island,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	47	41	88	53	1 1 3	—	10 10 0	2 1 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

213	6609	Do.		Kilkill					R.C.	R.C.	110	124	234	60	3 12 1	—		51 13 4	7 1 11	Residence free.
214	7101	Do.		Dublin, Lough,					R.C.	—	106	80	186	68	1 18 0	—		44 0 0	11 16 0	
215	7520	Do.		Scarr,					R.C.	R.C.	93	71	164	55	0 6 0	—		32 0 0	10 4 0	
216	7967	Do.		Dranehanah,					R.C.	—	47	36	83	34	1 17 2	—		24 0 0	4 7 0	
217	8022	Do.		Monginnaclea,					R.C.	R.C.	40	50	90	40	3 8 0	—		18 13 4	1 19 11	
218	7067	Do.		Burlow,					R.C.	R.C.	35	19	54	19	0 0 0	—		11 6 0	2 7 11	
219	8187	Do.		Gombola,					R.C.	R.C.	77	54	131	50	1 14 2	—		20 0 0	2 5 0	
220	8544	Do.		Cappalone,					R.C.	R.C.	60	47	107	40	1 6 0	—		32 0 0	6 0 0	
221	8824	Do.		Comaleigh,					R.C.	R.C.	59	60	109	40	2 16 1	—		28 10 0	6 6 8	
222	460	Kilgarriff,	m	Clonakilty,					R.C.	—	300	—	300	148	15 4 10	—		64 15 0	13 7 0	Do.
223	491	Do.	f	Do.					—	R.C.	R.C.	254	359	128	0 0 0	—		116 18 4	—	
224	8546	Do.		Do. No 2,					—	Dis.	Dis.	—	38	24	57	26	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	—
225	1051	Do.		Do. Convent,	f				R.C.	—	R.C.	—	604	604	352	12 12 9	—	—	214 5 0	—
226	8918	Do.		Do Workhouse,					P.L.	Gds	R.C.	—	35	23	51	32	2 0 0	—	1 10 0	—
227	8137	Do		Shannon-square,					—	Pres	R.C.	R.C.	64	60	93	49	4 18 0	—	61 0 0	60 0 0
228	9629	Do		Knockeagh,					R.C.	—	R.C.	—	65	73	138	52	1 8 7	—	15 0 0	4 0 8
229	461	Kilmanrtiory,		Ballyvoge,	m.				R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	163	—	153	60	6 13 0	—	28 7 0	7 0 0
230	498	Do.		Do.	f.				R.C.	—	R.C.	—	140	130	48	1 13 0	—	10 0 0	2 2 2
231	2163	Do		Rosmacerra,				v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	92	70	108	54	1 12 0	—	30 0 0	2 10 0
232	498	Kilmeen,		Rosscurre,					R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	94	99	193	97	3 18 4	—	48 0 0	8 10 0
233	8880	Do.		Rathkeam,				v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	165	145	308	44	4 18 1	—	60 13 8	10 0 0
234	4440	Do.		Bohscloy,	m			v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	205	—	205	60	0 17 11	—	42 0 0	7 14 4
235	4447	Do.		Do.	f.			v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	272	272	88	1 12 0	—	54 10 0	6 10 0
236	6609	Do		Ballinguarteen,					R.C.	—	R.C.	—	92	46	138	48	1 0 0	—	32 0 0	6 0 0
237	7457	Do.		Glashakinbeg,					R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	98	83	181	56	3 14 3	—	27 10 0	8 5 0
238	9177	Do.		Garrison,					R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	108	77	185	62	2 16 11	—	44 10 0	7 0 0
239	9450	Do.		Doon,	m.				R.C.	—	R.C.	—	148	—	148	53	2 0 5	—	29 0 0	8 15 9
240	9460	Do.		Do.	f.				R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	140	140	58	1 5 0	—	21 19 10	5 9 0
241	9714	Do.		Knockscalling,					R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	78	91	169	60	3 3 8	—	28 10 0	20 6 0
242	501	Kilmoney,	m	Kilmoney,					R.C.	—	R.C.	—	183	—	183	63	6 10 5	—	31 0 0	15 18 0
243	6116	Do.	f.	Do.					R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	160	160	53	3 4 1	—	30 10 0	14 10 7
244	9099	Kilvillaun,		Berleigh,					R.C.	—	R.C.	—	36	32	68	45	1 5 0	4 0 0	2 5 6	—
245	1273	Kilbaslane,	m	Kilbaslane,				v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	144	—	144	56	2 11 11	—	68 0 0	9 17 6
246	1601	Do.	f.	Do.				v.r.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	117	117	52	1 2 10	—	50 10 0	6 0 0
247	7747	Do.		Do.					R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	93	77	170	65	1 7 4	—	38 0 0	0 0 0
248	1488	Kilnasoneragh,		Rosmucowan,	m			A.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	91	—	91	40	—	—	27 0 0	2 1 0
249	7959	Do.		Do	f.			A.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	110	110	45	3 17 6	—	31 0 0	2 0 0
250	4830	Do.		Ballinskery,				v.c.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	61	56	117	58	2 1 11	—	27 8 4	9 10 0
251	4849	Do.		Castletown,	m			v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	237	—	237	108	5 6 2	—	137 10 10	24 1 0
252	4814	Do		Do	f			v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	9	77	86	41	1 11 0	—	8 18 4	4 5 10
253	10.27	Do.		Do Convent,					R.C.	—	R.C.	—	64	231	291	147	9 11 11	1 0 0	71 10 0	—
254	5993	Do.		Do. Workhouse,					P.L.	Gds	R.C.	—	75	43	78	28	1 1 0	—	—	—
255	7452	Do		Laurence Cove,	m			v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	91	—	91	30	1 0 0	—	40 5 0	2 13 3
256	7457	Do.		Do	f.			v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	102	102	47	1 5 5	—	50 6 0	1 17 2
257	7154	Do.		Ballinahila,				v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	71	70	141	64	2 0 8	—	45 18 4	3 13 0
258	7910	Do		Cullergarriff,					R.C.	—	R.C.	—	95	45	140	29	0 7 2	—	16 0 0	0 13 0

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Munster: County of Cork—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested in Nat. Board.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Registers and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Registers, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
289	1812	Kinsale	Kinsale, No. 1, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	207	–	207	84	—	—	43 10 0	14 13 6	
290	3260	Do.	Do No 2, m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	235	–	235	67	2 17 1	—	42 16 6	14 13 6	
291	4573	Do.	Do St Joseph's Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	550	550	605	10 12 2	—	174 4 10	—	
292	4925	Do	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	64	92	156	27	4 12 1	—	1 10 0	—	
293	5087	Kilmichael,	Drumleigh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	82	88	170	60	3 0 11	—	48 0 0	0 0 0	
294	5576	Do	Gaurevee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	80	162	65	3 0 6	—	56 13 4	4 2 3	
295	7085	Do.	Kilnadur,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	50	76	142	51	4 4 3	—	43 0 0	0 0 0	
296	6247	Do.	Lackeraigh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	78	144	66	3 17 0	—	35 17 0	2 13 0	
297	1829	Kilkerranmore,	Roadad,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	106	65	170	62	—	—	44 0 0	0 13 11	Residence free.
298	2705	Do	Rathberry, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	60	1 2 3	—	20 0 0	0 7 2	
299	1874	Kilworth,	Kilworth, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	200	–	200	61	8 4 11	—	70 0 0	7 3 10	
300	1884	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	2	195	197	79	4 12 0	—	75 3 8	15 3 6	
301	1928	Kilmahon	Kilmahon, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	–	79	32	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	0 6 0	
302	3691	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	104	45	2 16 0	—	62 0 0	0 10 6	
303	3693	Kilquane,	Kreakgahn, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	32	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	7 10 0	Do.
304	6532	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	46	1 6 0	—	16 0 0	10 0 6	Do
305	2127	Kilmacahon,	Maulnaraha, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	35	0 16 6	—	15 0 0	1 16 3	
306	3092	Do	Do. f	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	44	1 6 9	—	27 0 0	0 4 0	
307	2883	Do	Knockakyagh,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	99	74	173	51	1 6 8	—	24 0 0	—	
308	2840	Do	Kilmacabea,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	52	103	26	—	—	37 10 0	—	
309	5700	Do.	Clonkeen Ord. Ag.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	145	–	145	59	4 3 0	—	60 0 0	1 3 0	
310	3701	Do	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	132	132	55	1 6 11	—	30 10 0	1 16 3	
311	1272	Kilnaglanabeg,	Glandore 1st cl. Ag	A.	Com	N E	R.C.	–	114	–	114	44	7 8 7	—	42 0 0	0 1 6	
312	2231	Do	Do f.	A.	Com	N E	R.C.	–	–	101	101	40	—	—	68 3 4	7 0 11	
313	5009	Do.	Rearogreen, m.	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	35	2 13 10	—	24 0 0	4 4 7	
314	6010	Do.	Do. f.	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	33	1 6 11	—	21 0 0	5 5 3	
315	2379	Kilnaskin,	Glanacorrille,	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	54	113	38	1 14 3	—	38 0 0	8 10 0	
316	4848	Do.	Darrygeanney,	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	38	102	51	1 10 11	—	15 0 0	1 10 0	
317	5568	Do	Teafonak, m.	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	39	2 10 0	—	57 1 8	2 13 0	
318	5568	Do	Do. f	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	26	0 13 1	—	23 3 4	2 3 0	
319	5607	Do.	Adrigole, m.	V.C	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	29	1 0 5	—	29 10 0	4 6 2	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

340	5866	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	92	200	93	39	3 17 4	—	—	37 13 4	5 11 10	
341	2918	Kilmacdonagh,	m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	82	200	93	37	6 7 7	—	—	32 11 4	17 10 0	Do.
342	3291	Kilrechtan,	m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	82	86	178	78	7	0 0 0	—	—	46 0 0	13 9 2	
343	3422	Kilmalooda,	m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	–	104	47	1 10 0	—	—	—	30 0 8	—	
344	3493	Do.	f	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	98	98	44	2 2 4	—	—	—	33 0 8	—	
345	6610	Do.	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	29	63	28	1 1 0	—	—	—	22 0 8	18 2 0	Do
346	3498	Kilbrin,	m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	187	–	187	71	11 2 0	—	—	—	60 16 0	16 0 0	
347	3436	Do.	f	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	177	177	74	1 17 8	—	—	—	58 13 4	12 0 0	
348	3548	Kilbannig,		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	53	106	29	0 17 6	—	—	—	31 17 6	2 13 0	
349	6670	Do		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	102	217	86	1 10 0	—	—	—	62 0 0	3 10 4	
350	4755	Do.	m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	146	–	146	61	5 5 5	—	—	—	50 0 8	8 10 0	
351	4756	Do	f	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	38	4 17 0	—	—	—	53 0 0	5 9 0	
352	5147	Do.		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	–	127	37	2 9 8	—	—	—	21 10 0	0 16 8	
353	7710	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	1	134	135	41	2 1 0	—	—	—	20 10 0	4 18 0	
354	9148	Do.		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	83	163	38	4 11 6	4 10 0	—	—	38 2 2	9 10 10	
355	3722	Kilnaglory,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	191	–	191	68	3 15 1	—	—	—	38 13 4	13 0 10	
356	3707	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	152	152	64	4 17 10	—	—	—	62 0 0	13 0 7	
357	4033	Kinnaigh,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	39	1 8 0	—	—	—	24 0 0	0 14 8	
358	5085	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	120	120	44	2 10 0	—	—	—	34 0 0	0 11 0	
359	6283	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	45	1 12 4	—	—	—	29 10 0	0 0 0	
360	6830	Do.	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	117	117	61	7 16 11	—	—	—	37 10 1	4 13 0	
361	5478	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	92	92	184	95	6 10 11	—	—	—	53 10 0	12 10 2	
362	4120	Kilderry,	m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	220	–	220	58	1 19 0	—	—	—	45 0 8	13 0 0	
363	4127	Do	f	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	187	187	60	0 11 6	—	—	—	19 0 8	7 11 0	
364	4132	Knockavilly,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	152	–	152	72	3 0 11	—	—	—	46 0 0	7 12 6	
365	7150	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	152	152	66	1 11 6	—	—	—	37 13 3	4 11 3	
366	9086	Killeagh,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	45	1 5 3	—	—	—	30 9 0	5 12 8	
367	6258	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	106	106	54	2 4 7	—	—	—	38 0 0	7 1 2	
368	5316	Knocknourna,	m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	121	–	121	48	3 6 8	—	—	—	26 10 0	15 12 6	
369	5045	Do.	f	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	3	150	153	58	4 0 4	—	—	—	47 0 0	12 0 11	
370	5877	Kilnamanagh,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	161	–	161	50	2 2 3	—	—	—	35 16 8	6 6 10	
371	6264	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	48	—	—	—	—	31 0 8	4 16 6	
372	6651	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	83	179	80	3 15 4	—	—	—	25 3 4	5 18 0	
373	7098	Do			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	34	82	31	2 7 8	—	—	—	2 10 0	1 10 0	
374	9024	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	29	39	68	33	1 5 6	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	
375	5477	Kilbragan,		V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	89	74	163	71	3 10 1	—	—	—	52 0 0	24 0 0	
376	8800	Do.			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	93	44	136	50	0 9 11	—	—	—	49 0 0	27 16 8	
377	9722	Do.			Wesl.	–	Wesl.	–	24	28	52	23	1 10 10	—	—	—	26 0 0	23 10 0	Do
378	5257	Do.			Bandon Convent,	f.	–	R.C.	111	–	91	605	606	302	11 0 0	—	—	161 0 3	—	
379	5656	Kilnoora,	m		Colleen,	–	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	42	1 0 5	—	—	35 12 0	5 0 2
380	5057	Do.	f		Do.	–	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	119	41	1 11 3	—	—	—	21 0 8	3 10 0
381	5714	Kilcatherine,			Inner Arl,	[illegible]		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	37	2 6 7	—	—	54 5 0	1 14 0
382	5014	Do.	f		Do.	–	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	29	—	—	16 0 0	1 10 2
383	7165	Do.			Urlin,	–		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	103	203	67	—	—	38 13 4	6 0 0

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination or Manager or Corresponden		Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers		Attendance for the Year				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay	Principals.	Assistants	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
									Males	Females.	Total		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
364	8071	Kilcatherine,	Eyerlea,		R.C	–	R C	R.C	88	75	180	91	1 10 1	—	50 0 0	7 10 0	
365	8383	Do.	Ballycrovane,		R.C.	–	R C	–	91	37	128	46	—	—	33 15 0	2 16 0	
366	5855	Kilmurry,	Kilmurry, m.		R C.	–	R C	R C	144	–	144	70	0 7 0	—	43 0 0	12 18 0	
367	6333	Do	Do f		R C	–	R C	R C	–	132	132	60	2 17 5	—	48 10 8	13 5 0	
368	5866	Kilcrohane,	Reamaneboragh,		R.C.	–	R C	R C	51	91	142	95	1 0 0	—	26 4 0	3 14 3	
369	5067	Do.	Caher,		R C	–	R C	R.C	78	98	176	77	1 16 9	—	42 1 8	14 5 0	
370	6138	Do.	Gortatisane,		R C	–	R C	–	50	20	50	37	—	—	20 0 0	—	Attendance from Inspector's Report.
371	6403	Do.	Gouladen,		R.C.	–	R C	–	55	52	107	80	1 0 0	—	20 0 0	4 10 0	
372	7060	Do.	Kilcrohane,		R C.	–	R.C	R C	46	51	97	40	1 0 0	—	24 3 4	6 0 11	
373	5007	Kilnonoge,	Belgooly,		R.C.	–	R C	–	88	53	141	44	1 0 7	—	35 0 0	6 17 6	
374	5059	Kilcoe,	Kilcoe, m.		R C	–	R C	–	114	–	114	60	—	—	30 8 4	0 5 0	
375	5060	Do.	Do. f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	103	103	53	0 14 5	—	20 0 0	3 17 0	
376	6295	Knocktemple,	Fresmount Ord. Ag.	V C	R C	–	R.C.	R C	131	–	131	65	5 0 8	—	62 11 8	24 0 0	
377	6296	Do	Do f.	V C.	R.C	–	R.C.	R C	–	160	160	66	3 14 10	—	51 5 0	6 0 0	
378	6300	Kenure,	Oysterhaven,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	64	46	110	40	1 14 8	—	43 0 0	0 2 7	
379	7833	Kilmoe,	Crookhaven,		R C	–	R.C.	R C	72	53	125	52	—	—	64 0 8	3 16 0	
380	8258	Do.	Lissagriffin,		R C	–	R.C	R C	118	121	239	84	0 10 10	—	52 5 10	7 10 0	
381	8598	Kilcarney,	Kilcarney, m	V T	R.C	–	R C	R C	155	–	155	56	4 0 4	—	33 15 0	6 16 1	
382	8620	Do	Do. f.	V T	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	105	185	52	1 15 3	—	44 0 0	7 4 3	
383	502	Lisscarroll,	Lisscarroll, m.		R C	–	R C	R C	101	–	101	65	3 14 5	—	57 10 0	14 13 0	
384	7115	Do.	Do. f.		R C	–	R C	R.C	–	156	166	67	0 6 0	—	38 15 8	10 3 0	
385	1871	Lislee,	Butlerstown, m		R C	–	R C	R C	168	–	168	90	2 6 6	—	48 0 0	10 8 0	
386	6860	Do.	Do f		R C	–	R.C	R C	–	159	159	55	—	—	40 0 4	12 0 0	
387	2234	Do.	Cullinagh,	V T	R C	–	R.C	R C	107	82	189	95	0 16 8	—	33 10 0	21 4 4	
388	9281	Little Island,	Little Island, m.		R C.	–	R C	R C	–	111	111	46	1 8 11	—	23 0 0	8 12 10	
389	7845	Do	Do f		R.C	–	R.C	–	111	–	111	56	0 3 5	—	16 14 5	7 3 7	
390	4118	Lisgoold,	Leamlara, m	V T	R.C	–	R.C	–	98	–	98	57	1 11 0	—	27 0 0	—	
391	6014	Do	Do f	V T	R C	–	R.C	–	55	32	87	39	—	—	20 0 0	33 0 0	
392	4230	Do.	Lisgoold, m.	V T	R C.	–	R C	R C	105	–	105	41	1 6 0	—	26 0 0	9 4 0	
393	4231	Do.	Do f	V T	R C	–	R C	R C.	–	106	106	45	1 16 6	—	35 8 0	6 15 0	
394	8567	Leitrim,	Kilmurvey, m		R C	–	R C	–	87	–	87	56	3 11 2	—	36 10 0	12 11 6	Residence free.
395	[illegible]	Do	Do f		–	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	88	88	55	3 2 8	—	38 16 8	12 7 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

396	5631	Macloneigh,		Toons,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	–	60	56	1	6	1	—	23	8	4	5	10	6		
397	5700	Do.		Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	60	60	30	1	10	6	—	52	0	0	7	15	7		
398	5885	Do.		Castlevie w.		vr	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	85	171	91	4	10	2	—	71	16	8	14	16	5		
399	506	Macrone,	m	Macrone,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	–	100	62	6	15	6	—	102	3	4	20	0	0		
400	507	Do.		Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	121	61	5	1	10	—	51	3	4	6	5	6		
401	5508	Do.		Do	prep	m	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	271	–	271	96	2	9	10	—	86	6	4	11	16	4		
402	5509	Do.		Do.	do.	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	329	329	130	6	1	6	—	76	0	0	6	17	6		
403	4896	Do.		Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	42	46	87	39	4	17	1	—	1	10	0	—				
404	5784	Do.		Ballynagree,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	–	136	34	1	4	0	—	15	11	8	9	6	0		
405	5785	Do		Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	152	152	30	—			—	20	0	0	4	10	4		
406	5247	Do.		Aragim,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	52	6	10	4	—	44	15	0	12	7	0		
407	9248	Do.		Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	183	183	53	4	4	6	—	50	10	0	6	1	6		
408	513	Middleton,		Ballintellis,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	52	144	47	2	4	5	—	17	15	4	6	10	6		
409	512	Do.		Middleton Conv.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	737	832	428	24	0	6	—	171	2	2	—				
410	6167	Do		Do	Workhouse		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	46	31	67	60	0	18	6	—	8	10	0	—				
411	514	Moviddy,	m.	Abundaff,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	170	–	170	76	4	6	11	—	39	5	0	16	5	8		
412	5803	Do.		Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	156	156	70	4	16	0	—	55	11	8	13	13	0		
413	1543	Mallow,	m	Mallow,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	543	–	543	140	8	17	11	—	66	3	8	13	7	3		
414	4630	Do.		Do	Convent	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	342	342	220	12	16	0	—	111	1	8	—				
415	4631	Do.		Do.	Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	142	100	242	30	6	2	10	—	6	0	0	—				
416	2172	Myross,		Cooscoreen,	m	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	151	–	151	86	2	5	7	—	15	0	0	5	5	1		
417	3113	Do.		Do.	f	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	169	169	71	—			—	52	0	0	6	11	5		
418	2115	Marshalstown,		Gortree,		vr	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	36	98	65	1	5	6	—	24	0	0	4	0	6		
419	3930	Monaniny,		Killevullen,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	71	4	14	6	—	53	10	0	8	17	11		
420	4130	Do.		Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	65	4	11	6	—	36	0	0	6	14	3		
421	3887	Do.		Knockavillata,	m	vr.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	–	57	61	1	13	6	—	18	0	0	5	4	0		
422	3897	Do		Do	f	vr.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	30	1	16	6	—	24	6	8	3	15	8		Do.
423	2933	Murragh,		Newcastown,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	50	1	13	9	—	28	0	0	13	15	2		
424	6531	Do.		Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	30	2	7	8	—	16	0	0	5	0	0		
425	3374	Magourney,		Clontead,	m	vr	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	141	–	141	42	1	15	0	—	40	6	6	4	13	5		
426	3370	Do		Do	f	vr	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	40	2	1	7	—	47	13	4	4	1	8		
427	4461	Do.		Tullig,	m	vr	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	–	66	41	1	7	6	—	17	10	0	8	10	0		
428	4462	Do		Do	f	vr.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	28	1	8	10	—	21	16	8	4	4	6		
429	5344	Mamaliana,		Passage West,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	295	–	295	196	4	9	8	—	80	3	4	20	6	11		
430	8414	Do		Do.	Conv	f	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	387	387	145	16	7	8	—	46	8	4	10	13	2		
431	5976	Murrus Abbey,		Burnfort,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	134	245	65	6	6	2	—	41	11	8	6	8	11		
432	6300	Do		Kilguane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	78	157	54	1	15	6	—	36	0	0	11	5	10		
433	6367	Mogeela,		Curragloun,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	79	149	58	0	2	11	—	48	16	8	9	17	8		
434	8008	Mugeely,		Castlemartyr,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	171	–	171	60	5	16	11	1	11	2	60	4	0	10	2	0	Do
435	7871	Do		Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	170	170	85	4	14	3	1	16	10	65	0	0	10	1	8	
436	6835	Mitchelly,		Vicarstown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	171	–	171	70	5	7	0	—	63	0	0	12	11	0		
437	7684	Do		Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	63	2	0	1	—	36	0	0	5	12	0		
438	7788	Monkstown,		Monkstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	52	81	36	0	13	1	—	28	10	0	6	10	11		
439	1084	Nohavaddy,		Knocknacrin,	m	vr.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	71	4	18	4	—	74	1	8	12	0	0		
440	3015	Do		Do	f	vr.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	142	142	64	2	18	11	—	30	0	0	5	0	0		
441	9244	Do		Ring William stown,	m.	vr.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	44	1	18	0	—	16	0	0	3	4	10		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Gift of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
442	9248	Nohavaldaly,	Ring Williamstown, n	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	112	112	88	1 18 8	—	20 0 0	8 12 0	
443	4445	Nohoval,	Reaniss,	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	106	78	184	76	—	—	87 18 8	10 0 0	
444	4450	Newmarket,	Newmarket, f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	230	235	106	6 6 3	—	78 0 0	20 0 11	
445	7188	Do.	Meelin, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	172	–	172	97	3 6 3	—	42 0 0	10 1 4	
446	7570	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	54	4 10 10	—	45 10 8	10 10 0	
447	8520	Do.	Tour,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	160	145	315	94	7 11 1	—	58 10 8	12 10 4	
448	618	Ross,	Old Chapel,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	230	–	230	80	3 18 8	—	63 1 8	7 17 6	
449	1274	Do.	Ardagh, f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	97	4 6 0	—	58 11 8	7 10 4	
450	2469	Do.	Do. prep. f.	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	166	166	68	2 18 4	—	42 16 8	2 6 8	
451	6457	Do.	Rannaceresna, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	108	–	108	57	1 7 1	—	30 18 4	8 7 0	
452	8760	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	102	102	46	5 6 6	—	30 13 4	5 6 8	
453	6933	Do.	Lisavaird, m.	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	47	1 15 6	—	24 0 0	0 16 0	
454	6911	Do.	Do. f.	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	61	3 14 6	—	60 10 0	5 15 8	
455	1273	Rathgeggan,	Charleville, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	60	3 12 0	—	55 18 8	10 0 8	
456	1541	Do.	Do. Conv. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	313	376	180	10 5 3	—	88 6 0	—	
457	1808	Rathcormack,	Rathcormack, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	–	108	67	3 10 7	—	76 0 0	7 11 0	
458	1878	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	88	6 17 3	—	102 0 8	8 13 0	
459	6451	Do.	Kildivan Ord. Agrl.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	60	155	45	1 16 10	0 17 3	43 0 0	10 0 0	Residence free.
460	2104	Ringarraran,	Cove of Kinsale,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	42	147	49	2 16 0	—	31 0 8	11 16 0	
461	4598	Ringrone,	Ringrone,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	61	68	114	67	1 5 0	—	4 10 0	0 10 0	
462	6428	Do.	Old Head of Kinsale,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	70	173	73	1 10 10	—	41 10 0	6 10 2	
463	7532	Do.	Ballydanes,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	76	66	142	64	1 12 0	—	16 0 0	5 10 0	
464	6217	Rahan,	Knittery,	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Inoperative.
465	6296	Do.	Rahan,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	142	43	2 17 10	—	21 10 0	4 8 7	
466	5804	Rathclarin,	Ribbridain,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	163	181	344	133	8 6 0	—	102 7 1	66 4 0	
467	6067	Rathbarry,	Rathbarry,	–	R.C.	–	–	–	68	–	68	49	—	—	10 11 8	—	Attendance taken from Inspector's Report.
468	1197	St. Mary's, Shandon,	Sundayswell, m.	v.v.	E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	216	–	216	90	6 6 11	—	62 6 8	32 15 0	
469	2707	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	275	275	108	6 6 0	—	102 0 0	28 1 6	
470	9046	Do.	Blackpool,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	360	–	360	113	6 18 0	—	110 6 8	17 6 3	
471	1640	St. Peter's,	St. Peter & Paul's, No. 1,	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	–	223	223	94	6 14 11	—	108 1 8	27 0 0	
472	6707	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	6R.C.	50	268	318	91	1 5 7	11 12 6	72 0 0	10 19 1	
473	1664	Shall,	Ballyshoolock, m.	–	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	160	–	160	69	1 5 6	—	58 2 6	5 6 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

474	1774	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	121	121	46	1 16 8	—	45 5 4	2 13 0		
475	1093	Do.	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	177	-	177	61	1 5 10	—	44 5 16	12 0 10		
476	2279	Do.	f.	v.n.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	154	154	58	2 18 4	—	60 13 10	3 5 5		
477	5140	Do.	Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	-	27	20	47	27	1 9 1	—	1 10 0	—		
478	2923	Do.	Dunbeacon,	v.r.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	73	92	141	64	3 9 3	—	50 5 3	10 0 0		
479	4173	Do.	Lowertown, m.	v.r.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	91	102	194	90	2 13 2	—	58 0 0	6 0 0		
480	5710	Do.	Derreasard,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	71	68	139	84	2 14 0	—	44 0 0	4 11 0		
481	5720	Do.	Kilthomane,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	34	34	68	27	1 10 5	—	24 0 0	1 1 9		
482	5368	Do.	Long Island,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	24	26	50	25	—	—	13 5 0	0 18 0		
483	5173	Do.	Derrineclamane,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	75	71	136	48	4 8 8	4 10 0	28 19 4	6 10 5		Residence free.
484	6267	Do.	Hoosbrin, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	103	-	103	35	1 17 0	—	30 10 0	7 10 9		
485	9673	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	98	98	40	3 16 4	—	35 10 0	2 7 6		
486	9054	Do.	Dawnakeane,		Dias.	-	Dias.	-	20	19	39	19	2 8 10	—	19 2 0	11 10 0		Do.
487	9340	Do.	Dunmanus,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	59	47	102	30	1 8 5	—	14 7 6	1 3 9		
488	9413	Do.	Gleam,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	23	30	53	25	2 10 3	—	21 17 9	3 2 4		
489	1869	St. Finbar's,	Blackrock, m	v.r.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C	100	-	100	74	4 19 2	—	45 6 8	11 7 1		
490	5940	Do.	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	201	201	87	5 7 11	—	57 12 4	—		
491	4250	Do.	Ballintemple,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	103	-	103	41	3 12 3	—	28 19 4	9 4 4		
492	6058	Do.	Togher,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	84	62	146	91	2 2 9	—	52 18 0	21 8 11		
493	9683	Do.	St. Michael's,		E.C.	-	E.C.	-	19	29	48	25	3 3 11	—	36 15 0	29 2 7		Do.
494	5693	Do.	St. George's st. Lancast. Monastic, m		—	R.C.	R.C.	-	735	-	735	320	15 13 8	—	114 2 0	90 9 0		
495	5699	Do.	Douglas-street 4c		—	R.C.	R.C.	-	1,073	-	1,073	402	19 17 11	—	119 2 0	—		
496	6528	Do.	St Joseph's Con. f		—	R.C.	R.C.	-	-	1,004	1,004	540	23 10 3	—	124 5 1	—		
497	6153	Do.	St Finbar's Con. f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	1,050	1,050	570	27 9 9	—	204 14 2	—		
498	9545	Do.	Cork Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	m.c.	3R C 2E C	504	377	881	443	34 19 3	—	8 0 0	—		
499	1386	Do.	County Gaol, No. 1,		—	Gov. Gaol.	R.C.	-	54	-	54	7	—	—	—	—		
500	1369	Do.	Do. No. 2,		—	Gov. Gaol.	R.C.	-	-	41	41	4	—	—	—	—		
501	9739	Do.	Munster Intel. Farm	v.o.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	-	20	-	20	10	—	0 18 0	185 3 4	—		Do.
502	5324	St. Anne's (Shandon),	St Patrick's, m.		R.C	-	R.C.	2R C.	310	-	310	105	6 18 8	—	91 0 0	32 14 4		
503	9166	Do.	Do f.		R.C	-	R.C	2R C	-	206	206	107	8 11 9	—	85 5 0	14 19 2		
504	9170	Do	Do i.		R.C	-	R.C	2E C	174	176	350	198	—	—	77 16 8	8 8 9		
505	9338	Do	Carmichael, m.		Pres.	-	Pres	-	103	-	103	62	3 9 2	—	29 9 3	35 1 11		
506	9339	Do.	Do f.		Pres.	-	Pres.	-	-	103	103	54	5 10 5	—	32 19 4	32 1 8		
507	9220	Do.	Angel Guardians,		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	57	61	118	91	2 1 4	6 0 0	—	37 7 2		
508	5708	St. Michael's,	Ballinriking,		R.C	-	R.C	-	77	82	159	48	1 17 8	—	24 0 0	10 18 10		
509	7436	Shandrum,	Newtown,		R.C	-	R.C	R.C.	46	155	206	77	7 5 11	—	91 0 0	—		
510	9886	Do	N. T. Shandrum,		R.C.	-	R.C	-	79	-	79	32	—	—	10 0 0	8 17 0		
511	8951	St. Nicholas,	Cork Dis. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com	N.E.	n.c.	2E.C R.C	429	-	429	207	64 14 9					Do.
512	8952	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	n.c.	Pres. 2R C	-	339	339	148	35 12 7	4 10 5	1,162 5 4	419 8 5		Do.
513	8953	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com	N.E.	n.c.	E C Pres	180	109	289	142	1 1 0					

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In First Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
514	8230	St. Nicholas,	St. Nicholas, m.		E.C	–	E.C.	–	89	–	89	48	6 8 6	—	67 7 0	42 10 0	Residence free.
515	8231	Do.	Do. f.		E.C	–	E.C	–	–	65	65	38	6 7 1	—	26 3 0	21 13 5	
516	8250	Do.	Do. m.		E.C	–	E.C	–	115	–	115	46	1 17 0	—	32 16 4	14 2 10	Do
517	8604	Do.	Do. f.		E.C	–	E.C	–	–	109	109	42	—	—	20 15 8	6 16 5	Do.
518	8684	Do.	Do. prep. m.		E.C	–	E.C	–	90	–	90	32	9 6 7	—	24 0 0	20 6 2	Do.
519	8925	Do.	Do. prep. f.		E.C	–	E.C.	–	–	78	78	61	—	—	26 0 0	16 5 9	
520	467	Templetrine,	Ballinspittle, m.	n.	R.C	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Returns not available.
521	468	Do.	Do. f.	n.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	130	130	64	2 18 0	—	23 15 0	3 6 3	
522	528	Templebroedy,	Myrtleville,		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	105	74	179	75	3 5 9	—	26 13 4	23 3 0	
523	6474	Do.	Crosshaven,		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	54	74	128	61	—	—	40 0 0	13 2 8	
524	1275	Tullagh,	Sherkin Island, m	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	67	–	67	35	1 5 3	—	17 5 0	1 12 0	
525	4839	Do.	Do. f.	v.n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	36	1 10 0	—	26 0 0	2 0 0	
526	2282	Do.	Baltimore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	59	56	115	51	1 9 10	—	41 13 4	2 16 8	
527	9426	Do.	Loughine,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	73	71	144	64	5 10 6	—	40 10 0	3 15 4	
528	1301	Tracton,	Knockanamana, m.	v.n.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	156	–	155	61	2 15 6	—	27 13 4	8 17 6	
529	1877	Do.	Do. f.	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	115	115	43	—	—	28 3 4	7 12 6	
530	5814	Do.	Robert's Cove,		E.C.	–	E.C	–	68	63	131	46	1 14 11	—	10 0 0	3 15 5	
531	2554	Tuneiagne,	Tuneiagne, m.		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	185	–	185	79	6 14 3	—	44 1 8	16 2 1	
532	6692	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	–	157	157	73	2 0 6	—	63 0 0	11 0 0	
533	3160	Templerobin,	Haulbowline Island,		–	Pres.	R.C	–	91	35	56	38	1 11 6	—	32 0 0	22 1 8	Residence free
534	4701	Do.	Spike Island, m.		–	E.C	R.C	–	51	–	51	30	4 7 9	—	52 16 8	20 2 7	Do
535	6018	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C	R.C	–	–	45	45	28	—	—	20 0 0	12 7 0	
536	7603	Do.	Waterstown,		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	61	51	142	77	1 17 4	—	33 3 4	16 0 4	
537	3704	Templeroan,	Shanballymore, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	168	–	148	49	2 12 11	—	36 13 4	6 4 6	
538	3705	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	112	112	56	1 5 6	—	20 10 0	1 16 6	
539	4122	Templemeallage,	Knockanevin, m	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	112	–	112	64	2 18 5	—	24 0 0	4 18 0	
540	4123	Do.	Do. f.	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	105	105	52	2 16 6	—	40 0 6	6 5 0	Suspended; pending repairs.
541	4124	Do.	Graigue,	v.n.	R.C	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
542	4126	Do.	Do. f.	v.n.	R.C.	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
543	6187	Templenoane,	Waterstown,	n.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	40	—	—	28 3 4	5 5 5	
544	6700	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	66	66	37	1 10 5	—	24 0 0	7 5 4	
545	8244	Templecombane,	Darrary,		R.C	–	R.C	–	166	31	197	60	0 17 2	—	30 1 8	10 0 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

546	6756	Do.	Ring,	ovg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	7	67	21		—		—	6	0	0	1	16	7		
547	6150	Templemartin,	Monagreve,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	78	178	54	3	14	1	—	36	10	0	11	4	2		
548	9865	Do.	Garranes,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	57	4	0	0	—	24	0	0	8	6	1		
549	9885	Do.	Templemartin,			E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	138	138	65	3	9	4	—	28	0	0	7	18	0		
550	9131	Tullaleass,	Tullaleass,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	20	54	37	3	5	4	—	3	12	0	2	4	2		
551	9189	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	26	11	37	24	1	13	0	4 0 0	3	2	8	7	0	0	Residence free	
552	531	Whitechurch,	Whitechurch,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	149	–	149	72	2	0	1	—	43	3	4	8	0	0		
553	532	Do.	Do.	f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	44	1	3	0	—	21	10	0	8	0	0		
554	5160	Wallstown,	Wallstown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	–	72	26	1	1	2	—	28	0	0	5	1	2	Do.	
555	7067	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	24	1	7	2	—	20	0	0	3	11	11		
556	3628	Youghal,	Youghal, Court f.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	633	633	300	3	19	3	—	110	17	2		—			
557	6121	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	73	128	201	86		—		—		—			—			
		Total for County Cork, 537,								43,730	45,097	88,836	33,055	1,857	16	3	98 0 3	25,016	7	10	3,251	5	10		

COUNTY OF KERRY—238 Schools.

1	1123	Annagh,	Ebenezerville,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	–	155	62	2	10	3	—	67	3	4		—			
2	1140	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	137	137	33	2	3	0	—	30	0	0		—			
3	6537	Do.	Derryquay,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	82	127	41	1	5	1	—	34	0	0	1	3	6		
4	1279	Aghavallen,	Ballylongford,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	252	–	252	112	4	7	7	—	81	5	0	10	14	3		
5	1508	Do.	Do.	f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	210	210	85	4	5	0	—	60	3	8	2	0	10	Residence free.	
6	5535	Do.	Asdee,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	163	–	125	78	7	13	11	—	127	5	0	3	7	3	Garden free.	
7	7009	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	52	2	12	10	—	31	0	0	5	13	0		
8	1480	Ardfert,	Ardfert,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	252	–	252	93	3	11	8	—	63	0	0	3	18	3		
9	5360	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	140	140	62	2	1	2	—	47	3	8	2	3	3		
10	1000	Aghadoe,	Fosso,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	127	–	127	40	2	0	5	—	18	0	0	10	3	3		
11	6599	Do.	Do.	f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	108	108	39	1	17	0	—	26	13	8	4	2	0		
12	3424	Do.	Carhoonreigh,		v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	74	182	68	2	3	2	—	40	0	0	3	10	3		
13	5370	Do.	Sixmilebridge,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	94	212	78	3	7	7	—	58	10	0	13	6	7		
14	6304	Do.	Ballaese,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	20	0	10	5	—	26	0	0	4	5	7		
15	9384	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	30	0	18	1	—	21	13	4	3	13	3		
16	2806	Aghish,	Ballymullane,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	51	0	0	0	—	38	0	0	10	10	0		
17	2809	Do.	Do.	f.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	122	47	3	3	3	—	41	0	0	5	14	2		
18	1148	Ballinculane,	Knockatee,		v.r.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	118	72	190	40	3	18	11	—	42	0	0	5	2	0		
19	7263	Do.	Glountane,		v.c.	E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	70	185	31	4	1	8	—	26	0	0	2	10	2		
20	6080	Do.	Loughfeader,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	60	140	51	2	10	0	—	26	0	0	4	13	11		
21	1277	Ballyheigo,	Rembeabere,	m.	v.r.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	109	–	109	78	3	4	0	—	88	5	0	11	4	3		
22	1516	Do.	Do.	f.	v.r.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	99	99	31	1	0	0	—	18	0	0	3	18	3		
23	4063	Do.	Ballylangane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	65	63	128	49	1	5	7	—	32	0	0	4	18	3		
24	7116	Do.	Kerryhead,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	29	94	27	1	0	2	—	16	0	0	2	18	3		
25	8044	Do.	Tiershanulan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	49	52	101	43	1	11	3	—	34	4	5	3	1	0		
26	2118	Ballynacourty,	Brackluie,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	52	1	3	0	—	24	0	0	0	0	0		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Munster: County of Kerry—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School	Parish	School		Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assists.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
27	2119	Ballynacourty,	Brackinin, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	150	150	66	1 10 4	—	65 0 0	5 18 0	
28	3761	Ballymacelligot,	Cleghar, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	130	–	130	61	2 14 11	—	68 18 6	6 0 0	
29	3762	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	175	175	66	6 14 1	—	40 0 0	6 0 0	Residence free.
30	5321	Ballinahaglish,	Chapeltown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	111	50	161	69	4 7 7	—	58 10 0	6 0 0	
31	9422	Do.	Sya, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	35	1 17 7	—	24 0 0	5 10 4	
32	9423	Do.	Do f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	28	—	—	10 0 0	4 13 6	
33	6850	Brosna,	Brosna, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	160	–	160	64	6 6 7	—	39 0 0	17 7 0	
34	6491	Do	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	42	2 13 3	—	34 0 0	4 17 0	
35	6049	Ballyseedy,	Ballyseedy, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	34	1 5 10	—	25 10 0	1 15 0	
36	9005	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	42	1 5 6	—	21 0 0	1 10 0	
37	536	Caher,	Cahercirveen, m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	166	6	177	60	7 12 6	—	67 10 0	6 4 4	
38	2884	Do	Do Convent, f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	429	429	280	3 5 0	—	107 15 2	18 0 0	Do.
39	4906	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	21	42	63	32	2 1 11	—	—	—	
40	6844	Do.	Ballycrachery Castle,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	57	147	66	4 5 6	—	27 16 4	6 0 0	
41	6645	Do.	Aghatubrid temp m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	125	–	126	60	3 13 8	—	49 10 0	7 0 0	
42	9036	Do	Do do f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	118	118	47	—	—	44 6 4	5 0 0	
43	6352	Castle Island,	Castle Island, m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	172	–	172	60	5 17 2	—	40 8 4	17 12 6	
44	6515	Do.	Do Convent, f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	85	544	629	311	14 11 1	—	146 18 8		
45	8085	Do	Do. L	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	60	6 1 6	—	21 13 4	2 18 11	
46	5870	Do.	Do No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	36	90	27	0 10 6	—	11 10 0	4 5 0	
47	6056	Do.	Knockanagashel,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	75	182	76	2 2 2	—	53 0 0	12 0 0	
48	6825	Do.	Ballinacartin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	118	93	211	64	3 2 2	—	56 6 6	7 16 6	
49	6124	Do.	Scartaghin,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	196	143	366	104	6 16 7	—	55 6 6	16 6 2	Garden free.
50	4449	Currans,	Currans, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	150	–	150	61	1 18 6	—	42 0 0	7 10 0	
51	4450	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	102	102	41	1 5 7	—	20 0 0	3 9 1	
52	6466	Cloghane,	Ballyquin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	49	151	66	1 12 6	—	48 0 0	5 5 3	
53	7073	Do.	Clohane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	65	141	66	1 7 5	—	38 1 0	6 7 6	
54	6904	Cloghertarbin,	Ballycee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	48	89	39	—	—	26 11 6	—	
55	1276	Dunnarbin,	Fermtur,	R	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	152	114	248	67	6 1 11	—	50 0 0	7 6 6	
56	1887	Dunquin,	Visaunsown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	57	117	58	0 5 5	—	38 0 0	4 0 0	
57	3371	Do.	Blasket Island,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	19	18	34	17	—	—	20 0 0	—	
58	2107	Dromod,	Spunkane, m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	183	–	183	72	1 11 6	—	49 0 0	0 10 0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

59	2108	Do.	.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	-	R.C.	2R.C	-	219	212	76	7	6	6	—	44	0	0	6	0	0		
60	4488	Do.	.	Ballinakilly,	.	D	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	67	77	144	84	1	7	5	—	47	1	8	4	10	0		
61	4403	Do.	.	Mastergrahy,	.	v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C	2R.C	100	104	210	76	2	14	5	—	84	10	0	6	8	0		
62	3715	Do.	.	Cahersavane,	.	—	R.C	R.C	R.C	R.C	74	51	125	64	6	2	1	—	24	0	0	11	1	2		
63	3203	Dysart,	.	Kilsaroma,	.	v.r	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	141	85	226	65	2	1	2	—	24	0	0	7	0	0		
64	2349	Duagh,	.	Duagh,	m.		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	123	-	123	56	2	10	6	—	56	16	8	8	8	0		
65	4615	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C	R.C	-	122	122	50	1	14	0	—	48	10	8	6	5	7		
66	3650	Do.	.	Trumaragh,	.		R.C	-	R.C	2R.C	143	105	247	115	6	16	10	—	87	18	0	24	7	3		
67	5080	Do.	.	Knockalonghas,	..		R.C	-	R.C	-	71	43	114	48	1	6	10	—	15	0	0	6	3	6		
68	6244	Do.	.	Drumligach,	..		R.C.	-	R.C	-	74	52	126	44	2	14	0	—	24	0	0	7	16	0	Residence free.	
69	338	Dingle,	.	Dingle Convent, f.		n.	R.C	-	R.C	-	-	502	502	240	25	12	6	—	109	10	0	—				
70	3324	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	-	P.L.	Gds	2R.C	-	67	30	73	38	6	17	6	—	—		—			
71	9485	Do.	.	Ballyeanneen,	.		R.C	-	R.C	-	47	32	79	28	1	17	0	—	15	0	0	6	10	0		
72	6420	Finuge,	.	Finuge,	.		R.C.	-	R.C	R.C	60	61	107	75	5	10	6	—	52	8	4	16	3	4		
73	4251	Galey,	.	Caolard,	.	v.r	R.C.	-	R.C	2R.C	167	137	304	131	8	17	6	—	66	0	0	6	8	0		
74	4762	Glenbeigh,	.	Glenbeigh,	m.	v.c	R.C.	-	R.C	R.C.	141	-	141	47		—		—	54	15	0	6	8	2	Do.	
75	4763	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	R.C.	-	122	122	47	2	8	1	—	48	10	0	6	0	6	Do.	
76	5735	Do.	.	Keelnabrack,	m.	v.c	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	103	-	103	67	2	16	8	—	40	11	6	6	13	0		
77	5736	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	-	-	143	143	80	1	16	3	—	23	10	0	0	10	11		
78	6109	Killaliagh,	.	Castlemaine,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C	-	112	-	112	86	2	0	3	—	42	0	0	6	0	0		
79	6170	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	-	-	95	95	47	0	12	3	—	25	6	0	4	0	0		
80	5347	Kilcrohane,	.	Dursamanar,	m	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	-	85	-	85	54	1	1	0	—	15	19	0	5	10	6		
81	5348	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C	R.C	-	90	90	32		—		—	61	18	4	6	0	0		
82	7158	Dooks,	.	Coumtrimid,	m.		-	R.C	R.C	R.C	120	-	120	45	1	0	0	—	48	0	0	10	0	0	Garden free	
83	7159	Do.	.	Do.	f.		-	R.C	R.C	-	-	90	90	67	1	6	4	—	81	15	0	10	0	6		
84	8251	Do.	.	Sussom Ordinary Ag.		v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	186	-	186	65	9	17	0	—	22	5	10	11	17	2		
				Do.	avg		-	-	-	-	54	-	54	14								0	0	0		
85	8252	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C	R.C	-	152	152	43	1	7	11	—	50	11	8	5	14	0		
86	9037	Do.	.	Glenleagh,	temp		R.C.	-	R.C	R.C.	85	58	143	58	1	6	7	—	62	10	0	5	10	4		
87	6738	Do.	.	Lahar,	.		-	R.C.	R.C	-	94	59	153	70	1	6	8	4 0 0	22	9	2	8	0	0		
88	6382	Killyan,	.	Killyan,	.		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	144	93	234	84	2	10	0	—	50	0	0	7	0	0		
89	5869	Killeinagh,	.	Ferbinagee,	.		R.C.	-	R.C	-	69	51	120	56	1	11	8	—	28	0	0	5	12	0		
90	8147	Do.	.	The Glen,	.	v.c.	-	R.C	R.C	R.C	82	95	141	43	3	16	2	—	46	6	8	8	2	0		
91	9814	Minaragh,	.	Inverse,	my		R.C	-	R.C	-	96	-	96	42	3	6	0	—	27	18	4	8	0	0		
92	6171	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C	-	R.C	R.C.	-	153	153	55	1	17	0	—	30	0	0	6	8	0		
93	6113	Kilquane,	.	Kilquane,	.	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	105	100	205	70	6	6	6	—	26	7	8	8	14	0		
94	9361	Do.	.	St. Brendan's,			R.C	—	R.C	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	6	6 0 0		—			—		Returns not available, school recently taken into connexion.	
95	6347	Kilmalkedar,	.	Smerwick,	m.	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	-	109	-	109	54	1	6	3	—	28	0	0	6	8	0		
96	6228	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	-	-	118	118	30	1	1	7	—	20	0	0		—			
97	7435	Knockanure,	.	Knockanure,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C	98	72	170	78	2	15	7	—	50	8	4	22	10	0		
98	6720	Killgibbun,	.	Camp,	.		R.C	-	R.C	-	79	58	137	48	3	17	0	—	24	0	0	8	1	8		
99	7120	Killeheeny,	.	Gortnaskehi,	m.	v.r.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C	103	-	103	50	1	6	0	—	29	0	0	15	16	11		
100	2124	Do	.	Do.	f	v.r	R.C	-	R.C	R.C.	-	156	156	62	6	4	0	—	34	0	0	8	0	0		
101	9769	Do.	.	Ballen,	Temp		R.C	-	R.C	-	101	68	169	73	3	2	10	8 10 6	18	18	0	10	1	3		
102	2101	Killiney,	.	Castlegregory,	m	v.r	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	164	-	164	75	4	12	8	—	56	1	6	15	10	10		
103	2102	Do	.	Do.	f	v.r	R.C.	-	R.C	R.C.	-	140	140	77	1	11	0	—	47	8	4	12	12	10		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Not Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Revised Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. To Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	To Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
104	2464	Kilbonane,	Falls,	N.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	202	142	350	141	2 13 3	—	105 15 0	14 11 8	
105	5481	Do	Kilbonane, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	44	0 10 0	—	40 0 0	8 12 0	
106	5482	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	41	0 10 3	—	25 5 0	8 11 9	
107	2810	Kilmoyley,	Kilmoyley, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	109	–	109	90	9 10 11	—	58 0 0	7 19 0	Residence free
108	2811	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	159	159	68	8 1 0	—	91 10 8	8 2 2	Do
109	2849	Kenmare,	Kenmare, m.	A	–	Chrla.	R.C.	2R.C.	177	–	177	101	9 17 9	—	119 5 0	39 7 0	
110	3818	Do.	Do. parochial,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	27	18	45	20	1 18 7	—	24 0 0	28 9 0	Residence and
111	3820	Do	Do Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	470	553	324	17 4 8	—	202 4 5	10 0 0	garden free.
112	4070	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	46	53	99	30	3 0 0	—	—	—	
113	5113	Do.	Cahir,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	131	54	185	91	9 6 10	—	105 18 4	11 4 0	
114	5325	Do.	Shelbourne, No. 1,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	97	98	32	1 7 5	—	15 19 0	1 19 0	
115	5323	Do	Goulane,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	33	84	35	1 10 4	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	
116	5329	Do	Latter,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	23	59	27	1 9 0	—	20 0 0	1 8 0	
117	4760	Killeentierna,	Cloumelough, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	26	1 10 9	—	24 0 0	3 15 0	
118	4791	Do.	Do f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	128	128	59	0 18 3	—	14 0 0	1 10 0	
119	542	Killury,	Killury, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	47	1 8 0	—	47 0 0	18 16 9	
120	949	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	23	3 2 3	—	13 0 0	3 16 0	Garden free
121	2128	Do.	Drumnacurra, m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	–	73	20	0 9 3	—	19 0 0	0 9 3	
122	2166	Do.	Do f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	20	—	—	15 15 3	2 2 1	
123	3483	Do.	Ballynoe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	77	149	36	2 14 8	—	34 10 0	4 12 0	
124	344	Kilcummin,	Inch, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	–	82	31	1 12 7	—	25 0 0	0 7 2	
125	3007	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	26	0 14 3	—	10 10 0	4 10 0	
126	1703	Do.	Gneveguilagh, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	138	–	138	66	3 8 11	—	48 0 0	2 4 2	
127	9068	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	158	69	3 1 9	—	48 0 0	2 0 0	
128	1704	Do.	Rathmore, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	252	–	252	103	5 9 9	—	62 13 4	7 1 9	
129	2955	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	–	396	396	145	8 18 5	—	103 3 4	6 19 0	
130	2970	Do.	Glashnagarane, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	48	1 12 5	—	24 0 0	9 11 1	
131	2980	Do.	Do. f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	51	0 18 3	—	21 0 0	8 10 9	
132	9050	Do	Shroue, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	125	–	125	59	1 7 8	—	48 0 0	8 15 10	
133	9051	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	150	150	42	2 11 0	—	34 0 0	1 10 0	
134	1199	Knockane,	Cullinagh, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	136	–	136	73	2 18 4	—	47 0 0	2 9 8	Residence free.
135	2708	Do.	Do. f	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	108	108	82	6 19 5	—	60 0 0	3 18 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

136	5168	Do.	Clerraghbeg,	m.	v c.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	94	–	94	92	1	0	8	—	—	24	0	0	8	15	0	Do.
137	6328	Do.	Do.	f	v c	R C	–	R.C	–	–	82	82	26		—			—	32	0	0	4	10	0	
138	7841	Do.	Kilgeboat,	m.	v T	R.C	–	R C	R C	158	–	158	54	1	5	0	—	—	39	0	0	7	15	5	
139	7842	Do.	Do.	f	v T	R.C	–	R C	R.C	–	120	120	60	0	10	0	—	—	37	0	0	4	0	0	
140	1260	Kilnaughtin,	Tarbert,	m		R C	–	R.C	R C	177	–	177	75	8	8	1	—	—	105	1	8	12	19	11	Do.
			Do.	,	v c	–	–	–	–	99	–	99	81									1	12	5	Do.
141	1509	Do.	Do.	f		R.C	–	R.C	2R C	–	107	107	75	8	15	0	—	—	70	15	0	12	2	3	
			Do.	,	v c	–	–	–	–	–	69	69	29												
142	8091	Do.	Tarmon's,	m	v T	R C	–	R.C	–	118	–	118	45	1	12	7	—	—	18	0	0	7	1	3	
143	8092	Do.	Do	f.	v T	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	–	90	90	52	1	17	0	—	—	32	0	0	4	7	0	
144	7396	Kilkaskin,	Tullebu,	m.	A.	–	Chris	R.C	–	64	–	64	30	1	0	0	—	—	16	0	0	14	7	6	
145	7057	Do.	Do	f.	A.	–	Chris.	R C	–	–	69	69	61	1	8	1	—	—	29	15	0	6	12	8	
146	4846	Do.	Gurtnahinny,		v c.	R.C	–	R C	–	55	40	95	36	1	0	11	—	—	18	0	0	6	12	2	
147	1583	Killerglin,	Glownaquillagh,	m.	A	R C	–	R C	–	147	–	147	30	1	10	0	—	—	24	0	0	0	10	0	Do.
148	3193	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	89	89	30	2	2	0	—	—	15	0	0	0	5	0	Do.
149	1582	Do.	Killerglin,	m	v T	R.C	–	R C	2R.C	232	–	232	114	4	4	0	—	—	70	0	0	11	1	1	
150	2002	Do	Do	f.	v T	R C	–	R C	2R C	–	287	287	120	6	18	8	—	—	92	13	4	11	8	5	
151	1301	Killarney,	Tetnehead,	m.	v T	R C.	–	R C	–	110	–	110	44	2	0	10	—	—	18	0	0	7	6	0	
152	8332	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R C	–	–	116	116	46	0	15	3	—	—	16	0	0	4	15	0	
153	6204	Do.	Kilfarney adult erg			–	R.C	R.C	–	129	–	129	27	1	0	8	—	—	10	0	0	2	8	4	
154	1762	Do.	Do.	Monas.	m.	R C	–	R.C	–	584	–	584	210	8	8	1	—	—	66	10	0		—		
155	833	Do	Do.	Convt.	f.	R	–	R C.	R.C	–	–	739	262	8	16	6	—	—	128	7	0		—		
156	6654	Do.	Do.	do No 2,		R.C	–	R C	–	60	211	247	104	6	0	10	—	—	39	10	0		—		
157	4340	Do.	Do.	Workhse.		P L.	Gas	2R.C	2R C	86	92	178	100	0	8	7	—	—	8	10	0		—		
158	1602	Do.	Gurtnapillane,		v.T.	R C	–	R C	–	70	57	127	36	1	6	0	—	—	41	16	4	7	6	1	
159	8791	Do.	Lissivigeen,	m		R C	–	R C	R.C	161	–	161	68	1	10	0	—	—	68	10	0	8	12	0	
160	8792	Do	Do.	f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	86	86	42	1	11	4	—	—	18	0	0	4	8	0	
161	9287	Do	Muckrus,			R.C	R C	R C	–	21	61	82	27	1	10	2	—	—	15	0	0	30	0	0	Do.
162	3671	Kilcoolman,	Miltown Monas	m		R C.	–	R C	–	290	–	290	128	4	11	11	—	—	99	3	4		—		
163	1850	Do.	Do	Convent	f.	R	–	R C	R.C	–	442	442	148	8	10	0	—	—	73	10	0		—		
164	1605	Klanard,	Ardamore,		v T	R.C	–	R C	R.C	110	108	224	80	0	11	11	—	—	84	0	0	7	8	0	
165	2103	Killinane,	Fillamore,	m	v.T.	R.C	–	R.C	–	70	–	70	83	1	18	10	—	—	24	0	0	0	2	2	Garden free
166	2104	Do	Do.	f	v T	R C	–	R C	–	–	70	70	38	2	2	3	—	—	18	10	0	4	4	0	
167	8148	Do.	Kells,		v c	–	R C	R.C	R.C	81	64	145	55	2	10	2	—	—	40	10	0	8	0	0	
168	8087	Do.	Cnava,		v c.	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	70	86	156	70	1	17	2	—	—	51	0	0	9	2	7	
169	9088	Do.	Killurly,			R.C	–	R.C	R C	81	71	152	67	2	8	0	—	—	30	10	0	6	10	0	
170	2417	Kilmacare,	Fieries,	m	v.T.	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	157	–	157	79	4	16	7	—	—	58	0	0	12	11	0	Residence free.
171	8880	Do.	Do.	f.	v T	R C.	–	R C	R C	–	188	188	74	3	11	4	—	—	30	11	1	6	12	4	
172	7458	Killeigney,	Killeigney,			R C	–	R C	R C	124	76	190	60	0	8	0	—	—	34	0	0	8	10	0	
173	7440	Kilgarvan,	Morleysbridge,		v.C	R C	–	R C	R C	48	56	105	49	2	8	3	—	—	41	10	0	8	17	6	
174	7596	Do.	Kilgarvan,	m	v C	R C	–	R C	R.C	190	–	190	86	4	5	0	—	—	76	1	8	12	0	3	
175	7587	Do.	Do	f	v C	R C	–	R C	2R C	–	177	177	82	3	3	9	—	—	72	0	8	8	0	0	
176	7660	Kilcoolay,	Beale,	m		R C	–	R C	–	93	–	93	41	4	7	0	—	—	18	0	0	7	0	0	
177	7661	Do.	Do	f		R C	–	R C	–	–	89	89	31	1	12	0	—	—	20	0	0	8	1	1	
178	7711	Killahan,	Killahan	m		R C	–	R C	–	103	–	103	45	2	6	0	—	—	19	16	0	6	17	0	
179	7709	Do	Do	f		R C	–	R C.	–	–	80	80	33	2	1	3	—	—	16	0	0	4	4	0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Grant of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	
180	8062	Killahan,	Cloonkeen,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	61	148	61	5 0 0	—	40 0 0	4 18 0	
181	6302	Do.	Glenfesk,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	51	135	46	1 8 7	—	45 0 0	5 5 0	
182	6209	Kilgarrylander,	Castledrum, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	–	142	55	2 15 6	—	18 0 0	5 2 6	Garden free.
183	6038	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	173	173	72	6 8 2	—	26 18 8	9 10 6	Do.
184	6452	Keel,	Shanakeale,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	8 0 0	—	No returns; school closed during greater part of year
185	1707	Lastowel,	Lastowel, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	S.R.C.	398	–	398	156	10 6 0	—	105 5 9	42 17 6	
186	4032	Do.	Do. Convent f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	679	679	249	7 0 9	—	137 10 1	—	
187	6314	Do.	Do. Workhouse.		P.L.	Gen.	S.R.C.	–	68	62	130	67	5 1 0	—	—	—	
188	4044	Liselton,	Ballycanary,		R.C.	–	R.C.	S.R.C.	160	114	253	121	5 14 8	—	68 15 6	9 12 0	
189	7381	Do.	Lisselton,		E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	121	113	234	84	2 10 0	—	40 0 0	7 18 0	
190	2418	Molahiffe,	Knockaderry, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	180	–	180	78	4 17 8	—	72 0 0	5 5 8	Residence free
191	2418	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	168	168	68	4 15 10	—	40 0 0	14 18 8	Do
192	7390	Do.	Ballyfinnane, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	53	1 16 11	—	56 0 0	2 17 8	
193	7091	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	111	111	60	1 8 8	—	41 15 8	4 0 0	
194	7848	Murhur,	Murhur, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	S.R.C.	241	–	241	120	8 9 6	—	66 11 8	30 0 0	
195	7849	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	S.R.C.	–	239	239	115	7 6 0	—	65 6 4	30 0 0	
196	6170	Minnard,	Minnard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	82	189	78	1 9 11	—	32 0 0	6 6 7	
197	4461	O'Dorney,	O'Dorney, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	67	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	7 4 8	
198	4462	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	41	0 10 3	—	30 0 0	6 6 0	
199	6784	Prior,	Imelaghmore, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	48	2 6 5	—	47 15 0	5 18 7	
200	4586	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	32	—	—	20 0 0	3 4 0	
201	6169	Do.	Ballinskelligs,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	63	0 7 6	—	22 0 0	—	Closed for last quarter; average from Inspectors' report.
202	8349	Do.	Do. m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	1 10 3	5 0 0	—	—	Schools open since 1st Oct., 1867, only
203	8350	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	1 10 4	5 0 0	—	—	
204	1969	Rattoe,	Ballyduff, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	74	4 0 0	—	60 0 0	7 8 0	
205	2493	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	56	6 0 9	—	81 10 0	4 9 6	
206	3132	Do.	Sliavavallurra, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	36	3 1 2	—	21 10 0	2 6 8	Garden free.
207	3133	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	34	2 10 5	—	20 0 0	1 15 0	
208	6430	Rattoe,	Dromtaker, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	2 3 1	—	31 15 0	4 16 6	
209	6431	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	76	76	35	3 12 4	—	24 11 8	3 0 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

200	8860	Do.	Tralee Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	R.C	R.C.	108	172	240	103	13	6	7	—		5	10	0	—				
201	6902	Do.	Do. Cast,		Gov	Gaol	R.C	–	66	6	44	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—				
202	3217	Strathally,	Ballycrown,	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	87	60	166	80	4	15	11	—		90	18	4	12	0	0		
203	1762	Do.	Farmakilli,	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	84	65	220	42	2	7	0	—		32	0	0	5	15	11		
204	1396	Tuosist,	Daurns,	A	–	Chris.	R.C	R.C	84	77	161	72	6	6	7	—		71	8	4	28	8	10		
205	5480	Do	Lahud,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	98	92	156	52	0	14	7	—		43	10	0	8	0	0		
206	5464	Do	Shelbourne, No. 3,	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	42	49	97	40	—			—		31	12	2	8	8	0		
207	8530	Do	Larragh, m.	v.c.	–	Chris	R.C	–	127	–	127	36	1	10	0	—		34	6	8	14	10	0		
208	7515	Do	Do f.	v.c.	–	Chris.	R.C	–	–	104	104	44	1	9	11	—		31	13	8	14	0	0	Residence free	
209	6091	Do	Lansdowne Ord. Ag	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	109	60	105	60	2	2	11	—		51	14	8	9	0	0	Garden free.	
210	4780	Templenoe,	Knocuasane, m.	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C	–	117	–	117	48	1	7	11	—		18	0	0	3	16	0		
211	5849	Do	Do f.	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	92	92	98	1	7	10	—		22	0	0	3	7	8		
212	6148	Do	Garaghaallagh,	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	–	18	22	40	21	1	7	2	—		16	0	0	3	12	0		
213	5422	Do.	Direan,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	26	67	30	1	8	7	—		24	0	0	8	0	0		
214	7813	Do.	Dirreendarragh Ord. Agricultural, m.	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	–	135	44	—			—		62	0	0	10	0	0	Garden free	
215	7814	Do	Do f.	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	113	113	36	0	4	10	—		42	7	8	6	8	0		
216	9360	Tralee,	Listelliick, m.	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	–	91	–	91	36	—			—		16	10	0	3	0	0		
217	9261	Do.	Do. f.	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	83	83	30	2	16	1	—		27	0	0	4	0	0		
218	848	Do.	Tralee Convent, f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	778	778	681	14	8	7	—		177	10	2	—				
219	9266	Do.	Do. f No. 2,		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	295	295	148	4	7	0	0	0	90	12	0	—				
220	3216	Valentia,	Valentia, m.	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	168	–	168	68	—			—		42	12	0	—				
221	3216	Do	Do f.	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	148	148	37	1	12	0	—		41	12	8	4	10	1		
222	7857	Do.	Knightstown, m.	v.c	–	E.C.	R.C	–	88	–	68	38	2	1	8	—		34	8	4	20	0	0		
223	7858	Do	Do f	v.c	–	E C	R.C	–	–	72	72	30	1	9	7	—		26	10	0	3	5	0		
224	6630	Ventry,	Ventry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	85	–	85	92	1	3	9	—		18	0	0	1	13	8		
225	7244	Do	Do f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	86	86	37	—			—		20	0	0	2	5	8		
		Total for County Kerry, 225,							12,477	10,084	27,561	15,323	705	8	5	27	16	5	9,826	12	0	1,608	1	0		

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—204 Schools.

1	552	Ablington,	Kishyquirk, m		–	E C	R.C.	–	98	–	93	41	3	8	4	—		31	15	0	10	12	0	Garden free.	
2	558	Do	Do f		–	E C	R.C	R C	–	96	96	48	4	0	10	—		49	0	0	11	8	8	Residence free.	
3	6580	Do	Murros, m	v.c.	–	E C	R.C	R C	227	–	227	73	3	7	0	—		46	19	11	6	9	6	Residence free	
4	6581	Do	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E C	R.C	R C	–	200	200	58	1	11	9	—		40	10	8	5	0	0	Do.	
5	1291	Ardagh,	Ardagh, m		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	157	–	157	66	2	17	5	—		45	0	8	11	12	0		
6	2322	Do	Do f		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	138	138	83	3	14	2	—		48	0	0	7	14	8		
7	4877	Do.	Kilnightean,		–	E.C	R.C	R.C	89	101	190	54	4	16	11	—		69	7	0	15	10	8	Residence free.	
8	5783	Do.	Ballyloghane, m	v.c	R.C	–	R C	–	91	–	91	47	1	5	10	—		25	13	4	16	16	0		
9	5784	Do.	Do f.	v.c	R C	–	R C	R C.	–	113	113	46	2	1	8	—		36	0	0	16	14	0		
10	1766	Adish Cormick,	Cloverfield, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R C	–	93	–	93	29	1	17	9	—		27	11	8	4	0	0		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
														£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11	1773	Aghah Cormick,	Cloverfield, . f.		V.T.S.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	81	81	23	1 5 0	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
12	2039	Askeaton,	Askeaton, . m.		V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	226	—	226	77	4 17 1	—	90 10 0	23 12 8	Residence free.
13	2040	Do.	Do . . f.		V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	—	156	155	85	2 11 4	—	58 5 0	15 1 9	
14	2050	Do.	Do . . i.			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	104	106	210	78	1 8 10	—	42 0 0	5 8 2	
15	2339	Abbeyfeale,	Abbeyfeale, . m.			R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	231	—	231	106	2 10 0	—	107 0 0	20 0 0	
16	7439	Do	Do . . f.			R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	—	178	178	95	8 6 6	—	65 13 4	18 0 0	
17	7280	Do	Meenkilly, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	124	123	247	78	8 2 4	—	57 8 8	8 7 5	
18	7503	Do.	Ballykelly, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	87	78	165	62	1 5 0	—	70 13 4	15 9 0	
19	8401	Do	Dromtracna, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	105	129	234	88	2 11 7	—	57 15 8	14 18 1	
20	8657	Adare,	Shoemtrade, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	80	71	151	55	3 11 8	—	58 8 4	13 12 0	
21	8926	De	Adare, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	54	43	97	45	2 14 8	—	57 0 0	13 0 0	Do.
22	8926	Do	Do Convent, f.			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	295	295	154	8 5 0	3 3 3	84 3 4	—	
23	8213	Athlacca, .	Athlacca, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	117	88	205	69	5 14 8	—	85 0 0	41 0 0	
24	8419	Ardpatrick,	Ardpatrick, m			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	157	—	157	75	2 5 8	—	69 15 0	27 15 8	Do.
25	8419	Do	Do . . f.			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	120	120	63	4 3 11	—	62 15 0	31 10 0	Do.
26	1868	Ballybrood,	Caherline, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	156	90	226	70	3 5 8	—	84 5 0	18 0 0	
27	29 [illegible]	Ballingarry,	Ballingarry, m		V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	225	—	225	80	7 15 11	—	160 0 1	18 1 0	
28	2910	Do.	Do . . f.		V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	3R.C.	—	207	207	72	4 2 1	—	63 10 0	11 1 8	
29	7027	Do	Glanbrohane, m			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	154	—	154	60	4 5 0	—	48 12 4	3 10 0	
30	7028	Do	Do . . f.			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	125	125	37	0 3 0	—	40 3 4	10 0 0	
31	7406	Do	Granagh, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	122	101	223	102	3 12 8	—	87 5 0	20 0 0	
32	5030	Ballylanders,	Ballylanders, m			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	216	—	216	67	1 0 0	—	55 16 8	8 5 0	
33	5031	Do .	Do . . f.			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	208	208	72	8 8 4	—	70 14 5	12 11 8	
34	7222	Banogue,	Banogue, m			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	150	—	150	55	5 0 8	—	59 5 4	18 5 0	Garden free.
35	7223	Do .	Do. . f.			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	123	123	42	3 15 1	—	50 11 8	8 4 1	
36	7357	Boher,	Ryon, . m			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	81	—	81	31	1 13 0	—	25 10 0	7 5 8	Residence free.
37	7358	Do.	Do. . f.			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	71	71	28	0 7 1	—	20 0 0	7 0 0	Do.
38	5372	Bruree,	Bruree, .		V.S.	R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	138	91	229	90	8 5 7	—	88 15 8	28 14 3	Do.
39	557	Cahereonlish,	Inch St. Laurence,		V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	2R.C.	97	85	182	73	5 1 8	—	66 0 0	13 10 0	
40	558	Do .	Kilmurry, .		V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	52	75	127	40	0 17 0	—	30 14 5	5 5 0	
41	5009	Do.	Cahereonlish,			R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	54	73	127	48	1 5 0	—	32 0 0	5 0 0	
42	8429	Do.	Bohermore, .			R.C.	—	R.C.	—	54	26	70	32	—	—	24 0 0	7 1 0	Do.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

43	5561	Clonkeen,	.	Clonkeen,			—	E.C.	R.C	R.C.	68	42	110	43	3 17 3		—	41 16 0		3 17 2		Do.
44	2007	Crough,	.	Crough,	.	m.	R.C	—	R.C	—	93	—	93	30	2 0 5		—	27 4 7		5 15 5		
45	2008	Do.	.	Do	.	f.	R.C	—	R.C	—	—	97	97	40	1 3 0		—	26 0 0		3 12 0		
46	2184	Caherelly,	.	Caherelly,	.		R.C	—	R.C	R.C	71	50	121	50	2 8 10		—	41 12 2		13 0 0		
47	9300	Creome,	.	Creome,	.	m.	R.C	—	R.C	R.C	142	—	142	53	2 0 9		—	34 13 4		9 19 1		
48	9307	Do.	.	Do	.	f.	R.C	—	R.C	R.C	—	159	159	52	2 1 9		—	43 13 4		23 7 0		Residence and garden free.
49	6013	Do	.	Do. Workhouse			P.L.	Gds	2R.C	—	84	91	117	62	2 10 11		—	—		—		
50	3696	Chapel Russell,		Palloskenry,		m	R.C	—	R.C	R.C	197	—	197	58	2 11 9		—	79 7 9		13 0 0		
51	0376	Do	.	Do	.	f	R.C	—	R.C	R.C	—	131	131	62	2 10 0		—	60 10 0		16 0 0		
52	4467	Coremoublide,		Kilfeculla,	.	m.	R.C	—	R.C	—	124	—	124	51	4 1 11		—	47 3 4		11 10 0		
53	4468	Do	.	Do	.	f.	R.C	—	R.C	R.C	—	119	119	47	9 3 10		—	91 10 0		9 0 0		
54	3941	Do		Castlotown,		day.	R.C	—	R.C	2R.C	110	91	201	88	2 12 10		—	72 3 4		10 0 0		
				Do	.	eve	—	—	—	—	72	17	89	45						2 0 0		
55	7224	Do.		Ballygran,		m.day.	R C	—	R C	R C	124	—	124	65	3 2 11		—	68 0 8		5 14 0		Residence free
				Do.	.	eve.	—	—	—	—	53	52	99	48						1 10 0		
56	8766	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R C	—	R C	—	—	118	118	48	1 11 2		—	52 16 8		9 0 0		
57	6638	Caherevelly,	.	Knockea,		m.	R.C	—	R.C	—	126	—	126	45	2 5 8		—	19 2 0		4 0 0		
58	7104	Clonagh,	.	Cooleappagh,			R.C	—	R.C	R.C	86	73	159	91	4 3 4		—	94 15 0		9 4 9		
59	8030	Columba's Well,		Colman's Well,			R.C	—	R.C	—	57	50	107	44	2 2 0		—	34 1 8		10 3 9		
60	3938	Creeom,	.	Creeom,			R C	—	R C	—	90	84	168	72	4 4 0		—	43 0 0		17 17 0		
61	3354	Darragh,	.	Glenree,		m	R.C.	—	R.C	R.C	194	—	164	62	1 12 7		—	49 0 0		19 0 0		
62	7430	Do.	.	Do	.	f.	R C.	—	R.C	R.C	—	116	116	50	3 10 0		—	47 8 4		20 0 0		
63	4412	DromcoHher,	.	DromcoHher,		m.	R.C	—	R C	R.C	174	—	174	82	4 13 6	4 9 9	—	67 9 8		29 7 9		
64	6545	Do.	.	Do	.	f.	R.C	—	R.C	2R C	—	167	167	81	9 6 0		—	60 9 8		19 17 9		
65	4471	Drehidtarsna,		Drehidtarsna,			R C.	—	R C	—	45	28	73	28	1 19 1		—	34 0 0		0 12 5		
66	4826	Doon,	.	Coogy,		m	—	E C	R.C	—	162	—	162	62	5 11 9		—	41 10 0		28 2 9		Garden free
67	6383	Do.	.	Do		f.	—	E C	R C	—	—	157	157	55	2 18 9		—	37 6 8		25 8 9		Do.
68	7253	Do.	.	Bilton			R.C.	—	R C	2R C.	234	167	391	105	2 18 9		—	76 13 4		24 7 9		
69	9147	Do	.	Cortavalla,			R C	—	R C	R C	106	80	186	73	8 11 7		—	64 10 0		19 3 2		
70	3916	Donaghmore,		Donaghmore,			R.C.	—	R C	R C	60	55	115	54	3 0 3		—	54 0 0		14 4 9		Residence free.
71	8495	Drumaghan,	.	Monamebill,		m	—	E C	R C	—	125	—	125	44	2 10 1		—	24 0 0		0 0 0		Res. & garden free.
72	8700	Do.	.	Do	.	f.	—	E C	R C	—	94	94	35	1 8 9			—	24 0 0		9 4 9		Do.
73	8788	Emlygrassa,	.	Clareen,			R.C	—	R.C	2R C	119	160	213	87	4 1 11		—	60 8 4		4 10 0		
74	8883	Effin,	.	Effin,	.	m	R.C	—	R.C	—	116	—	116	10	3 0 10		—	24 0 0		12 0 0		
75	8834	Do	.	Do	.	f	R C.	—	R C	—	9	185	111	14	3 1 4		—	22 9 8		9 16 3		
76	9182	Fedamore,		Cannans,		m	—	R.C	R C	—	123	—	123	47	2 5 11	4 0 0	—	44 19 0		17 3 0		
77	9748	Do.		Do	.	f.	—	R C	R C	—	—	82	82	30	1 7 5		—	19 0 0		7 9 6		
78	1145	Galbally,	.	Lowtown,		m.	V.T	R.C	—	R C	R C	164	—	164	79	6 17 4		—	62 14 4		14 0 0		
79	1144	Do.	.	Do,	.	f.	V.T.	R C	—	R C	R C	—	151	151	72	9 16 9		—	71 9 0		10 4 0		
80	6942	Grean,	.	Derk,	.	m	—	R.C	R C	—	72	—	72	34	1 5 3		—	25 0 0		9 3 7		Residence free
81	0885	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	—	R.C	R.C	—	—	79	79	27	1 8 1		—	26 0 0		4 4 0		
82	6939	Do.	.	Nicker,		m.	R C	—	R.C	2R C	207	—	207	87	5 19 9		—	79 2 2		10 10 0		
83	7026	Do	.	Do	.	f	R C	—	R C	2R C	—	174	174	79	2 4 1		—	72 3 8		15 0 0		
84	6548	Hospital,	.	Hospital,		m	R C	—	R C	R C	223	—	213	104	4 1 3		—	86 0 0		28 2 9		Do.
85	6541	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	R C.	—	R C	3R C	—	109	109	85	5 19 0		—	114 5 0		91 0 0		Do.
86	7969	Iverusa,	.	Ballyatcon,		.	R.C	—	R.C	2R C	137	93	230	111	4 2 10		—	85 9 0		25 13 0		Res. & garden free.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Munster: County of Limerick—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish	School		Vested or Non-Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females	Total	Average Daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s d	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites and Apparatus. £ s d	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s d	Annual of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary £ s d	Observations.
87	5611	Killeedy,	Raheenagh,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	–	120	91	0 16 0	—	63 10 0	13 16 0	
88	7300	Do.	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	55	1 18 8	—	40 0 0	10 6 0	
89	7317	Do	Glengurt,	m	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	179	–	179	75	3 5 11	—	93 10 8	16 10 0	
90	7320	Do	Do	f	v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	101	101	64	0 17 9	—	60 0 0	15 10 0	
91	7357	Do	Ashford,	m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	124	–	124	91	0 13 9	—	84 5 0	10 13 0	
92	8476	Do	Do.	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	50	2 9 8	—	30 0 0	10 10 0	
93	7376	Do	Herbertstown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	141	–	141	60	1 17 0	—	64 0 0	8 15 6	Residence free.
94	503	Killeenagarriff,	Ahane,	m		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	50	0 8 9	—	47 0 0	27 4 0	Do.
95	503	Do	Do	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	54	54	28	1 1 7	—	21 0 0	9 9 0	
96	504	Kilmanee,	Kilmanee,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	194	–	104	71	5 2 7	—	50 0 0	30 18 9	
97	5308	Do	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	182	182	72	1 10 5	—	73 0 0	23 0 0	
98	1548	Killaghoolehane,	Broadford	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	54	1 11 5	—	53 10 0	4 0 0	
99	7087	Do	Knocktoosh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	104	102	206	84	2 4 0	—	91 10 0	10 4 0	
100	1935	Kilmallock,	SS Peter & Paul's,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	278	–	278	111	6 8 0	—	75 0 0	31 5 6	
101	8157	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	257	257	111	0 18 1	—	105 10 0	20 10 0	
102	3000	Do	Kilmallock Workh			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	90	92	182	104	5 17 10	—	6 10 0	—	
103	1986	Kilteely,	Kilteely,	m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	69	1 12 10	—	50 12 2	9 10 0	
104	1987	Do.	Do	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	174	174	53	3 0 0	—	59 0 4	12 0 0	
105	2011	Kilcornan,	Kilcornan,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	99	85	184	51	3 19 3	—	80 0 0	14 12 0	Garden free
106	3231	Kilfergus,	Glin,	m	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	179	–	179	51	2 7 3	—	50 8 4	7 10 0	
107	3232	Do	Do	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	152	152	77	4 19 9	—	70 3 4	20 10 0	
108	6721	Do	Glin Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	20	10	42	20	3 1 10	—	2 0 0	—	
109	3664	Kilcolman,	Kilcolman,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	173	114	287	100	8 15 0	—	100 2 0	28 10 0	Residence free
110	4469	Kilmeedy,	Feenagh,	m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	179	–	179	91	2 4 8	—	78 3 4	29 0 0	
111	4470	Do.	Do	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	183	183	72	9 13 4	—	67 0 0	18 0 0	
112	7161	Do	Kilmeedy,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	137	–	137	59	2 12 11	—	45 15 0	4 12 0	
113	7600	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	91	2 16 9	—	41 10 0	10 0 0	
114	5108	Knockainy,	Knockainy,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	40	—	—	34 0 0	11 15 0	Garden free
115	7117	Do.	Loughloo,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	141	94	235	88	0 8 11	—	59 3 4	13 0 0	Residence free.
116	8002	Do	Buttimstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	113	80	193	81	4 19 0	—	63 6 8	20 0 0	Do.
117	9157	Do	Knockainy,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	137	137	63	2 13 6	—	44 13 2	16 3 8	Garden free
118	5064	Kilkendy	Lorne 1st class,	m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	–	139	52	4 14 5	4 18 0	63 11 8	19 7 6	Residence free.
119	1911	Do	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	146	146	66	9 19 1	—	52 0 8	23 0 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

120	6404	Knockaboy,	Knockaboy,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	123	–	123	69	1 12	5	—	—	55	0	0	12	10	0		
121	6405	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	97	40	2 15	2	—	—	34	0	0	7	10	0		
122	6420	Kilbeely,	Thomondgate,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	101	38	1 1	9	—	—	—	20	0	0	4	0	0		Do
123	6510	Kildimo,	Kildimo,	m	v.c.	–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C.	126	–	126	62	2 15	2	—	—	75	5	0	15	11	0		Do
124	6517	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	97	47	2 18	0	—	—	65	10	0	11	0	0		Do.
125	7609	Knocklong,	Knocklong,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	157	–	157	68	4 14	2	—	—	69	6	8	21	0	0		
126	7208	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	64	3 16	2	—	—	40	13	4	14	17	6		
127	7237	Killflynn,	Ballyragan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	28	—		—	—	24	0	0	7	10	0		
128	8246	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	52	52	27	—		—	—	12	0	0	3	0	0		
129	7316	Kilcullane,	Herbertstown,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	130	130	59	—		—	—	60	10	0	13	0	0		Do
130	7748	Kilmurray,	Monaleen,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	40	2 0	0	—	—	33	13	4	8	4	0		
131	7916	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	35	1 12	0	—	—	16	0	0	5	3	11		
132	8144	Knocken,	Knocken,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	132	132	55	3 11	3	—	—	30	16	8	7	4	0		
133	8760	Kilmoylan,	Clonulchardis,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	37	3 4	0	—	—	18	0	0	3	0	0		
134	8761	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	39	2 15	8	—	—	17	3	8	3	0	0		
135	9348	Kilfenoy,	Kilfenoy,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	34	1 5	0	—	—	26	10	0	10	0	0		
136	8319	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	27	2 10	0	—	—	14	5	0	3	0	0		
137	9481	Kilbreedmajor,	Bulgaden,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	162	–	162	80	5 8	4	—	—	77	10	2	24	0	0		
138	9182	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	111	111	51	1 13	8	—	—	55	16	8	20	0	0		
139	9996	Lower Connellee	Duxtown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	74	53	127	44	2 19	3	—	—	38	0	0	8	0	0		
140	9968	Monagay,	Glenmore,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	104	119	223	81	6 13	8	—	—	50	15	0	17	15	6		
141	8968	Do.	Templegiolmane,	m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	228	–	228	90	6 1	5	—	—	87	12	3	21	0	0		Res. free, with garden
142	9369	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	193	193	84	3 4	5	—	—	73	6	8	18	0	0		
143	8847	Monagea	Newcastle adult, evg			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	–	50	15			—	—	10	0	0	—				
144	1694	Mahonagh,	Feohanagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	128	101	229	103	5 5	8	—	—	83	1	8	30	19	0		Do
145	5773	Do.	Mahonagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	160	108	268	116	5 0	7	—	—	114	3	4	26	0	0		
146	4486	Monasternenagh	Ballymartin,		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	120	93	213	99	4 11	1	—	—	51	3	4	21	10	0		
147	4764	Mungret,	Patrickswell,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	129	–	129	44	1 17	6	—	—	52	0	0	5	7	3		Residence free.
148	4705	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	42	1 5	0	—	—	32	18	4	4	11	1		Do
149	6966	Do.	Limerick 1st cl. Ag. (at Mungret),		v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	49	—		—	—	98	10	0	19	19	10		
150	6941	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	–	106	106	43												
151	9886	Morgans,	Mountpleasant,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	51	1 7	0	4	10	0	0	0	4	8			
152	9887	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	78	78	51	1 7	6	4	10	0	7	18	4	3	0	0	
153	9758	Meanus,	Meanus,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	101	213	91	6 14	7	6	11	0	28	1	8	15	9	0	
154	9702	Nantivan	St. James,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	–	154	43	0 10	0	—	—	24	0	0	5	0	0		Residence & garden free
155	9703	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	19	1 5	4	—	—	28	16	8	5	12	0		
156	3040	Newcastle,	Newcastle Workho			P.R.	Gds.	R.C.	–	50	50	100	30	2 15	7	—	—	2	10	0	—				
157	6932	Newcastle,	St. Catherine's Con	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	573	573	305	14 10	0	—	—	172	14	7	—				
158	7273	Oola,	Oola,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	189	–	189	78	6 12	7	—	—	63	8	4	23	0	0		
159	7274	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	44	3 11	10	—	—	56	0	0	25	12	3		
160	1329	Rathkeale,	Rathkeale,	m	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	–	135	58	3 10	10	—	—	23	13	4	9	0	10		
161	1511	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	65	93	33	2 8	4	—	—	20	0	0	5	0	4		
162	3416	Do.	Do.	Workh.	m	P.R.	Gds.	R.C.	–	73	88	157	78	5 11	2	—	—	—			—				
163	6969	Do.	St. Anne's Conv.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	491	491	108	6 18	9	—	—	114	12	0	10	0	0		
164	2540	Robertstown,	Mt. Trenchard,	m		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	41	2 16	11	—	—	38	0	8	11	10	0		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested in Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
165	3151	Robertstown,	Mt. Trenchard, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	88	1 7 0	—	33 3 4	0 0 0	
166	2813	Do.	Feynes, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	105	–	105	40	0 16 6	—	30 15 0	10 0 0	Residence free
167	2814	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	104	50	1 7 5	—	55 6 4	10 19 0	
168	6343	Do.	Mount Trenchard Central Intol. sg.	V.S.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	14	–	14	6	—	—	40 0 0	—	Garden free
169	7861	Rathronan,	Athea, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	216	–	216	87	1 13 10	—	74 15 0	15 0 0	
170	7862	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	173	173	72	4 8 10	—	54 0 0	10 0 0	
171	8787	Rockhill,	Rockhill, m.	V.N.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	36	1 17 2	—	20 8 4	10 8 8	
172	8788	Do.	Do. f.	V.N.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	89	89	45	2 0 2	—	87 0 0	10 5 0	
173	2335	Do.	Castlecomwell, m.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	—	Attendance included under new vested schools.
174	8336	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—	—	—	—	
175	556	Stradbally,	Mount Shannon, f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	4	90	94	41	1 1 0	—	24 0 0	11 1 0	Residence free
176	3625	Do.	Castlecomwell, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	57	1 16 6	6 5 5	38 16 4	12 7 4	
177	3626	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	171	171	53	1 15 2	0 0 0	31 1 8	5 16 8	
178	7421	Do.	Mount Fallier,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	77	50	127	29	—	1 5 8	34 7 8	5 0 0	
179	3780	Shanid,	Shanagolden, m.	A.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	145	–	145	64	4 10 0	—	52 10 0	15 8 3	
180	4184	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	91	91	48	—	—	54 0 0	11 10 0	
181	4587	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	40	91	110	59	—	—	30 14 2	10 0 0	Do.
182	6630	St Mary's,	Dmerick adult evg.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	102	–	102	24	2 12 0	—	20 0 0	4 17 0	
183	6827	Do.	Do. Mechanics' Institute, evg.		–	E.C. / R.C.	E.C.	–	125	–	125	22	—	—	10 0 0	11 5 4	
184	6141	Do.	Villiers, m.		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	91	–	91	28	3 0 3	—	52 0 0	39 0 8	Do.
185	6031	St. Munchin's,	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	8	36	44	22	1 7 8	3 5 5	11 10 4	38 3 2	Do.
186	570	Do.	SS. Mary's and Munchin's Conv.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	1,211	1,211	484	28 14 7	—	245 1 6	—	
187	6554	Do.	St Mary's do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	20	—	—	10 0 0	—	
188	6924	St. John's,	St. John's-square, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	216	–	216	56	6 5 11	—	62 16 8	34 2 11	
189	6924	Do.	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	900	900	343	7 5 0	—	107 16 4	—	
190	6935	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	180	–	180	45	1 5 5	—	32 0 5	5 4 0	
191	6957	St Michael's,	Fary-square, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	71	—	—	32 16 0	4 10 10	
192	5149	Do.	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	659	659	284	6 16 2	—	198 4 8	—	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

193	6379	St. Michael's,	Limerick Dis. Model, m.	v.c.	Com	N.E.	R.C	E.C.	230	–	230	116																
194	6971	Do.	Do. f	v.c.	Com	N.E.	R.C	Pres	–	105	105	88	23	3	0	0	18	3	797	16	7	100	12	3				
195	6972	Do	Do. m	v.c.	Com	N.E.	R.C	R.C	106	54	167	96																
196	6973	Do.	Do. Maritime,	v.c.	Com	N.E.	R.C.	–	88	–	88	17																
197	6347	Do.	Sexten-st. Cony f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	1,218	1,218	447	46	19	0		—		220	6	1	100	0	0				
198	6553	St. Patrick's,	St. Patrick's, m		R.C	–	R.C	2R.C	213	–	213	73	3	0	2		—		57	4	3	18	3	0				
199	6576	Do.	Do f		R.C	–	R.C	2R.C.	–	207	207	74	1	7	2		—		48	0	0	11	17	3				
200	6058	St. Nicholas,	Limerick Workh.		P.L	Gds	–	–	–	–	–	257	12	4	11		—		—			—			Returns not available, average attendance taken from Inspector's report			
201	7207	Templebreeden,	Knockane,		R.C	–	R.C	2R.C	113	96	209	92	1	13	1		—		66	6	0	20	7	8				
202	7480	Tuogh,	Cappamore, m		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	213	–	213	80	2	18	4		—		54	2	0	17	1	0				
203	7515	Do	Do f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	206	206	83	3	0	10		—		57	8	4	20	1	2				
204	7569	Do	Tinteriffe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	69	72	167	65	2	17	2		—		30	15	0	13	10	0				
		Total for County Limerick, 204,							15,912	18,010	34,422	14,208	742	7	3		60	1	9	11,130	13	1	3,779	1	8			

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—294 Schools.

1	571	Ardmayle,	Ardmayle,		R.C	–	R.C	–	42	33	75	18	1	11	0		—		18	9	0	1	10	0				
2	2670	Do.	Nodstown, m		R.C.	–	R.C	–	75	–	76	20	2	12	8		—		24	9	0	4	11	0				
3	2127	Do.	Do. f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	72	72	23	1	7	3		—		20	0	0	3	16	10				
4	610	Aghnamandle,	Toomyvara, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	103	–	103	40	1	10	6		—		34	8	0	3	7	1				
5	8734	Do	Do. f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	133	133	42	0	13	2		—		22	1	8	4	13	1				
6	8406	Do	Borrisnafarney,		R.C	–	R.C	–	45	54	99	39	0	12	6		—		12	10	0	1	1	0				
7	6824	Do	Ballinlough,		R.C	–	R.C	–	76	80	156	40	0	14	3		—		16	3	0	2	13	2				
8	9667	Ardfinnan,	Ardfinnan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	–	92	35	1	10	0		—		37	3	4	2	2	7				
9	7715	Do	Do. f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	30	—				—		31	13	8	2	6	4				
10	573	Ballick,	Ballyclee,		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	88	67	125	50	1	0	3		—		24	10	0	3	0	0	Residence and garden free			
11	574	Do.	Clonmuclane,		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	82	60	142	96	1	13	0		—		31	18	4	10	8	0				
12	575	Do.	Gortnahee, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	80	–	80	31	1	3	3		—		18	0	0	4	7	10				
13	5306	Do.	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	56	56	26	0	6	4		—		20	0	0	1	11	0	Residence free			
14	1288	Ballycahill,	Ballycahill, m.	v.t	R.C.	–	R.C	–	107	–	107	37	1	18	6		—		34	8	4	3	13	3				
15	1569	Do	Do. f	v.t	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	94	94	25	1	17	10		—		33	3	4	1	18	0				
16	2203	Ballyclerihan,	Clerihan, m		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	107	–	107	73	3	11	1		—		60	12	8	14	9	0				
17	2678	Do	Do. f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	95	95	43	2	1	3		—		28	3	4	4	13	3				
18	3227	Ballingarry,	Kilcommans, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	41	1	11	0		—		46	13	4	13	1	0	Do.			
19	6661	Do.	Do. f		–	R.C.	R.C	–	–	112	112	28	2	3	3		—		31	3	4	6	10	0	Residence free with fuel.			
20	6054	Do.	Pike,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	60	58	118	40	1	10	2		—		38	0	0	3	13	1				
21	7048	Do.	Mokoker,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	75	50	125	44	3	3	3		—		42	0	0	8	15	0				
22	7040	Do	Copper,		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	54	181	50	2	0	11		—		60	18	0	24	2	7				
23	7295	Do.	Bouikkeale,		R.C	–	R.C	–	83	65	148	46	4	19	1		—		42	18	4	11	2	9				
24	8851	Do.	Ballingarry, f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	34	116	150	60	6	11	3		—		61	3	4	8	16	4	Garden.			
25	4002	Ballybacon,	Crough, m.	v.t	R.C	–	R.C.	–	99	–	99	36	1	0	3		—		22	5	0	3	18	3	Do.			

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Munster: County of Tipperary—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Gift of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
26	5610	Ballybacon.	Gormanstown 1st Class Agricul.	v.c	Com	N.E.	2R C	—	104	—	104	40	2 11 1	—	124 0 0	7 2 0 / 6 2 4	
27	6844	Do	Gormanstown, f	v.c	Com	N.E.	R C	—	—	107	107	45					
28	4130	Borrisokane, m.	Borrisokane,	v.c	R.C.	—	R C	R C	182	—	182	62	1 10 7	—	46 0 0	8 14 4	
29	4131	Do. f.	Do. .	v.c	R.C	—	R C	R C	—	165	165	57	3 6 9	—	75 5 0	12 16 4	
30	3604	Do.	Kyle Park 1st Cl. Agr	v.c.	—	E.C	2R C	E.C.	144	—	144	46	3 7 3	6 16 0	121 5 0	6 7 11	Residence free with fuel.
31	6221	Do	Do. . f	v.c.	—	E C	R.C	—	—	97	97	28	—	—	35 10 0	1 14 4	
32	9031	Do	Borrisokane Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	R C	—	26	24	48	32	1 7 2	—	—	—	
33	4215	Bruis, ,	Mount Bruis,	—	R C	—	R.C	—	68	70	138	60	2 15 2	—	32 15 0	10 15 0	
34	6866	Burrane Ely,	Barnane f.		R C	—	R C	—	51	47	98	28	1 6 11	—	17 0 0	2 6 4	
35	6647	Bonrasy,	St Cronan's, m		R C	—	R C	—	85	—	85	20	0 15 6	—	28 0 0	2 4 6	
36	6662	Do	Do f.		R.C	—	R C	—	—	111	111	36	1 6 6	—	41 3 8	3 10 6	
37	8793	Do	Corriganeen,		—	E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 0 0	—	Schools temporarily closed.
38	9027	Do.	Boulabane, ,		R C	—	R.C.	R C	99	81	180	65	3 5 6	—	35 0 0	5 18 6	
39	6601	Ballinaraigue,	Lisdinf,		R C.	—	R.C.	—	79	41	120	41	4 4 0	—	24 10 0	2 18 6	
40	7440	Ballygriffin,	Ballinahinch,	—	—	R C	R.C.	—	89	65	154	45	4 14 2	—	65 11 0	18 8 10	
41	8808	Burgess Bog,	Burgess, m		R C.	—	R.C	—	112	—	112	42	1 12 1	—	22 0 0	5 10 0	Residence free
42	8697	Do	Do. f		R C.	—	R.C	—	—	121	121	60	1 10 11	—	30 10 0	14 12 1	Do
43	8692	Ballymackey,	Clash, ,		R.C	—	R C	—	44	64	108	33	0 7 6	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	
44	2237	Ballysheehan,	Duelly, ,		R.C.	—	R C	R C	78	87	165	56	1 17 2	—	37 10 0	10 19 6	
45	6608	Ballynaclough,	Ballynaclough, ,		R C.	—	R C	—	60	61	67	21	1 4 6	—	24 0 0	1 8 6	
46	7047	Ballymarkery,	Ballinree, ,		R.C.	—	R C	—	60	56	119	21	0 16 8	—	24 0 0	5 10 0	
47	976	Caher,	Caher, m.		R.C	—	R C	R C	164	—	164	61	6 16 4	—	61 10 0	21 6 0	Do
48	677	Do.	Do f		R C.	—	R C	R C	—	131	131	55	4 5 6	—	30 0 0	6 15 0	
49	678	Clerneulty,	Clerneulty, m		R.C	—	R C	R C	175	—	175	71	6 8 4	—	52 8 10	22 10 6	
50	6466	Do	Do f		R C	—	R C.	R.C	—	136	136	55	3 0 6	1 0 0	61 18 4	15 0 0	
51	662	Do	Rossmore, ,		R C	—	R.C.	R.C	80	67	156	67	2 16 9	—	67 16 4	18 16 6	
52	1181	Do.	Ballagh, ,		R C	—	R C	—	24	50	74	20	0 15 3	—	20 0 6	4 7 6	
53	8224	Do	Glenough,		R C	—	R.C	—	38	51	100	40	1 6 10	—	40 0 0	5 10 7	
54	584	Clonoon, ,	Clonoon,		R C	—	R.C	R.C	89	62	151	61	3 6 3	—	55 0 0	10 4 6	
55	1706	Clogher, ,	Clonsyharp,	v.v	R C	—	R C	—	45	45	90	68	0 10 2	—	19 11 1	5 7 6	
56	8218	Do	Tuamkeen,		R C	—	R C	R C	78	56	134	58	—	—	39 0 0	15 7 6	
57	8077	Cloughprior,	Clonsy, f	v.v	R.C	—	R C	—	83	45	128	24	1 2 9	—	16 0 0	2 7 6	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

58	5328	Crohane,	Murdyke,	m		–	R.C	R.C.	R.C	132	–	132	57	2 18 1	—	71 16 0	17 4 8 / 5 18 0	Rent free with fuel & garden	
			Do.	avg		–	–	–	–	31	–	61	24						
59	7406	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	114	114	46	1 11 5	—	71 10 0	16 5 4	Do	
60	5900	Crohane,	Crohane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	40	101	30	1 13 10	—	19 0 0	0 11 7		
61	7348	Cloghjordan,	Cloghjordan,			E.C	–	E.C.	R.C.	64	149	393	108	4 0 2	—	93 18 10	30 10 4	Residence free	
62	9959	Do	Do.			E.C	–	E.C	–	15	34	49	18	—	—		2 0 0		
63	4542	Colman,	Colman,			R.C.	–	R.C	–	33	42	75	28	0 6 0	—	24 0 0	1 18 9		
64	5384	Cordaugan,	Cordaugan,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	92	45	97	26	0 11 1	—	16 10 0	8 19 1		
65	5802	Clonbeg	Newtown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	77	53	130	31	1 14 0	—	48 5 0	12 0 0		
66	7721	Do	Gurtavoher,			R.C	–	R.C	–	47	45	92	38	1 5 9	—	18 0 0	7 4 9		
67	8072	Do.	Luvermane,			R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	120	71	200	58	3 17 1	—	30 10 0	10 0 0		
68	9848	Corbally,	Corville			R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	62	106	160	52	2 8 0	—	42 0 8	8 1 6		
69	9990	Do	Knock,			R.C	–	R.C	–	51	58	109	40	3 0 8	—	50 0 0	7 7 2		
70	3414	Do.	Roscrea Workhouse			P.L	Gds.	R.C	–	25	50	75	49	2 4 10	—	—	—		
71	5516	Carrick on-Sun,	Carrick-on-Sun do.			P.L.	Gds.	R.C	–	144	115	257	30	8 15 3	—	—	—		
72	7118	Castletown Arra,	Castletown Arra,	m		R.C	–	R.C	–	103	–	103	33	1 10 0	—	20 6 4	6 12 0		
73	7196	Do.	Do	f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	104	104	39	3 4 0	—	29 10 0	7 6 8		
74	7796	Do	Corbally,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	116	–	116	36	1 16 5	—	17 0 6	7 17 6		
75	7859	Do.	Do.	f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	103	103	28	1 6 2	—	10 5 0	2 13 0		
76	7249	Callen,	Callen,	m		R.C	–	R.C	–	110	–	110	41	1 17 0	—	31 16 8	16 10 0	Do	
77	7209	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	126	126	50	10 8 8	—	52 0 0	10 0 0	Do.	
78	8020	Clonbullogue,	Tankerstown,			R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	110	95	211	93	2 13 1	—	82 2 4	14 14 0		
79	572	Donohill,	Ballaghkeen,	m		R.C	–	R.C	–	89	–	89	40	1 8 0	—	17 0 0	6 16 10		
80	8035	Do.	Do.	f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	130	130	61	2 15 0	—	41 6 8	12 0 0		
81	1880	Do.	Garryshane,	m	V.T	R.C	–	R.C	–	111	–	111	48	4 13 0	—	38 1 8	10 0 0		
82	1887	Do.	Do.	f	V.T.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	124	124	60	1 7 9	—	42 0 0	9 4 0		
83	5004	Do	Moberagh,			R.C	–	R.C	R.C	58	61	119	55	2 13 0	—	39 10 0	6 16 0		
84	9573	Do	Carhue,			R.C	–	R.C	–	35	62	67	31	1 5 9	—	32 0 0	6 4 6		
85	585	Drom,	Drom			R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	70	87	157	60	1 11 6	—	36 0 4	10 0 0		
86	586	Durrow,	Gurteen,	m	V.T	R.C	–	R.C	–	95	–	95	31	1 0 3	—	28 6 8	0 0 0		
87	5479	Do	Do	f	V.T.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	70	70	30	1 0 0	—	25 0 0	3 1 0		
88	5367	Do.	Aunagh,		A.	R.C	–	R.C	–	68	58	126	37	2 10 0	—	53 10 0	6 0 0		
89	7211	Drangan,	Drangan,	m		R.C	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	51	9 17 1	—	25 18 4	6 17 9		
90	7232	Do	Do	f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	104	104	48	2 0 10	—	42 16 4	3 0 0		
91	5041	Eglish,	Eglish,	m	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	92	–	92	29	0 10 5	—	24 0 0	2 9 0		
92	5015	Do	Do.	f.	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	60	60	23	0 17 3	—	14 0 0	1 1 6		
93	6551	Emly,	Emly,	m		R.C	–	R.C	–	144	–	144	47	1 18 0	—	33 0 0	6 10 0		
94	7463	Emly,	Emly,	f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	102	102	66	1 5 0	—	35 6 8	17 10 0	Do.	
95	687	Fennor,	Grangue,			R.C	–	R.C	R.C	77	69	146	57	3 15 7	—	43 0 0	9 5 0	Garden	
96	688	Do.	Urard,			R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	69	48	117	37	1 0 0	—	35 0 0	9 15 0		
97	2453	Fethard,	Fethard,	m		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	109	–	109	75	2 14 0	—	40 15 4	9 15 7		
98	3003	Do.	Do			–	R.C	R.C.	–	–	445	445	276	5 19 7	—	98 2 4	—		
99	590	Glenkeen,	Borrisoleigh,	m		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	155	–	155	58	3 0 11	—	57 16 4	20 0 0		
100	3486	Do	Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	188	188	62	9 0 8	—	55 0 4	7 7 6		
101	601	Do	Inleigh,			R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	94	60	154	58	2 10 7	—	45 0 0	5 7 0		
102	3282	Do	Garragreena,		V.T	R.C	–	R.C	–	51	53	104	35	1 6 0	—	18 0 0	5 5 0		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Retained Fees. £ s. d.	£10 granted by the Board during the year. In Free Gift of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
103	8008	Glenkeen,	Coolderry,		R.C	–	R.C	–	78	51	129	39	1 8 2	—	26 3 4	6 10 0	
104	4021	Graystown,	Nonn,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	54	45	100	37	1 7 0	—	37 0 0	6 6 0	
105	6111	Glenbane,	Glenbane,		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	100	65	165	63	2 14 10	—	46 15 0	15 0 0	
106	7995	Grangemockler,	Grangemockler, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	172	–	172	54	1 6 0	—	18 0 0	15 10 10	
107	7996	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	130	130	47	1 8 6	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	
108	1811	Helycross,	Helycross, m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	106	–	106	44	0 14 0	—	10 5 0	9 10 0	
109	1965	Do.	Do. f.	VT	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	109	109	35	0 15 6	—	20 0 0	9 0 6	
110	6161	Horeabbey,	Horeabbey,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	54	20	54	21	0 13 0	—	18 0 0	1 18 0	
111	7911	Life & Offa, West	Crough, f.	VT.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	50	80	34	1 10 0	—	22 0 0	8 13 6	
112	2838	Inch,	Inch m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	90	–	90	37	1 13 1	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	
113	2839	Do	Do. f	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	95	95	48	2 1 3	—	31 8 8	4 15 0	
114	849	Kilcooly,	New Birmingham,		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	85	68	153	61	1 7 0	—	22 0 0	11 0 0	Rm. & garden free.
115	696	Kilcash,	Kilcash, m	VC	R.C	–	R.C.	–	118	–	118	42	1 5 8	—	24 0 0	13 11 3	Residence free
116	6874	Do.	Do. f.	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	91	91	28	6 6 10	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
117	396	Kilfinan,	Killusty,		R.C	–	R.C	–	58	47	105	48	2 7 6	—	33 6 1	7 18 0	
118	1284	Kilcommenty,	Birdhill, m.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	69	–	69	20	—	—	18 0 0	3 7 6	
119	3970	Do	Do f.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	31	31	30	0 10 6	—	15 0 0	2 17 0	
120	1403	Killea,	Killea, m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	50	–	50	27	—	—	35 15 0	8 17 2	
121	1610	Do	Do f	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	88	88	36	1 5 6	—	34 10 0	3 15 0	
122	1559	Killaloe,	Newtown Anner,		–	E.C	E.C	–	123	106	229	46	1 8 1	—	62 18 4	10 0 0	Do
123	1579	Killaloe,	Ballintotty,	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	59	48	107	65	1 5 6	—	37 3 4	7 14 8	
124	1705	Kilnarath,	Rossfinch, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	108	–	108	34	—	—	26 11 1	8 7 6	
125	1773	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	89	89	30	1 7 6	—	14 0 0	3 15 6	
126	4476	Do.	Tuar,	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	48	35	83	34	1 0 7	—	18 0 0	4 10 0	
127	2123	Kilvellane,	Lackamore,	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	62	57	119	38	1 5 3	—	12 18 6	4 7 6	
128	4066	Do	Newport, m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	208	–	208	55	3 14 0	—	50 16 8	9 10 0	
129	4067	Do.	Do. f.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	253	253	96	5 8 2	—	77 15 0	8 3 11	Do.
130	2345	Kilmore,	Silvermines, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	138	–	138	47	1 16 7	—	38 5 6	8 0 4	
131	4344	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	126	126	45	2 8 11	—	24 0 0	9 19 1	
132	8069	Do	Lisseahall, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	108	–	108	30	1 8 0	—	15 0 0	9 16 0	
133	8124	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	91	91	30	1 0 11	—	24 0 0	9 7 7	
134	8808	Do.	Bishopswood,		R.C	–	R.C	–	70	60	130	41	—	—	28 13 4	2 2 2	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

140	3326	Killeanale,	.	Killeanale,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	143	–	143	64	3 1 3	—	76	13	4	5	16	0		
141	3366	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	141	141	62	3 2 3	—	89	3	8	15	18	0		
142	4072	Do.	.	Graystown,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	35	79	34	1 15 3	—	36	10	0	2	17	0		
143	4074	Do.	.	Lisnespark,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	38	87	28	1 3 2	—	18	0	0	4	2	10		
144	4075	Do.	.	Moyglass,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	52	113	47	2 15 8	—	30	15	0	12	8	8		
145	3637	Kilbarron,	.	Kilbarron,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	–	61	52	1 9 11	—	18	0	0	2	4	1		
146	3054	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	24	1 3 3	—	20	0	0	2	11	4		
147	3093	Kilnaneave,	.	Kilnaneave,	.		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	33	90	123	64	3 18 5	—	52	8	4	12	0	0		
148	3144	Knockgraffon,	.	New Inn,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	21	2 12 4	—	24	0	0	2	15	0		
149	3170	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	34	6 2 2	—	33	0	0	3	7	7		
150	3557	Do.	.	Knockgraffon,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	54	110	37	3 3 4	—	23	0	0	7	0	0		
151	3743	Ballymoge,	.	Cleamore,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	–	89	33	0 11 6	—	18	0	0	2	11	0		
152	7106	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	36	93	35	1 3 3	—	14	0	0	4	5	0		
153	7138	Do.	.	Shannakill,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	48	109	28	0 12 6	—	18	0	0	3	2	6	Garden.	
154	6188	Killoscully,	.	Killoscully,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	31	71	28	—	—	18	0	0	4	6	6		
155	6245	Do.	.	Shallee,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	51	123	38	2 13 10	—	15	0	0	5	2	0		
156	3744	Do.	.	Drumbane,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	–	57	28	2 2 1	—	15	0	0	15	10	0	Residence and garden free	
157	3706	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	50	50	22	2 7 0	4 0 0	9	6	8	2	0	0		
158	6056	Knigh,	.	Kildangan,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	25	0 17 7	—	18	0	0	3	18	3		
159	6053	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	53	53	25	—	—	18	0	0	1	11	4		
160	6018	Kilgrant,	.	Pesserstown,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	53	130	51	2 11 3	—	44	3	6	18	0	0		
161	7088	Kilmane,	.	Kilmane,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	53	134	54	2 7 4	—	32	0	0	13	0	3		
162	7067	Kilrenaton,	.	Clenagoose,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	43	4 16 8	—	30	8	4	12	0	0		
163	7323	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	156	153	63	2 17 7	—	25	0	0	11	7	8		
164	7303	Kilsheelan,	.	Kilsheelan,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	40	2 13 10	—	24	8	8	18	11	7	Residence free.	
165	8108	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	108	108	67	1 17 0	—	24	8	4	7	4	8	Do.	
166	8864	Kilmurry,	.	Ballyneal,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	32	3 10 4	—	18	0	0	7	16	8		
167	8592	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	30	1 11 2	—	42	10	0	4	8	3		
168	5490	Kilkeary,	.	Kilkeary,	.	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	84	–	84	32	3 0 11	—	24	0	0	10	17	3		
169	6880	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	85	85	32	—	—	26	0	0	3	10	0		
170	900	Lorrha,	.	Lorrha,	.	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	–	131	35	0 12 1	—	30	12	8	3	12	2		
171	901	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	127	127	42	1 3 2	—	36	12	8	3	19	11		
172	8013	Do.	.	Lelanch,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	26	85	28	1 4 4	—	26	12	8	2	1	3	Do.	
173	2325	Loughkeen,	.	Carrig,	.	temp.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	52	57	109	40	2 13 2	—	27	8	0	1	17	2		
174	5695	Do.	.	Ravenstown,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	63	118	27	1 4 7	—	42	8	4	3	3	4		
175	6780	Lisronagh,	.	Lisronagh,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	–	56	31	1 16 4	—	28	0	0	3	17	3		
176	6017	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	54	94	26	0 16 3	—	20	0	0	3	10	0		
177	7534	Loughmore,	.	Loughmore,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	142	–	142	46	1 12 3	—	38	0	0	11	17	3		
178	7054	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	127	127	48	1 15 0	—	30	0	0	5	8	5		
179	7700	Lisnalin,	.	Ballydeanell,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	51	125	43	1 6 10	—	31	11	8	10	3	0		
180	832	Moyne,	.	Moyne,	.	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	38	2 14 4	—	74	8	4	5	13	0		
181	8753	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	53	53	24	—	—	30	10	0	3	0	0		
182	7302	Do.	.	Kilenakill,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	38	74	25	1 13 3	—	28	15	0	1	3	3		
183	1818	Moyaliff,	.	Clareen,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	33	92	68	3 17 8	—	23	0	0	2	4	3		
184	6027	Do.	.	Roskeen,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	48	1 6 3	—	18	0	0	13	3	3		
185	8456	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	37	0 3 0	—	20	10	0	4	5	8		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clergy	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Laity	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Observations.
181	4005	Moycarky, . .	Moycarky, . .	V T	R C	-	R C	R C	120	97	217	71	1 10 5	—	—	87 8 4	11 2 0	
182	4722	Mogorban, . .	Silverfort, . .		R C	-	R C	-	41	54	95	20	—	—	—	16 0 0	3 18 10	
183	6700	Mortlestown, .	Ballingeary, . .		R C	-	R C	R C	73	66	145	56	5 3 8	—	—	34 10 0	6 18 0	
184	5040	Moanes, . .	Carrig, . . m		R C	-	R C	-	70	-	70	34	2 8 5	—	—	32 5 0	9 5 10	
185	6847	Do. . .	Do . . f		R C	-	R C	-	-	71	71	32	1 14 6	—	—	20 0 0	6 5 2	Residence free.
186	5549	Modreaney, .	Newtown, . .		Dis	-	Dis.	-	41	35	76	26	4 5 1	—	—	18 0 0	14 10 0	Rent & garden free
187	1885	Newcastle, .	Coroughclonney, .		R C	-	R C	-	40	37	77	82	1 8 10	—	—	15 15 0	4 5 0	
188	9249	Do . .	Newcastle, m		R C	-	R C	-	124	-	124	43	—	—	—	27 15 0	9 13 9	
189	9250	Do. . .	Do . . f		R C	-	R C	R C	-	131	131	48	3 11 8	—	—	30 8 10	9 4 8	
190	7392	Nenagh, . .	Nenagh Convent, f.		-	R C	R C	-	-	321	321	170	—	—	—	78 9 4	25 0 4	
191	3516	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P L	Gds	2R C	-	77	101	178	115	—	—	—	—	—	
192	9520	Do . .	Do. Gaol, m.		Gov	Gaol	R C	-	122	-	122	26	—	—	—	—	—	
193	9521	Do . .	Do . . f.		Gov	Gaol	R C	-	-	51	51	4	—	—	—	—	—	
194	9946	Newtown Lennon.	Upper Newtown, f		R.C	-	R.C	-	-	65	65	34	1 7 3	4 0 0	—	—	0 16 0	
195	2018	Oughterleague, .	Knockavilla, . .		R C	-	R C	R C	104	87	191	83	2 9 6	1 0 0	—	58 0 0	10 17 2	
196	2390	Pappalstown, .	Knockkelly, . .	B	R C	-	R.C	-	98	16	56	21	0 10 9	—	—	15 0 0	1 17 1	
197	1504	Roscrea, . .	Roscrea, . . m.	V T	R C	-	R.C	1R.C	352	-	352	151	16 1 2	—	—	175 15 0	60 14 10	
198	2138	Do . .	Airhill Convent, f.	B.	-	R C	R.C	-	-	522	522	294	15 13 2	—	—	125 18 4	8 10 4	
199	2245	Rathcool, . .	Coolmayne, . .		R C	-	R.C	-	45	29	74	29	1 6 6	—	—	24 0 0	7 11 6	
200	4513	Rahealty, . .	Rahealty, . .		R.C.	-	R.C	R C	71	59	130	62	1 4 1	—	—	43 10 0	10 0 0	
201	4820	Rehchnurray and Athassel, .	Thomastown, .	V T	R.C	E C	R C	R C	101	114	215	65	4 6 4	—	—	74 8 4	5 0 0	
202	7254	Do . .	Laggaunstown, .		R C	-	R.C	-	43	58	101	44	1 10 10	—	—	20 0 0	8 7 2	
203	7820	Do . .	Golden, . . m		R C	-	R.C	-	80	-	80	51	1 15 5	—	—	43 0 0	9 5 0	
204	7841	Do. . .	Do . . f.		R C	-	R.C	-	-	77	77	23	1 5 9	—	—	26 2 2	2 3 0	
205	9285	Do . .	Cloughleigh, . .		R.C	-	R C	-	43	40	83	29	—	—	—	16 8 4	10 7 0	
206	9148	Do. . .	Ballycarroo, . m	V C	-	R.C	R.C	-	74	-	74	26	1 17 10	—	—	33 0 0	8 10 0	
207	9150	Do . .	Do . . f.	V C.	-	R.C	R C	-	-	72	72	24	—	—	—	20 0 0	8 10 0	
208	7278	Rathlynn, . .	Curraghpoor, .		R.C	-	R C	R C	110	92	202	72	2 10 6	—	—	43 15 0	10 0 4	
209	3803	St. John Baptist,	Cashel, . . m		R C	-	R.C	1R.C	201	-	201	75	3 3 10	—	—	118 8 4	48 4 8	
210	4613	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R C	-	R.C	1R.C	209	-	209	111	6 11 9	—	—	106 0 0	37 0 0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

211	5811	Do	Cashel Convent, f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	336	700	336	0 10 2	—	182	0 6		—	
212	5836	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	SR.C	–	116	196	286	191	3 11 0	—	6	0 0		—	
213	5870	Do.	Raceecourse,		R.C	–	R.C	–	63	63	126	43	1 8 11	—	35	0 0		4 10 0	
214	609	Sallaghedmore,	Monard, m.		–	E.C	R.C	SR.C.	167	–	197	82	0 3 7	—	—			63 18 1	Do.
215	2049	Do	Do f		–	E.C	R.C	R.C	–	157	157	56	0 16 0	—	1	10 0		108 19 11	Do.
216	5216	Sallaghedbeg,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	163	–	163	66	3 14 8	—	45	0 0		15 0 0	
217	5317	Do	Do. f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	140	140	56	2 6 8	—	46	10 0		15 10 0	
218	6016	Shanrahan,	Burracourt, m.	v.t	R.C	E.C	R.C	R.C	149	–	149	58	1 17 9	—	67	0 0		2 17 9	
219	3026	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	E.C	R.C	R.C	–	126	126	91	3 18 8	—	60	9 4		2 8 8	
220	4139	Shanrahan,	Cloghean, m.	v.t	R.C	E.C	R.C	R.C	173	–	173	53	—	—	42	0 0		8 4 4	
221	4153	Do	Do. f.	v.t	E.C	E.C	R.C	R.C	–	225	225	64	4 14 0	—	52	3 4		9 14 10	
222	3445	Do	Do Workho		P.L	Gds	R.C	–	49	50	99	68	5 16 4	—	—			—	
223	4069	St.Patrick's Rock	Mocklershill,		R.C	–	R.C	–	50	41	91	28	0 12 9	—	88	13 4		1 10 0	
224	4071	Shronell,	Shronell,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	105	71	176	74	3 17 10	—	52	0 0		13 1 0	
225	5639	St. Mary's,	Clonmel Dis. Mod.	v.c.	Com	N.E	R.C.	E.C	169	–	169	92							
226	5634	De	Do do f.	v.c	Com	N.E	R.C	Pres.	–	82	82	41	22 8 9	10 17 4	603	8 11		98 8 9	
227	5638	Do.	Do do i.	v.c.	Com	N.E	E.C	–	28	30	87	25							
228	3024	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P.L	Gds	SR.C	–	146	177	323	170	15 17 11	—	4	10 0		—	
229	6358	Do	Do Gaol,		Gov	Gaol	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—			—	
230	522	Toem,	Hollyford,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	170	141	311	161	4 10 6	—	67	0 0		11 10 0	Returns not available
231	1700	De	Cappawhite, m.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	108	–	108	70	3 7 11	—	67	6 0		11 12 0	
232	1860	Do.	Do f		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	15	175	190	60	7 10 4	—	53	3 4		4 6 0	
233	610	Tullamain,	Rosegreen,		R.C	–	R.C	–	62	47	109	43	2 17 6	—	25	0 0		8 1 6	
234	913	Templetuohy,	Taker		R.C	–	R.C	–	40	90	85	29	1 9 3	—	45	13 6		2 4 0	
235	2445	De	Templetuohy, m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	126	–	126	40	1 2 1	—	18	9 0		5 17 8	
236	3444	Do.	Do f	v.t.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	129	129	40	2 16 10	—	50	9 8		7 16 0	
237	1181	Templeteg,	Kheunmum, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	137	–	137	44	3 13 2	—	28	3 4		8 11 8	
238	5401	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	132	132	37	2 0 0	—	41	1 8		8 0 0	
239	8646	Do.	Newtown,		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	–	–	–	4 0 8	—	18	16 4		—	
240	1285	Tipperary,	Tipperary, m	v.t	R.C	–	R.C	SR.C	332	–	332	95	4 18 8	—	110	5 0		20 2 0	Do
241	1882	Do	Do. f	v.t	R.C	–	R.C	SR.C	74	223	297	117	10 4 11	—	135	0 0		60 13 8	
242	5432	Do.	Do Convent, f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	701	701	300	20 10 1	2 12 0	127	6 4		—	
243	9656	Do	Do i		R.C	–	SR.C	–	67	59	126	74	2 3 8	—	2	0 0		—	
244	9142	Do	Do. Workho.		P.L	Gds.	R.C	SR.C	328	–	528	107	5 8 10	7 10 0	22	13 4		—	
245	2386	Templemore,	Callegehall, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	54	11	65	21	0 5 0	—	16	0 0		1 0 8	
246	2457	Do.	Templemore, m	n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	128	–	128	44	1 10 3	—	68	12 6		12 10 0	Residence free.
247	9107	Do	Do. Conv. f		–	R.C	R.C	–	–	360	360	158	8 12 8	—	74	5 0		13 12 6	
248	2478	Do	Do prep	n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	66	–	66	66	—	—	33	10 8		—	
249	3890	Templenoe,	Grenane,	v.t	–	E.C	R.C	–	50	26	82	34	1 10 11	—	28	0 0		12 18 0	
250	4069	Do.	Ballyhest,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	40	17	57	20	1 11 0	—	24	9 0		8 10 0	
251	7782	Do.	Castle Inny,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	88	–	88	28	0 11 0	—	17	0 0		2 0 0	
252	7783	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	95	–	95	35	2 9 3	—	26	10 0		8 10 0	
253	4000	Templederry,	Templederry,	v.t	R.C	–	R.C	–	98	65	163	48	1 17 10	—	41	11 8		6 7 0	
254	9008	Do.	Clohtach,	m	R.C	–	R.C	–	87	–	87	32	1 6 0	—	26	10 8		—	
255	9061	Do.	Do	f.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	123	123	41	2 10 8	—	37	0 0		2 0 0	
256	9068	Do	Correeny,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	89	104	193	46	1 4 2	—	66	0 0		8 18 6	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Whether Vested or Not Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
257	4008	Twomileborris, .	Twomileborris, .	V.T	R C	–	R C	R.C	90	76	168	62	2 15 7	—	55 5 0	10 4 3	
258	4004	De . .	Littleton, .	V.T	R.C.	–	R C	R.C.	71	59	130	48	0 18 9	—	82 10 0	3 15 2	
259	6550	Tullaghorton, .	Castlegrace, .		R.C.	–	R C	–	65	68	93	23	—	—	18 0 0	2 12 8	
260	7358	Templetenny, .	Skehesarnakey, m.	v.c.	–	E C.	R.C	R C	174	–	174	50	—	—	56 5 0	30 7 0	Residence free
261	7359	De . .	De . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C	R C	R.C.	–	145	145	53	3 4 8	—	57 5 0	17 7 0	
262	7410	Toan, . .	Cahermuhallis, .		R.C	–	R C	R C	100	59	195	60	2 14 0	—	57 3 8	10 10 0	Residence and garden free
263	7377	Templemery, .	Rusha, . m		R C	–	R.C	R C	141	–	141	53	—	—	53 10 0	12 0 0	
264	8262	De. . .	De. . . f.		R C	–	R C	R C	–	174	174	60	2 12 9	—	55 1 8	15 0 0	
265	9069	Do. . .	College, . .		R C	–	R C	2R C	91	91	187	69	3 0 11	—	50 10 0	12 1 0	
266	6858	Tubrid, .	Ballylooby, m.		R.C	–	R.C	R C	145	–	145	80	5 5 1	5 0 0	11 18 4	8 12 7	
267	9657	Do. . .	De . . f.		R.C	–	R C	R.C	–	139	139	94	3 15 7	7 0 0	12 4 8	16 0 0	
268	7862	Thurles, . .	Leigh, . .		R.C	–	R.C.	–	67	43	100	32	—	—	27 0 0	1 4 0	
269	4068	Do. . .	Thurles Convent. f.		–	R C	–	–	–	549	548	258	10 3 1	3 5 5	121 10 5	—	
270	3647	Do. . .	Do Workho		P L.	G ds.	2R C	–	86	77	163	90	2 12 3	—	—	—	
271	7938	Templemichally,	Ballina, . m		R C	–	R.C	–	105	–	105	24	1 5 7	—	24 0 0	5 5 0	
272	7930	Do. . .	De . . f.		R C	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	47	3 18 10	—	46 5 0	4 9 11	
273	8160	Do. . .	Lisber, . m.		R C	–	R C	–	98	–	98	28	—	—	18 18 0	7 12 7	
274	8025	Do. . .	De . . f.		R.C	–	2R C	–	69	44	113	44	—	—	—	7 1 8	Residence free
275	5424	Do. . .	Derrycastle 1st Class Agricultural,	v.c.	Com.	N E	R C	–	–	72	72	32	1 8 7	4 10 0	—	—	
276	7682	Tullaghmealan,	Grange, . m.		R C.	–	R C	–	125	–	125	47	1 9 8	—	29 16 4	14 4 8	
277	7868	Do . . .	De. . . f.		R C.	–	R C	–	–	98	98	44	—	—	40 0 0	14 17 4	
278	818	Uskane, . .	Sopwell, . .		–	E.C	Free	–	52	49	101	42	—	—	30 3 0	20 0 0	Do.
279	4879	Upper Church, .	Garnakeilka, .		R.C	–	R C	R.C	79	75	154	62	4 0 3	—	42 15 0	12 2 0	
280	8747	De . . .	Upper Church, m.		R C	–	R.C	–	104	–	104	46	1 5 8	—	18 0 0	10 0 0	
281	8440	De . . .	De . . f.		R C	–	R.C	R C	–	125	125	46	1 10 9	—	31 9 11	8 10 0	
282	9749	De . . .	Inchavallana, .		R C	–	R.C	R.C	83	91	174	55	2 13 8	5 10 0	13 11 8	10 0 0	
283	8543	Youghalarra, .	Youghalarra, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	108	–	108	34	1 7 4	—	32 0 0	8 8 0	
284	8674	Do. . .	De. . . f.		R.C	–	R C	–	–	88	88	29	0 10 8	—	21 0 0	7 12 6	
			Total for County Tipperary, 284,						10,003	10,416	38,419	14,436	703 6 5	67 16 6	11,017 12 8	2,524 17 8	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—113 Schools.

1	1305	Aglish,	Aglish,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	167	–	157	54	2 8 6	—	20 0 0	10 4 0	
2	6755	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	115	39	2 17 6	—	22 16 8	1 18 11	
3	6470	Do.	Mount Stuart,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	50	105	30	—	—	18 0 0	6 0 0	
4	7737	Affane and Aglish,	Villierstown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	37	1 13 8	—	24 0 0	11 14 0	
5	8385	Affane,	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	30	1 15 0	—	32 0 0	1 5 11	
6	9825	Do	Affane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	65	119	56	1 16 11	4 10 0	14 0 0	3 7 8	
7	3853	Ardmore,	Ardmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	53	0 16 3	—	42 8 4	16 14 2	
8	3095	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	66	1 11 0	—	47 15 4	15 3 0	
9	5542	Do East,	Ballymacart,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	32	1 16 11	—	36 8 4	16 5 8	
10	6388	Ardmore, East,	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	38	1 5 0	—	39 10 0	12 8 7	
11	416	Ballygunner,	Ballygunner,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	38	2 2 10	—	35 15 0	14 15 6	
12	6197	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	121	121	58	2 8 0	—	65 3 4	15 5 8	
13	1207	Ballyduff,	Ballyduff, No 1,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	58	65	123	67	0 16 4	—	32 0 0	8 11 6	Residence and garden free
14	7688	Do	Ballyduff,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	66	170	87	2 9 2	—	47 0 0	10 6 1	
15	1027	Ballylaneen,	Bannaban,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	135	–	135	42	1 2 6	—	50 13 4	8 10 10	
16	0828	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	140	140	45	1 8 8	—	37 2 2	2 16 6	
17	2751	Do.	Ballylaneen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	107	219	90	3 7 8	—	74 6 8	6 2 6	
18	1280	Corbally,	Summerville,	m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	113	–	113	60	—	—	77 8 4	12 18 0	
19	622	Do	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	103	103	56	2 18 6	—	54 13 4	11 11 10	
20	2889	Closhmore,	Closhmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	40	2 4 0	—	32 8 4	13 14 0	Do.
21	3192	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	48	1 18 9	—	30 0 0	5 2 8	
22	3491	Do.	Kilcalf,		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	50	91	31	0 12 8	—	14 0 0	7 10 4	
23	7441	Do.	Ballycurrane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	71	122	47	1 10 0	—	40 0 0	4 4 0	Do
24	7225	Clonagam,	Moyfield, m day,			–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C. / E.C.	260	–	260	105	5 0 0	—	52 5 4	36 4 8	
			Do. evg			–	–	R.C.	E.C.	175	–	175	48	—	—	15 0 0	58 4 11	
25	7226	Do.	Do. f. day,			–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C. / E.C.	–	184	184	68	3 10 0	—	35 6 8	35 3 6	
			Do. evg			–	–	R.C.	E.C.	–	181	181	48	—	—	10 0 0	29 16 6	
26	8201	Do.	Do.	1.		–	Diss.	R.C.	R.C.	92	138	230	84	—	—	32 0 0	35 17 8	
27	8107	Crook or Killea,	Faithlegg,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	32	72	104	25	5 0 8	—	18 3 8	9 12 4	
28	8234	Do.	Passage, East,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	61	115	146	77	3 7 4	—	76 5 0	18 17 6	Residence free.
29	8498	Do.	Castletown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	67	72	26	0 13 6	—	16 0 0	2 18 6	
30	2023	Dungarvan,	Garryngorragh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	65	152	56	1 16 8	—	46 10 0	5 15 0	
31	6726	Do	Carrigloe,		V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	64	44	105	48	2 8 8	—	58 0 0	21 4 0	Residence and garden free.
32	4638	Dunhill,	Dunhill,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	16	1 8 2	—	18 0 0	4 11 7	
33	4639	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	135	56	2 0 10	—	47 8 4	18 0 0	
34	5682	Dysert,	Windgap,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	–	45	23	—	—	24 0 0	4 4 6	Residence free.
35	5683	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	31	—	—	30 0 0	8 18 1	
36	7687	Faithlegg,	Faithlegg,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	82	–	82	30	1 10 0	—	20 0 0	7 1 11	Do.
37	5294	Grange.	Grange Ord. Agr			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	102	76	178	61	1 16 8	—	65 0 0	18 17 6	Do
38	4808	Islandikane,	Fenor,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	37	1 6 1	—	18 0 0	5 14 2	
39	4809	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	128	128	51	0 2 6	—	41 10 0	12 2 4	Do

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of WATERFORD—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School		Vestry or Free Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Annual yield for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Grant of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	To Salaries, Furniture, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
40	630	Kilbarrymeadan,	Kill, . .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	40	1 11 6	—	50 16 8	3 14 0	
41	3729	Do . .	Do .	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	31	1 10 10	—	20 0 0	4 13 2	
42	634	Kilbourne, .	Butlerstown,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	37	2 0 0	—	38 0 0	3 10 5	Residence free
43	3827	Do. .	Do .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	53	1 13 3	—	20 0 0	5 8 6	Do
44	1287	Kilcolithleen,	Kilcolithleen,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	42	1 8 0	—	38 0 0	4 7 3	
45	1514	Do. .	Do. .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	23	120	143	51	1 4 6	—	40 0 0	6 3 7	
46	1577	Kilronan, .	Russelstown,	.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	58	56	114	88	2 18 10	—	19 10 0	14 0 0	
47	4856	Do. .	Fennet's Church,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	81	176	70	3 11 7	—	40 5 0	11 1 8	
48	6419	Do. .	Newtown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	65	158	71	2 10 1	—	42 0 0	19 13 8	
49	1708	Kilmeadan,	Ballydaff, No. 2,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	–	128	93	3 8 11	—	25 8 4	6 10 11	
50	1777	Do .	Do .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	115	115	39	1 6 2	—	20 0 0	9 11 8	
51	1711	Kilrossanty, .	Kilrossanty,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	133	–	133	46	2 11 10	—	42 8 8	6 7 11	
52	1778	Do. .	Do .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	35	—	—	16 0 0	2 5 6	
53	3786	Kilcoglin, .	Knockanore,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	115	104	219	74	3 10 3	—	52 10 0	3 8 3	Do.
54	4134	Kilgobnet, .	Coolmasmeer,	m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	96	–	96	41	2 0 3	—	24 0 0	10 17 3	Res. and garden free.
55	4135	Do . .	Do. .	f	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	120	57	1 3 7	—	34 0 0	7 13 8	Residence free.
56	4618	Do . .	Garranbane,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	35	1 15 9	—	24 0 0	4 7 0	Garden free.
57	6774	Do . .	Do .	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	30	5 10 0	—	14 0 0	4 9 0	
58	4301	Kill, St. Nicholas,	Passage, East,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	138	–	138	40	1 17 11	—	22 13 4	7 5 7	
59	5485	Kilwatermoy, .	Kilwatermoy,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	32	—	—	24 0 0	2 14 2	Residence free
60	6911	Do . .	Do .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	80	80	37	1 14 8	—	20 0 0	3 1 2	Do.
61	6906	Kilmolerar, .	Carrickbeg,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	38	1 5 9	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	Residence and
62	7148	Do. .	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	37	1 11 3	—	18 0 0	3 17 8	garden free
63	7462	Killea, .	Dunmore, East,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	12	52	64	44	2 8 5	—	30 0 0	3 12 3	
64	8131	Kinsalebeg, .	Piltown, .	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	–	160	47	1 6 0	—	39 0 0	4 2 7	Do
65	8528	Do . .	Do. .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	143	143	49	2 2 7	—	31 0 0	3 3 3	
66	9529	Do. .	D'Loughtane,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	98	93	191	51	0 14 10	—	34 18 10	6 0 0	Residence free
67	682	Lismore, .	Lismore Ord Ag.			–	E.C.	R.C.	2 R.C.	249	–	249	110	5 16 11	2 16 10	61 0 0	46 16 11	Do.
68	683	Do . .	Do .	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	3 R.C.	–	157	157	77	8 2 10	—	75 0 0	52 15 0	Do.
69	3148	Do . .	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds	R.C.	–	36	46	76	41	—	—	4 10 0	—	
70	1710	Do. .	Glentangarragh 1st Class Ag.		V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	86	–	86	38	2 11 7	—	64 0 0	13 12 3	Do.
71	3549	Do . .	Do .	f	V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	60	60	38	4 7 0	—	30 0 0	12 10 0	Do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

72	7880	Do.	Ballinvella,		Y C.	—	E.C	R C	—	36	34	70	31	4 8 0	—	28 10 0	12 18 10	
73	1980	Lismore, East,	Carrenquin,	m.		R C	—	R C	R.C.	104	—	104	106	—	—	68 0 0	22 4 6	
74	5338	Do.	Do. Convent,	2.		R.C	—	R.C	—	—	437	437	223	7 10 2	—	105 15 4	6 5 4	
75	10.05	Do.	Tourine,			—	E.C	R C	—	68	43	100	46	1 11 7	—	36 18 4	4 0 0	Residence and garden free.
76	7311	Lismore and Mo ccllop,	Mt. Mellersy,	f.		R.C	—	R.C.	—	—	101	101	43	2 18 4	—	18 10 0	—	
						R.C	—	R.C	R.C	65	64	129	47	1 0 8	—	28 0 0	8 10 0	
77	8440	Do.	Ballysaggart,			—	E C	R.C.	R C	250	—	250	67	3 4 2	—	97 0 0	17 12 6	
78	1572	Monkstown,	Knockmahon, day,	m.		—	—	—	—	168	—	168	25			6 0 0	12 0 0	
			Do.	eve		—	—	—	—	—	142	142	51			53 4 6	10 8 3	
79	6556	Do.	Do.	day, f.		—	E.C	R.C	R.C	—	60	60	34	2 2 10	—	6 0 0	10 3 0	
			Do.	eve.		—	—	—	—	—	113	113	81	2 13 2	5 0 0	10 16 0	7 13 4	
80	9889	Modeligo,	Modeligo,	m		R.C.	—	R C	R C	113	—	113	83	1 10 11	5 6 0	10 0 0	7 0 7	
81	9890	Do	Do	f		R C	—	R C.	R.C	—	107	107	83	1 1 0	—	74 10 0	11 0 0	
82	1837	Methel,	Clonea,	m		E.C	—	R C.	R.C	147	—	147	83	4 6 0	—	50 2 2	8 17 6	
83	7772	Do	Do	f.		R.C	—	R C	R.C	—	105	105	49	—	—	32 0 0	3 8 0	
84	4136	Do	Coolnahorna,		Y T	R.C	—	R C.	—	43	25	68	26			18 8 8	4 6 6	Garden free.
85	630	Rossmire,	Newtown,	m		R.C	—	R.C.	—	74	—	74	30	1 7 1	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	Residence and garden free
86	1130	Do	Do	f		R.C	—	R.C.	—	—	21	81	25	0 8 11	—			
87	1830	Ringagonagh,	Mullinahorna,	m.	A	R.C	—	R C	R C.	135	—	133	44	—	—	28 10 0	8 8 4	
						E C	—											
88	2337	Do	Do.	f.	A	R C	—	R C	R.C	—	133	133	30	1 10 8	—	35 0 0	8 8 2	
						E.C	—											
89	4090	Rathgormuck,	Rathgormuck,	m.		R C.	—	R C	—	101	—	101	41	2 15 8	—	66 8 4	6 1 4	
90	6711	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C	—	R C	—	—	115	115	43	4 18 8	—	56 12 9	9 8 8	
91	9745	Rathcormuck,	Glennanore,	m		R.C	—	R C	—	78	—	78	33	1 10 11	4 0 0	31 12 4	4 18 4	
92	9746	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C	—	R C	—	—	74	74	36	1 11 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	4 12 1	
93	0710	Rossmore,	Kinnaethomas Work,			P.L	Gds	R C	—	83	100	183	42	1 15 1	—	—	—	
94	1707	Stradbally,	Stradbally,	m		R C	—	R.C	R.C.	139	—	139	63	1 9 5	—	21 14 2	13 18 0	
95	1779	Do	Do	f		R C	—	R C	R.C.	—	166	166	59	3 0 9	—	26 5 0	8 5 6	
96	2314	Do	Curraghna,			R C	—	R C	R.C.	67	91	158	78	3 14 10	—	64 8 4	10 15 6	
97	8122	Seskinan,	Tonraneena,	m.		R C	—	R C	R.C.	186	—	186	70	1 0 8	—	74 18 4	8 10 0	
98	8135	Do	Do	f.		R C	—	R.C	R.C.	—	178	178	75	2 17 7	—	37 8 4	8 8 2	
99	6974	St John's,	Waterford District Model,	m	Y.C	Com	N.E	R C	Pres.	184	—	184	81					
100	6975	Do	Do	f.	Y C	Com	N.E	P C	R C	—	149	149	68	90 2 2	18 7 8	087 2 8	89 4 8	
101	6.76	Do.	Do.	L	Y C	Com	N E	R.C	—	97	55	152	50					
102	6077	Do	Do.	Maritime,	Y.C.	Com	N.E.	R C	—	38	—	38	11					
103	3820	Do.	Do.	Warkho-		P.L	Gds	RR C	—	164	127	291	102	2 12 2	—	7 0 0	—	
104	6410	Trinity,	St. Patrick's,			R C	—	AR.C	R C.	56	213	269	91	—	—	80 0 0	1 17 2	
105	7314	Do	Waterford Mask. Instuns			—	R.C	Dme.	—	109	—	109	23	—	—	5 0 0	20 0 0	
106	1170	Tallow,	Glenamire,			R C	—	R.C	—	37	41	78	33	1 11 0	—	24 0 0	9 7 2	Residence free.
107	1288	Do	Tallow,	m	A.	R C	—	R C	RR C	222	1	223	110	2 6 11	—	67 0 0	21 7 1	
108	1289	Do.	Do	Convent, f	A	R C	—	R C	—	—	351	351	180	1 11 9	—	84 13 10	18 0 11	
109	3510	Whitechurch,	Whitechurch,	m	Y T	R C	—	R.C.	—	115	—	115	48	1 7 8	—	42 10 0	8 0 0	
110	3560	Do.	Do.	f	Y T	R.C	—	R.C	R C	—	102	102	44	1 10 11	—	40 0 0	8 8 0	
111	6798	Do.	Ballintaylor,			—	R C	R.C	R.C	52	30	82	60	1 0 0	—	46 0 0	10 12 8	Res. & garden free.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of MUNSTER: County of WATERFORD—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested in Nos.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	All granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
112	6125	Whitechurch,	Killishal,		R C	–	R.C.	R.C	54	53	107	58	4 6 2	—	40 0 0	2 16 6	Residence and garden free.
113	9259	Waterford,	Waterford Gaol,		Gov	Gaol.	*	*	36	25	61	12	—	—	6 0 0	—	*Teachers religious not ascertained.
			Total for County Waterford, 113,						7,646	7,583	15,229	6,094	253 6 1	26 17 6	4,793 15 7	1,228 5 6	

LEINSTER—1,480 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—61 Schools

1	670	Agha,	Leighlinbridge, m	2	R C	–	R C	R C	164	–	164	116	7 16 10	—	93 13 4	6 16 6	
2	671	Do.	Do. f	2	R C	–	R C	R.C	–	216	216	73	1 6 6	—	84 2 2	8 6 10	
3	647	Ballon,	Ballon, m.		R.C	–	R C	–	109	–	109	68	0 13 4	—	53 16 4	3 13 6	
4	6852	Do.	Do. f		R C	–	R C	–	–	111	111	45	1 6 6	—	42 0 6	6 13 0	
5	648	Barragh,	Ballavin, m	v v	R.C	–	R.C	–	80	–	80	27	—	—	19 0 0	8 0 0	
6	650	Do.	Do f	v v	R C	–	R C	–	–	68	68	29	0 10 3	—	23 6 6	4 0 0	
7	658	Carlow,	Carlow Convent, f.	2	–	R.C.	R.C	–	–	600	600	308	16 2 11	—	174 18 9	—	
8	661	Clonmore,	Clonmore,		R.C	–	R.C.	R C	82	95	178	70	2 17 0	—	82 10 8	0 10 7	
9	654	Clonegoose,	Borris, m.	v v	R C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	No returns.
10	652	Do.	Do. f	v v	R C	–	R.C	2R C	–	235	235	100	3 6 6	—	111 0 0	8 0 0	
11	666	Do.	Ballymartin,		R.C	–	R C	–	39	42	81	26	1 5 7	—	20 0 0	1 11 8	Residence free
12	662	Cloty, or Cloydagh,	Ballinabranagh, m	v v	R.C	–	R.C	–	94	–	94	35	1 7 1	—	24 0 0	0 0 7	
13	1209	Do.	Do f	v v	R C	–	R C	–	–	83	83	31	—	—	20 0 0	4 13 0	
14	1218	Duniecknay,	Newtownduneck ney, m	v v	R C	–	R.C	–	77	–	77	30	1 12 6	—	27 10 0	2 16 0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

15	14788	Do.	Do.	f	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	31	—		—	24	0	0	1	17	2			
16	15088	Do.	Bagnalstown,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	217	–	217	111	3	3	2	—	93	1	8	47	8	3		
17	15240	Do.	Do. Convent,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	228	228	125	8	10	6	5 5 5	80	10	0	—				
18	5808	Do.	Garryhill 1st Cl.	Ag		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	40	5	16	9	—	40	3	0	41	11	0		De
19	5804	Do.	Do.	f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	86	86	33	—		—	—	14	0	0	9	7	0		Do.
20	9826	Freenagh,	Rathnagesra,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	47	110	61	0	17	3	—	25	10	0	6	11	3		
21	1415	Gilbertstown,	Rathboe,	m	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	28	1	6	0	—	29	0	5	3	10	10		
22	1834	Do.	Do.	f	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	26	0	16	4	—	26	0	0	7	0	6		
23	4677	Grangeford,	Grange,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	–	128	35	1	0	5	—	63	0	0	4	17	4		
24	8276	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	60	1	0	6	—	11	0	0	16	18	0		
25	9096	Do.	Grangeford,			–	E.C.	R.C.	–	41	51	92	54	—		—	—	14	0	0	6	10	11		
26	1291	Hacketstown,	Hacketstown,	m.	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	174	–	174	63	3	2	1	—	63	8	4	11	11	1		
27	1409	Do	Do.	f.	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	221	221	84	6	1	4	—	94	16	8	16	6	10		
28	665	Kilteasel, or Barris,	Robinana,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	80	40	—		—	—	39	0	0	1	0	0		
29	666	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	128	128	37	2	16	7	—	25	10	0	1	2	6		
30	1892	Killegan,	Tynealish,	m.	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	–	67	33	0	14	3	—	15	0	0	2	10	0		
31	5080	Do.	Do.	f	vt.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	122	122	39	1	7	0	—	31	16	8	1	11	0		Do.
32	1116	Leram,	Balbinkallin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	–	64	51	1	6	7	—	16	10	0	12	14	0		
33	1117	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	21	—		—	—	23	0	0	1	3	8		
34	651	Moyasomb,	Clonegal,	m.	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	52	0	17	3	—	14	0	0	2	2	10		
35	653	Do	Do	f	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	27	1	5	6	—	25	0	8	3	10	0		
36	672	Myshall,	Myshall,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	45	1	11	5	—	32	0	0	6	17	5		Do.
37	1500	Do.	Do.	f	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	103	103	45	4	2	11	—	25	10	0	6	6	0		
38	1416	Old Leighlin,	Ridge,	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	45	100	46	0	0	4	—	32	3	4	5	6	3		
39	214	Do	Old Leighlin,	m	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	38	0	10	3	—	24	0	0	6	0	0		
40	2125	Do.	Do.	f.	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	30	1	11	0	—	20	11	8	4	10	4		
41	2215	Old Leighlin,	Bawnree,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	24	57	61	0	16	3	—	18	0	0	—	—			
42	671	Rathvilly,	Knocklishen,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	37	1	11	3	—	40	11	3	6	0	0		
43	9139	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	8	127	135	45	1	12	11	—	46	1	8	5	10	0		
44	674	Do.	Rathvilly,	m	vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	142	–	142	51	1	6	11	—	73	18	4	4	6	4		
45	675	Do.	Do.	f	vt.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	20	0	12	8	—	20	0	0	2	7	0		
46	422	Do.	Rathnoon,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	46	87	20	1	0	6	—	16	0	0	0	13	0		
47	653	St Mullins,	Ballymurphy,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	40	1	0	9	—	38	16	0	1	11	0		Do.
48	654	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	82	82	35	—		—	—	24	0	0	1	12	10		
49	677	Do.	Glynn,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	–	56	20	—		—	—	7	10	0	—				
50	678	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	34	—		—	—	22	6	0	1	1	0		
51	679	Do.	Newtown St. Mullins,		vt	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	56	132	40	1	10	4	—	53	6	0	7	3	11		
52	1103	Do.	Drumsnad,		vt.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	102	88	190	61	2	1	1	—	38	0	0	4	10	8		
53	1104	Do.	Inch,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	42	—		—	—	25	0	0	3	0	0		De
54	0381	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	89	89	51	—		—	—	10	0	0	6	0	0		
55	9830	Do.	Lame		v	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	31	57	88	44	1	7	9	4 10 0	—			1	0	3		
56	7165	Slaguff,	Kilbrightermane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	51	97	31	1	13	1	—	21	16	4	2	1	3		
57	689	Tullowmagimme	Tullrilland,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	40	1	16	7	—	11	16	4	2	1	4		
58	684	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	66	66	35	1	7	0	—	30	0	8	5	0	1		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER.—*County of* CARLOW—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vacant or New School.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Cultured Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
59	2439	Tullow,	Ardattin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	78	180	56	6 10 1	—	47 16 8	16 11 5	
60	681	Do.	Tullow Monastic, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	327	–	327	108	7 4 0	—	56 5 10	—	
61	682	Do.	Do Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	285	285	106	6 15 3	—	80 1 8	—	
		Total for County Carlow, 61,							3,500	4,324	7,824	3,030	116 2 6	7 15 5	2,393 3 0	644 17 0	

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—236 Schools

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vacant or New School.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Cultured Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	055	Artane,	Artane, m.	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	45	3 15 8	—	29 1 6	64 4 8	Residence free
2	056	Do.	Do f.	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	36	2 10 6	—	32 5 8	11 11 2	Do.
3	057	Baldoyle,	Baldoyle, m	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	45	1 13 1	—	32 0 0	10 11 6	Do.
4	058	Do	Do f	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	123	123	45	1 10 5	—	23 0 0	4 10 11	
5	5200	Balrothery,	St Mary's (Balbriggan), f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	40	103	235	84	6 3 11	—	78 12 1	6 4 4	
6	0838	Do	Do m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	75	145	74	6 1 3	4 10 0	8 4 8	1 15 0	
7	5196	Do	St. Peter's (Balbriggan) m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	210	–	210	74	2 9 1	—	63 0 0	9 7 1	
8	5198	Do.	Balrothery,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	87	167	54	4 12 8	—	66 0 0	3 2 9	
9	4209	Lusterstown,	Booterstown, m	VC	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	50	4 10 5	—	60 4 2	17 6 2	
10	1980	Do	Booterstown Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	–	84	230	314	117	11 2 0	—	54 15 4	6 16 6	
11	9111	Balscuddan,	Ring		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	55	60	125	56	1 16 0	—	32 16 4	4 13 0	
12	9492	Do	Balscadden		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	35	69	28	—	—	32 10 0	0 0 0	
13	668	Clondalkin,	Clondalkin, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	172	–	172	111	21 13 11	—	45 16 0	—	
14	7883	Do.	Clondalkin Conv f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	249	319	127	6 3 6	—	104 6 4	—	
15	684	Do	Do (village)		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	27	55	29	1 0 2	—	36 0 0	10 1 0	Do.
16	697	Castleknock	St. Brigid's, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	150	–	150	44	6 14 3	—	45 0 0	11 6 0	Residence and garden free
17	6083	Do	Do f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	95	135	40	1 13 3	—	36 10 0	6 4 10	
18	4361	Do	Lower Road,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	24	90	60	30	—	—	14 0 0	2 10 2	
19	5478	Do	Phœnix Park,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	56	82	137	49	2 17 7	—	77 0 0	38 1 9	Residence free.
20	6241	Do	Mountjoy Lane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	102	189	83	4 2 10	—	66 9 8	14 1 3	Do.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	37 1 6	8 6 0	Do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

24	7 [illegible]	Do	.	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	27	0 18	8		—	26	10	0	0	10	8	
25	6341	Do.	.	Milltuddart,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	104	73	179	57	3 18	2		—	30	8	10	8	16	0	Rent & garden free.
26	7101	Chapelfood,	.	Chapelfood,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	50	3 2	1		—	32	6	8	7	10	8	Residence free.
27	7103	Do.	.	Do.	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	152	152	51	—			—	22	0	0	0	8	6	
28	4600	Clontarf,	.	Ballybough,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	38	2 17	4		—	21	0	0	0	8	6	
29	1205	Clonmethe,	.	Ballybough,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	–	61	35	1 18	8		—	30	10	0	12	7	0	
30	7486	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	63	63	35	—			—	31	1	8	12	4	11	
31	7170	Do.	.	Oldtown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	36	72	34	4 10	7		—	27	13	8	9	7	7	
32	4817	Cromlin,	.	Cromlin,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	29	1 1	0		—	28	0	0	12	0	8	
33	9615	Do	.	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	12	98	110	20	—			—	20	0	0	8	1	10	
34	4830	Clontarf,	.	Clontarf,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	128	–	128	40	4 0	7		—	28	10	0	18	12	3	Garden free.
35	4931	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	32	1 12	5		—	14	0	0	8	8	0	
36	5474	Coolock,	.	Clonshough,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	53	113	34	1 16	0		—	38	0	0	11	13	0	
37	8210	Cloghran,	.	Cloghran,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	29	—			—	23	0	0	1	19	5	Rent & garden free.
38	8347	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	58	58	26	0 10	11		—	20	0	0	0	19	6	Residence free
39	704	Dalkey,	.	Dalkey,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	202	–	202	78	4 12	2		—	47	16	8	8	2	0	Residence free
40	7182	Do.	.	Do. Convent,	f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	55	233	288	119	4 12	7	4 13	0	54	10	0	4	18	7	Residence and garden free
41	4690	Donabate,	.	Portrane,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	33	4 12	11		—	24	0	0	15	3	10	Residence free
42	4641	Do	.	Do.	f		R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	90	90	41	1 0	5		—	14	0	0	12	5	3	Do
43	706	Finglas,	.	Finglas,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	27	0 13	0		—	16	0	0	7	0	0	Do.
44	3106	Do.	.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	191	191	46	0 12	1		—	22	0	0	0	0	0	
45	708	Garristown,	.	Garristown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	39	1 10	10		—	24	0	0	13	11	1	
46	7913	Do	.	Do	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	76	76	31	1 7	8		—	24	0	0	6	9	4	
47	5361	Grangegorman,	.	St Peter's (No. 1, Finlaborg),	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	234	–	234	74	6 12	2		—	77	10	0	30	0	0	
48	5362	Do.	.	Do.	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	34	3 8	1		—	36	0	0	11	0	0	
49	6383	Do.	.	Do	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	145	127	272	77	1 18	8		—	57	10	0	6	0	0	
50	7719	Do.	.	Do (No 2),	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	188	–	188	57	3 4	3		—	32	0	0	16	0	0	
51	7719	Do.	.	Do	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	167	167	44	1 12	8		—	36	0	0	8	0	0	
52	7484	Do	.	Richmond Penitentiary,	f		Gov.	Gaol	R.C.	–	–	231	231	13	0 18	0		—	—			—			
53	8895	Do	.	Richmond Lunatic Asylum,	m		Gov.	Asyl.	R.C.	R.C.	155	–	155	58	4 18	1		—	—			—			
54	8896	Do	.	Do.	f.		Gov.	Asyl.	R.C.	R.C.	–	157	157	76	3 3	0		—	—			—			
55	4962	Glasnevin,	.	Glasnevin	m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	L.C.	L.C.	101	–	101	20	4 15	7	4 14	7	213	13	0	4	4	8	
56	4963	Do.	.	Do.	f	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	67	110	167	67								5	11	1	
57	1147	Holmpatrick,	.	Skerries,	m	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	217	–	217	90	7 19	2		—	70	16	8	16	18	8	
58	1148	Do	.	Do.	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	243	243	96	4 5	9		—	93	0	0	18	0	10	
59	7375	Do	.	Grange,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	68	166	20	1 12	4		—	15	0	0	3	16	7	
60	7317	Howth,	.	Howth,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	157	–	157	57	5 14	4		—	43	0	0	10	13	0	
61	7489	Do.	.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	153	153	51	0 0	3		—	41	10	0	7	15	1	
62	1011	Do.	.	Borrow,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	–	41	19	1 10	6		—	24	0	0	35	0	0	Garden free.
63	1043	Do.	.	Do.	f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	27	27	12	2 17	0		—	15	10	0	30	0	0	
64	712	Kilmallaghan,	.	Kellossory,	.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	36	76	29	2 3	7		—	10	10	0	8	19	11	Rent & garden free.
65	713	Kilternan,	.	Glencullen,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	56	0 14	0		—	38	0	0	7	1	0	Do
66	2881	Do	.	Do.	f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	95	95	31	0 18	7		—	16	0	0	0	7	9	Residence free

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, as Reward Prizes. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
65	4970	Kill-of-the-Grange	Cabinteely, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	40	4 10 11	—	34 18 4	12 7 3	Residence free
66	4568	Do . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	132	132	47	6 14 8	—	47 0 0	12 17 7	
67	8470	Killiney, . .	Killiney, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	65	112	37	1 13 6	—	20 0 0	2 7 6	
68	734	Lucan, . .	Lucan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	–	148	44	4 0 6	—	32 6 4	11 1 6	
69	717	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	150	204	73	13 16 4	—	29 4 5	5 18 10	
70	718	Lusk, . .	Lusk, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	32	1 8 6	—	24 0 0	7 10 4	Res. & garden free.
71	716	Do. . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	29	1 5 0	—	28 10 0	7 10 6	Residence free
72	4922	Do . .	Cerdiff . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	44	81	95	41	5 8 7	—	22 8 4	8 0 10	Do.
73	6118	Do . .	Lambay Island, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	19	14	33	18	1 15 2	—	18 0 0	13 6 4	
74	7024	Do. . .	Rush, . . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	165	–	165	75	3 16 2	—	34 18 4	14 16 0	
75	7025	Do . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	184	184	85	3 10 0	—	55 6 4	20 1 8	
76	8434	Do. . .	Loughshinny, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	60	114	50	2 8 1	—	16 10 0	6 7 6	
77	3144	Do. . .	Balrothery Workhouse		P.L.	G.Ds.	R.C.	–	36	46	87	53	1 12 10	—	—	—	
78	8277	Do. . .	Hedgestown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	27	65	61	1 2 7	—	38 0 0	7 7 6	Residence and garden free
79	1934	Monkstown, .	Blackrock, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	167	–	167	82	3 1 6	—	63 0 0	25 12 11	
80	721	Do . .	Do . . Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	354	611	202	8 12 8	—	123 16 7	7 16 8	
81	7050	Do. . .	Glasthule, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	–	182	88	8 3 5	—	67 1 8	32 3 7	
82	7048	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	264	331	163	10 7 9	—	67 1 8	24 14 11	
83	8180	Do . .	Kingstown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	209	–	209	86	3 16 6	—	18 0 0	6 13 5	Residence free.
84	5590	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	1,111	1,111	530	27 12 6	—	197 0 10	100 8 7	
85	5589	Malahide, .	Malahide, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	43	2 16 5	—	24 10 2	1 13 0	
86	5712	Do . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	43	0 13 8	—	43 13 4	17 18 5	
87	8082	Milltown, .	Milltown, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	27	—	—	24 0 0	6 5 0	Closed last quarter of year
88	8083	Do. . .	Do . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	21	85	106	42	0 14 10	—	34 0 0	8 16 0	
89	726	Newcastle, .	Newcastle, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	69	110	45	1 3 6	—	29 8 4	4 16 0	
90	1170	Naul, . .	Naul, . . m	V.-T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	–	40	17	0 16 8	—	18 0 0	6 15 2	
91	1171	Do . .	Do. . . f.	V.-T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	55	55	21	0 18 0	—	20 0 0	2 2 10	
92	4293	Old Connaught,	St. Peter's, Little Bray, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	236	–	236	64	1 14 5	—	54 16 4	10 0 6	
93	7246	Do . .	Do. . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	171	171	62	5 2 8	3 8 0	54 10 0	9 5 1	
94	728	Palmerstown, .	Palmerstown, . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	48	88	51	3 2 0	—	30 11 1	2 10 6	Residence free
95	8214	Rathmines, .	Rathmines, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	–	55	23	2 6 11	—	20 0 0	5 5 0	
96	1470	Do. . .	Do. . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	43	1 10 11	—	20 0 0	7 0 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

97	5869	Rathfarnham,	Rathfarnham,		R.C	–	R.C	–	85	–	85	88	1	7	9	—	28	17	6	14	12	0		
98	739	Do.	Loretto Convent,	f	–	–	R.C	R.C	–	31	100	240	193	2	18	0	—	78	15	0	1	5	0		
99	6735	Do.	Roundtown Conv	f.	–	–	R.C.	R.C	–	–	295	286	134	12	10	4	—	47	0	8	12	7	10		
100	6750	Do.	Rathmichael,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	272	–	272	103	6	5	0	0	0	0	67	1	8	53	5	0
101	6746	Rathmichael,	Loughlinstown,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	–	117	35	3	6	11	—	25	16	0	5	13	9		
102	6945	Do.	Tullystown,	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	–	49	01	110	53	2	7	1	7	17	0	—	5	11	0		
103	6747	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	107	107	42	2	17	4	—	31	0	4	4	10	8		Do.
104	8293	Do.	Ballycorras,	m.	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	–	108	–	108	41	3	17	1	—	77	18	4	23	14	2		Res. & garden free.
105	8294	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	78	78	34	3	16	2	—	77	10	0	17	4	7		Do.
106	2205	Do.	Rathdown Workhs.			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C	–	109	86	194	106	0	6	5	—	0	0	0	—				
107	7738	Rathcoole,	Rathcoole,		–	–	R.C	R.C	R.C	60	58	118	55	1	10	9	—	34	11	1	2	4	1		
108	755	Swords,	Swords,	m	R.C	–	R.C	–	R.C	103	–	103	76	1	7	6	—	00	2	9	19	2	8		
109	7330	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C	2R.C.	–	–	258	258	02	5	8	0	—	106	15	4	11	9	7		
110	1830	St. Audoen's,	St. Audoen's,	m.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	320	–	320	68	0	0	0	—	54	3	8	17	10	9		
111	1801	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	218	218	44		—		—	59	1	8	5	1	2		
112	7032	St Anne's,	Lesson-lane,	f.	–	–	R.C	R.C	R.C	–	265	265	91	12	18	5	—	55	0	0	5	0	0		
113	9203	Do.	Do.	i.	–	–	R.C	R.C	2R.C.	143	268	411	105		—		—	67	18	4	—				
114	3018	Do.	Baggot-st. Convt.	f	–	–	R.C.	R.C	–	244	1,332	1,576	737	33	10	7	—	509	1	3	109	2	0		
115	6126	St. Bride's,	St. Bride's,	m.	E.C	–	–	E.C	–	60	–	60	35	1	5	0	—	30	6	0	33	0	0		Res. dance free.
116	6121	Do.	Do.	f.	E.C	–	–	E.C	–	–	65	65	31	0	10	1	—	18	0	0	20	0	0		
117	9122	Do.	Do.	i.	E.C	–	–	E.C	E.C	83	102	185	47	0	8	9	—	34	0	0	10	0	0		Do
118	737	St. Catherine's,	St Catherine's,	m	R.C	–	–	R.C	3R.C.	626	–	626	195	12	13	1	—	101	10	0	42	0	0		
			Do	avg	–	–	–	–	–	122	–	122	24								22	4	10		
119	738	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C	–	2R.C	3R.C	–	746	–	746	166	7	15	10	—	148	6	8	12	0	0		
120	739	Do.	Harold's-cross,	m	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	222	–	222	78	0	3	10	—	118	2	0	21	14	3		
121	2350	Do.	St. Clare's,	f.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	217	217	65	3	10	3	—	89	15	10	—				
122	9252	Do.	John-street,	f	R.C	–	R.C	4R.C	–	362	362	133	2	10	11	—	127	7	0	20	0	0		Do.
123	6341	Do	Do.	i.	R.C	–	R.C	9R.C.	170	148	318	128	0	15	4	—	92	17	0	11	7	4		
124	5840	Do.	West Dublin Med in	v.c.	Com	N.E	R.C	R.C. / Pres.	–	403	–	403	202	40	2	9	17	4	2	854	18	4	112	11	4
125	5841	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	Com.	N.E	E.C	–	–	268	268	110												
126	5842	Do.	Do.	i	v.c	Com	N.E	R.C / E.C.	191	190	201	121													
127	7189	St. Catherine's,	Richmond Bridewell		Gov.	Gaol	R.C	–	175	–	175	19	3	14	2	—				—					
128	2005	St. Delough's,	Kinsealy,	m	c.	R.C	–	R.C	–	91	–	91	27	9	7	10	—	29	11	1	11	0	0		Do.
129	2006	Do.	Do.	f.	n	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	94	94	35	0	18	3	—	20	0	0	2	19	10		Do.
130	6405	St. George's,	St. Francis Xavier's,	f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	275	279	70	13	10	3	—	78	9	4	9	4	7			Do.
131	6400	Do.	Do.	i.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	127	160	287	68		—		—	59	1	8	11	0	2		
132	742	St. James's,	St. James's,	m		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	234	–	234	68		—		—	48	0	0	13	15	1		
133	743	Do.	Do.	f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	145	145	50		—		—	43	7	0	15	18	11		
134	8243	Do.	Do.	i.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	104	191	295	71	1	8	3	—	49	10	0	10	15	0		
135	7012	Do	Dolphin's Barn,			R.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	72	80	152	50	1	1	3	—	34	3	4	7	5	2		
136	6978	Do.	Inchicore Rail. Mech. dep.		v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C	–	105	–	105	48												
			Do.	avg	v.c.	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	9	12	0	0	7	11	2	431	19	10	38	15	2
137	6979	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	–	105	105	44													
138	6980	Do.	Do.	i		–	R.C.	–	96	72	137	56													

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	To Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
139	7546	St. James's,	Golden Bridge Con. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	635	635	240	13 7 2	—	160 2 6	24 15 1	
140	744	St. John's,	SS. Michael and John's, day, m		R.C.	–	2R.C.	R.C.	813	–	613	138	15 7 3	—	107 10 2	48 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	167	–	167	38				5 0 0	
141	745	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	210	210	48	2 7 0	—	53 8 4	10 0 0	
142	8171	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	1R.C.	258	277	535	122	1 6 6	—	103 16 6	12 4 1	
143	9321	Do.	Do. (2), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	200	200	49	1 17 6	—	89 15 0	11 0 0	
144	9370	St. Jude's,	Kilmainham Gnol,		Gov.	Gaol	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	No school held during year.
145	8742	St. Luke's,	Warrenmount Con. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	834	834	235	12 11 9	—	211 19 2	34 4 6	
146	747	St. Margaret's,	St. Margaret's, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	87	–	87	28	2 4 3	—	25 10 0	7 1 0	Residence free
147	3336	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	75	75	25	—	—	18 0 0	8 12 2	
148	8493	Do.	Kilcoskan, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	–	35	21	0 8 0	—	18 0 0	2 7 2	Do.
149	9400	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	33	33	18	—	—	14 0 0	1 7 8	
150	6664	St. Mary's,	Denmark-street, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	377	–	377	104	3 12 8	—	51 18 4	11 11 11	
151	9952	Do.	Bolton-street,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	35	25	60	36	—	—	—	1 13 3	
152	1149	Do.	King's Inns-street, Convent,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	327	1,779	2,106	785	89 11 9	—	478 18 4	134 18 5	
153	3917	St. Mary's, Donnybrook,	Ringsend, day m	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	302	–	302	113	16 19 0	—	159 17 0	58 11 1	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	–	191	–	191	50				20 7 11	
154	3918	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	Pres.	R.C.	–	209	209	86	4 2 8	—	78 5 0	30 0 0	Do.
155	6471	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	R.C.	77	99	176	69	1 1 10	—	58 10 0	35 7 3	Do.
156	8821	St. Mary's, Irishtown,	Irishtown, m		E.C.	–	E.C.	E.C.	119	–	119	60	1 7 2	—	30 0 0	23 0 0	Do.
157	8522	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	112	112	34	1 0 6	—	44 6 8	27 1 1	
158	748	St. Mark's,	St. Andrew's, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	–	361	361	63	4 2 6	—	73 10 0	30 0 0	
159	8182	Do.	Do. (2), f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	168	168	48	—	—	22 11 8	8 0 0	
160	8183	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	671	305	976	327	2 13 10	—	81 1 6	17 0 6	
161	9212	Do.	Townsend-street, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	205	205	44	2 0 10	—	34 0 0	14 0 0	
162	9213	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	204	178	383	126	0 19 0	—	45 15 0	10 0 0	
163	9007	St. Michan's,	St. Michan's, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	275	–	275	75	6 13 7	—	66 13 4	30 0 0	
164	6902	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	138	138	31	4 0 6	—	26 0 0	9 7 10	
165	9458	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	163	178	341	77	1 12 3	—	61 10 0	14 0 0	
166	7718	Do.	Do. No. (2), m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	272	–	272	60	—	—	30 0 0	24 0 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

167	7402	Do.	North Anne-st.	i.	R C	–	R C	R C	200	195	395	110	1 7 0	—	68 0 8	14 0 0	
168	6013	Do.	George's-hill Conv.	f.	R C	–	R C	–	–	1,098	1,098	512	27 0 7	—	205 1 6	30 0 0	
169	6512	Do	Josephian,	f.	R C	–	R C	R C	–	280	280	91	0 13 5	4 10 6	40 11 8	6 17 9	
170	9925	Do	Do	i.	R C	–	R C	R C	50	125	175	88	2 0 0	16 5 0	1 3 4	1 10 9	
171	3603	St. Nicholas Without,	St Nicholas Without, No. 1,	f.	R C	–	R C	2R C	–	330	330	95	9 8 8	—	90 11 8	7 0 0	
172	6588	Do	Do.	i.	R C	–	R C	3R C	297	303	600	143	—	—	101 3 8	7 10 0	
173	7068	Do	Do. No 2,	f	R C	–	R C	2R C	–	283	283	85	3 15 5	—	96 16 10	7 0 0	
174	1764	St. Paul's,	St. Paul's, day,	m.	R C	–	R C	2R.C.	378	–	378	90	5 9 9	—	79 10 0	32 8 10	
			Do. . .	evg	–	–	–	–	173	–	173	22				6 18 3	
175	1783	Do	Do	f.	R C	–	R C	R C	–	318	318	72	5 16 2	—	68 10 0	15 12 11	Do.
176	5729	Do	Do	i	R C.	–	R C	2R.C.	182	135	317	70	1 0 0	—	76 0 0	10 3 8	
177	7015	Do	Do. No. 2,	m	R C	–	R.C.	–	260	–	260	41	—	—	48 3 4	3 2 1	
178	7918	Do	Do	f.	R.C.	–	R C	–	–	168	168	46	0 10 8	—	34 0 0	3 5 0	
179	6012	Do	North Brunswick street,	m.	R C	–	R C	3R C	502	–	502	153	7 17 8	—	83 13 4	35 0 0	
180	9156	Do	Blackhall-place,	f	Diss	–	Diss	Diss.	30	74	104	41	2 14 5	—	56 0 8	23 1 5	
181	9932	Do	Manor-street,	f.	R C	–	R C	–	–	169	169	124	2 0 0	5 0 0	—	4 11 0	
182	9933	Do.	Do	i.	R C	–	R C	–	120	98	224	111	2 0 0	5 0 0	—	3 17 0	
183	7187	Do.	North Dublin World	P L	Gds	–	3R C	R.C. 2R.C.	284	293	570	504	11 0 10	—	5 10 0	—	
184	5008	St. Peter's,	St. Peter's,	m.	R C	–	R C	R C	112	–	112	61	2 12 0	—	41 13 4	4 4 6	
185	754	Do	Do.	f	R C	–	R C	2R C.	–	477	477	95	4 13 4	—	57 1 8	21 19 11	
186	8208	Do.	Do jun department,	m	R C	–	R C	R C	480	–	480	60	0 4 6	—	62 0 0	12 16 6	
187	9209	Do	Do	f.	R C	–	R C	3R C	302	576	878	102	2 18 2	—	102 0 8	10 6 0	
188	1556	Do	Rathmines,	m	R.C	–	R C	–	170	–	170	63	3 4 7	—	50 0 0	10 12 7	
189	1551	Do	Do	f.	R C	–	R C	R C	–	250	250	62	2 9 5	—	58 6 8	12 0 0	
190	7797	Do	Do	i.	R.C	–	R C	R C	152	74	226	68	—	—	40 0 0	1 15 10	
191	6355	Do	Holdington-road,	m	R.C	–	R C	R C	267	–	267	78	6 12 2	—	47 6 8	20 0 0	Expended on school requisites. Not given to teacher
192	7846	Do	Rathgar,	f	–	R C	R C	–	–	154	154	21	0 12 10	—	16 13 4	1 14 0	
193	7020	Do.	Tranquilla Conv	f	–	R C	R C	–	–	195	195	96	2 4 4	—	38 5 0	5 1 8	
194	754	St. Thomas's,	Central Mod. m No 1.	v c.	–	Courts of N E	R C	2R C. R.C.	719	–	719	315	220 10 10	27 8 0	1,120 4 8	581 1 8	
			Do. .	evg	–		–	–	368	–	368	184					
195	8059	Do.	Do	No. 2,	v c.		Pres	R C.	186	–	186	80					
196	8054	Do.	Do.	No 3,	v.c.		R C	–	109	–	109	43					
197	8055	Do.	Do	No. 4,	v c		E C	–	140	–	140	56					
198	8056	Do	Do.	No. 5,	v c		R.C	R.C. R.C.	207	–	207	93					
199	759	Do	Do.	f No. 1,	v.c		R C	Pres 2R.C.	–	721	721	275					
200	8057	Do	Do.	No 2,	v c		R C	R C	–	187	187	70					
201	8058	Do.	Do.	No 3,	v.c.		E C	–	–	110	110	46					
202	8059	Do	Do.	No 4,	v.c.		R C	E C	–	124	124	54					
203	1705	Do	Do.	i.	v.c.		E C	2R C.	370	280	650	258					

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Grants. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
204	6468	St. Thomas's, .	Saint Laurence O'Toole's, No. 1, f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	191	191	97	1 3 4	—	97 15 0	10 0 2	£4 6s. 8d. school expenditure. £6 given to teacher.
205	6469	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	232	201	433	190	1 8 11	—	71 15 8	14 5 4	
206	6506	Do. . .	Do. . No 2, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	433	432	94	—	—	33 16 8	9 11 9	£1 school expenditure. £4 11s. 8d. given to teacher
207	6704	Do. . .	St Patrick's, No. 1 m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	278	–	278	91	2 16 1	—	55 10 0	10 14 4	Residence free.
208	6705	Do. . .	Do. . No 1, f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	279	279	68	4 1 9	—	40 15 4	8 8 8	
209	6706	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, m i		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	261	–	261	65	1 9 5	—	37 10 10	11 13 10	Do
210	6707	Do. . .	Do. No 2, f. i.		R.C.	–	R.C.	3R.C.	173	160	333	102	0 12 6	—	49 6 8	8 4 1	
211	1200	Stillorgan, . m.	Stillorgan, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	33	0 12 10	—	54 12 6	14 8 4	
212	2472	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	51	101	152	57	5 11 4	—	43 11 8	12 0 0	
213	7700	Santry, . .	Ballymun, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	40	116	67	2 7 10	—	28 6 8	9 10 10	Do
214	780	Tassagard, .	Soggard, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	43	3 3 4	—	42 0 0	9 0 0	
215	5509	Do. . .	Do. . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	14	72	86	28	2 1 6	—	18 0 0	1 9 0	
216	757	Tallaght, . .	Tallaght, . m	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	62	1 9 1	—	28 0 0	10 2 0	
217	758	Do. . .	Do. . . f	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	23	90	113	97	1 7 0	—	26 0 0	4 11 8	
218	8027	Do. . .	Glan na-smol, m		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	78	–	78	63	2 3 3	9 9 5	28 11 8	10 0 0	Do.
			Do. . .		–	–	–	–	35	–	35	22				1 0 0	
219	7616	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	107	107	44	0 17 11	—	30 0 0	10 7 0	Do.
220	1167	Taney, . .	Dundrum, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	177	–	177	77	2 4 2	—	69 6 8	28 10 7	
221	1168	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	161	161	66	0 2 3	—	62 13 4	16 14 5	
222	2672	Tully, . .	Sandyford, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	159	–	159	93	2 17 1	—	64 8 4	10 3 0	Rec & garden free
223	2873	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	158	66	2 17 2	—	67 3 4	6 10 0	Residence free.
224	3098	Whitechurch, .	Edmondstown, m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	122	–	122	51	3 0 3	—	46 16 8	14 15 1	
225	3099	Do. . .	Do. . . f	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	43	1 12 8	—	36 0 0	14 7 8	
226	6372	Do. . .	Fir House Convt. f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	65	152	217	90	0 14 0	—	32 3 0	9 13 10	
			Total for County Dublin, 226, .						28,209	26,093	52,800	18,293	1,115 4 11	181 13 4	15,462 0 7	79,586 11 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF KILDARE—100 Schools

1	2169	Ardkill, . .	Dexinturn, . m	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	88	-	88	34	1 12 2	—	25 0 0	4 3 2	
2	7200	Do. . .	Do . . f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	83	83	21	2 0 11	—	18 2 4	2 14 8	Residence free
3	763	Ballendrina,	Broadford, . m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	55	-	55	21	1 10 2	—	20 0 0	3 0 9	Residence and garden free
4	765	Do . .	Do . . f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	66	66	27	—	—	24 0 0	1 7 2	
5	1417	Ballymore-Eustace,	Ballymore-Eustace, m.	B	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	153	-	153	60	2 17 2	—	32 8 4	8 13 10	
6	1515	Do. . .	Do. . . f	B	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	141	141	53	1 7 2	—	47 2 0	0 10 2	
7	0058	Do. . .	Do . . i.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	64	72	136	57	0 12 4	—	10 0 0	4 2 11	
8	2541	Ballysax, . .	Ballysax, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	82	50	132	63	3 11 11	—	30 1 8	9 15 0	Residence free.
9	2099	Bodenstown, .	Sallins, . m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	73	-	70	33	2 2 2	—	41 16 4	6 14 2	
10	6694	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	27	57	24	0 18 2	—	35 10 0	2 0 6	
11	7316	Ballyshannon, .	Ballyshannon, .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	60	34	90	35	1 10 2	—	27 0 0	6 1 7	
12	768	Carragh, . .	Carragh, . m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	72	-	72	27	1 17 11	—	61 0 0	7 16 7	Residence and garden free
13	767	Do . . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	94	94	38	1 10 3	—	26 0 0	7 18 0	
14	798	Carr, . . .	Suncroft, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	72	39	111	38	2 10 8	—	37 3 4	6 6 3	Residence free.
15	1298	Clooncurry, .	Newtown, . m.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	59	-	59	27	2 2 7	—	28 0 0	4 18 0	Residence & garden free
16	1407	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	54	54	21	3 5 2	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	
17	2213	Cadamstown, .	Balyna, . m.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	87	-	87	41	2 1 9	—	69 10 8	8 17 0	Residence free.
18	3427	Do. . .	Johnstown Bridge, m.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	63	-	63	29	1 18 3	—	24 0 0	11 19 3	
19	3428	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	47	47	10	1 8 2	—	17 16 4	3 15 10	
20	6740	Do. . .	Cadamstown, f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	81	81	31	0 10 6	—	20 0 0	10 0 6	Do
21	6126	Castledermot, .	Castledermot, m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	134	-	154	56	1 15 5	—	25 0 0	6 18 4	
22	6127	Do . . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	105	105	33	0 9 4	—	30 10 0	—	
23	0174	Clane, . .	Rathcoffey, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	50	93	143	45	2 19 10	1 6 10	57 5 0	12 2 2	Res. & garden free.
24	1713	Do. . .	Clane Ord. Ag. .	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	103	-	152	75	4 3 1	—	60 16 8	25 1 8	Residence free
25	1151	Do . . .	Do Convent, f.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	177	177	69	4 6 2	4 13 2	54 0 0	—	
26	7790	Churchtown, .	Churchtown, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	50	44	94	33	1 10 2	—	24 0 0	4 18 11	Garden free
27	3862	Do. . .	Athy Workhouse, .		M.L.	Gds.	2 R.C.	R.C.	108	143	251	124	0 4 3	—	—	—	
28	1205	Dunmanoge, .	Levitstown, . .	vt.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	36	27	63	24	—	—	21 10 0	0 17 4	
29	5350	Donaghmupper,	Abbey, . . m	v.c	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	200	-	200	86	6 10 7	—	95 11 8	24 17 3	
30	3351	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	180	180	78	3 9 10	—	98 16 8	17 15 8	
31	7060	Dunforth, .	Kilshannee, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	49	53	102	38	2 8 4	—	20 0 0	2 17 9	Residence free.
32	9897	Downing, . .	Roseville, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	15	6	23	13	2 12 7	4 0 0	—	13 12 0	
33	1714	Feighcullen, .	Milltown, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	47	51	98	32	4 1 8	—	66 2 0	0 3 1	Do.
34	8205	Do. . .	Clongorey, . m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	97	-	97	61	—	—	19 3 0	8 8 6	
35	8361	Do. . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	88	88	22	1 2 6	—	16 0 0	7 7 4	
36	2105	Great Connell, .	Newbridge, . m.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	242	-	242	80	6 8 11	—	33 12 4	20 10 2	Garden free.
37	2106	Do . . .	Do . . f.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	231	231	72	4 0 0	—	88 13 4	14 2 2	
38	6752	Do. . .	Athgarvan, . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	81	67	148	52	3 2 6	—	60 0 0	10 18 3	Residence and garden free.
39	761	Kilmeage, . .	Allen, . . .		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	62	45	107	20	3 8 8	—	13 3 0	0 13 2	
40	1712	Do. . .	Allenwood, . .	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	63	53	116	20	2 7 8	—	16 10 0	4 3 0	
41	1820	Do. . .	Robertstown, m.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	113	-	113	30	1 0 6	—	23 6 8	1 17 7	
42	2401	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	vt	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	35	110	151	34	—	—	24 15 0	2 0 3	
43	770	Kildare, . .	Kildare, . m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	179	-	179	78	4 2 6	—	30 3 4	14 10 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER. County of KILDARE—*continued.*

Marks	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Related Prizes. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
44	771	Kildare,	Kildare Convent, f		–	R.C	R.C	–	–	225	225	78	6 10 10	—	27 12 9	—	
45	0026	Do.	Curragh,		Diss.	–	Diss	–	76	46	122	66	3 10 2	—	52 0 0	47 5 0	Residence and garden free
46	779	Kilcock,	Kilcock, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	121	–	121	30	0 15 6	—	32 0 0	0 12 7	Garden free
47	770	Do	Do. f		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	120	120	52	3 1 0	—	36 13 4	6 4 6	Residence free.
48	773	Do.	Tiernahan Ord. Ag		R.C	–	R.C	–	57	54	71	25	0 16 10	—	67 0 0	21 2 1	Residence free.
49	773	Kilcullen,	Halverstown,		–	R.C	R.C	–	60	63	123	44	1 15 10	—	44 3 4	3 2 6	Residence and garden free
50	6307	Do	Kilcullenbridge, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	154	–	154	58	3 9 8	—	46 15 0	10 15 1	
51	8316	Do	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	173	173	46	1 18 2	—	50 16 8	5 0 1	
52	1842	Kill,	Ardclough, m	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	66	–	66	50	1 8 11	—	24 0 0	10 10 0	
53	9230	Do.	Do. f.	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	78	78	37	1 14 4	—	29 8 4	0 7 3	
54	1072	Do.	Kill, m.	n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	76	–	73	26	1 6 11	—	28 0 0	3 7 1	
		Do	Do m. evg		–	–	–	–	69	–	60	40	—	—	—	3 10 5	
55	1973	Do	Do. f.	n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	63	63	24	3 1 11	—	17 0 0	4 18 0	
56	2291	Kildangan,	Kildangan, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	166	–	166	32	3 16 0	—	35 17 11	4 2 6	
57	2292	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	182	183	55	4 1 2	—	60 11 10	6 4 0	Residence free
58	3025	Kilteel,	Kilteel,	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	49	61	110	33	1 17 0	—	24 0 0	0 5 8	
59	5888	Killashee,	Twomileshouse, f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	63	65	32	1 5 2	—	20 0 0	6 16 0	
60	8763	Killybegs,	Prosperous, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	128	–	128	66	1 12 5	—	46 18 4	14 2 5	
61	8704	Do.	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	106	106	51	3 11 1	—	43 0 0	0 18 6	
62	9123	Kilkea,	Kilkea,		–	E.C.	R.C	–	35	45	80	24	0 14 0	1 2 6	30 0 0	6 13 7	
63	6945	Kilberry,	Kilberry,		R.C	–	R.C	–	57	68	65	56	1 7 6	4 10 0	—	8 15 0	
64	9305	Kildrought,	Celbridge, f		R.C	–	R.C	2R.C	91	84	175	86	1 10 7	—	51 0 0	4 5 7	
65	9388	Do.	Do. (adult) evg		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	72	72	14	—	—	10 4 2	0 14 5	
66	8584	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	2R.C	–	42	35	77	48	6 19 7	1 0 0	—	—	
67	2844	Leixlip,	Leixlip, m.	n	R.C	–	2R.C	–	110	–	110	42	—	—	15 0 0	5 11 10	
68	2849	Do	Do f.	n.	R.C	–	2R.C	–	–	110	110	32	1 5 0	—	27 0 0	2 13 7	Do.
69	6830	Lackagh,	Lackagh,		R.C	–	2R.C	–	71	54	125	30	1 7 8	—	35 14 2	3 10 6	Garden free.
70	4182	Lucalmen,	Maynooth, m.		R.C	–	3R.C	–	127	–	127	45	3 0 4	—	87 18 4	21 17 10	Residence free.
71	779	Do.	Do Convent, f.		–	R.C	R.C	–	56	190	246	100	6 11 0	—	90 1 8	20 0 0	
72	781	Monasterevan,	Monasterevan, m.		R.C	–	3R.C	–	215	–	215	62	0 0 0	—	64 0 0	4 6 5	Rent & garden free.
73	782	Do.	Do. f		R.C	–	3R.C	R.C.	–	216	216	70	4 7 0	—	70 0 4	5 7 0	Do
74	1600	Moone,	Moone, m		R.C	–	2R.C	–	120	–	120	51	3 13 2	—	24 0 0	5 16 0	
75	2660	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	2R.C	–	–	110	110	33	3 13 3	—	20 0 0	4 2 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

73	780	Nurney,	Clogherinkoe,	m		R C	–	3R.C.	–	64	–	64	25	0 12	6	—	24	0	0	7	14	3	Residence free.
77	8120	Do	Do.	f.		R C.	–	2R C	–	–	66	66	27	—		—	20	0	0	3	18	6	
78	6757	Do	Nurney,			R.C.	–	3R.C	–	107	65	172	66	3 6	1	—	41	6	8	11	10	3	Do
79	2284	Kilbaloe,	Twomilehouse Oral. Agricultural,																				
80	2033	Narraghmore,	Old Grange,		v.r.	R.C	–	2R C	–	80	–	80	34	8 14	8	—	32	10	0	12	13	10	
81	9414	Do	Crookstown,	m		R C	–	2R.C.	–	59	31	90	36	3 10	2	—	31	0	0	8	8	8	
82	7300	Do.	Do	f		R C	–	2R C.	–	90	–	90	42	2 19	0	—	30	13	4	9	10	6	Do.
83	4174	Naas,	Naas,	m.		R.C.	–	2R C	R C	–	127	127	52	9 11	0	—	70	0	0	7	8	10	Do.
84	3246	Do.	Do.	Convent, f		R C.	–	R.C	R.C.	386	–	386	138	12 13	11	—	105	4	2	28	12	6	
85	8821	Do.	Do	Gaol,		–	R C	R.C	–	–	349	349	104	16 0	6	—	79	0	0	34	4	2	
86	734	Rathangan,	Rathangan,	m.		L Lof	Gaol	R C	–	29	–	29	8	—		—	—			—			
						R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	—		—	42	6	0	—			No returns available; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
87	785	Do	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R C	R C	–	140	140	53	4 17	4	—	33	0	0	4	7	3	Residence free
88	9777	Do	Do	parochial		R C	–	R C	–	9	11	20	10	1 5	3	4 0 0	—			10	0	0	
89	1693	Rathmore,	Rathmore,	f		R C	–	R C.	–	10	64	74	36	1 3	3	—	35	13	3	7	7	8	Rent & garden free
90	2293	Do.	Eadestown,			R C	–	R C	–	66	5	71	27	1 4	6	—	24	0	0	7	14	6	Do.
91	786	Staplestown,	Staplestown,	m	v.r.	R C.	–	R C	–	84	–	84	95	1 16	7	—	32	18	4	5	19	3	Residence free
92	787	Do	Do.	f	v.r.	R C.	–	R C	R C	–	125	125	48	2 14	3	—	60	8	4	5	18	6	Do
93	7823	Straffan,	Straffan,	m		R C	–	R C	–	84	–	84	34	0 17	3	—	46	6	8	2	8	0	
94	7824	Do	Do	f		R C.	–	R C	–	–	86	66	35	3 13	10	—	46	3	4	4	10	5	
95	6309	St Michael's,	Athy Dist Model,	m	v.c	Com	N E	R.C	R C.	128	–	128	63	20 13	6	—	063	17	4	46	1	10	
96	6310	Do	Do	f	v.c	Com	N E	R C	R C	–	80	80	41										
97	3615	Do	Do.	i.	v.c	Com	N E	R C	R C	21	29	50	31										
98	4007	Do	Do	Convent, f.		–	R C	R C	–	248	445	693	230	15 10	3	0 6 0	170	17	8	12	14	7	
99	9752	Do	Templemore road,	m		–	R C	R C	–	102	–	102	48	—		—	20	0	0		—		
100	9753	Do.	Do	f		–	R C	R C	R C	–	146	146	47	1 7	9	—	38	0	0		—		
101	4716	Tipperkevin,	Tipperkevin,			R C	–	R C	–	78	30	77	27	1 5	7	—	10	0	0	4	14	3	
102	3165	Tipper,	Naas Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R C	–	71	80	154	70	—		—	8	0	0		—		
103	6313	Timahoe,	Timahoe,			–	E C	R.C.	–	60	47	107	40	3 11	3	—	45	8	4	21	18	7	Residence and
104	7834	Tankardstown,	Ballyroe,			R.C	–	R C	–	71	82	123	30	1 9	1	—	24	0	0	8	10	3	garden free
105	7303	Usk,	Ballymount,			R C	–	R C	–	110	99	209	41	6 6	5	—	64	0	0	8	1	9	Do.
			Total for County Kildare, 105,							5,495	6,498	12,093	4,987	303	2	1	27 8 1	4,425	10	8	365	17	5	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Leinster: County of Kilkenny.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—169 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Visited at Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	788	Ahurney, . .	Lisdowney, . m		R.C	–	R.C	–	91	–	91	30	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	4 7 1	
2	780	Do. . .	Do . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	92	92	29	0 13 0	—	21 0 0	2 4 10	
3	1716	Do. . .	Ballycourn, . .		–	R.C	R.C	–	33	24	57	32	1 16 1	—	27 10 0	5 13 6	
4	2748	Do. . .	Ballyragget, m		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	188	–	188	108	3 13 1	—	70 3 8	3 10 0	
5	3825	Do. . .	Do. . f		R.C	–	R.C	3 R.C	–	230	230	123	5 7 5	—	90 0 0	10 10 1	
6	5412	Attanagh, . .	Ballyuskill, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	116	42	3 0 0	3 3 7	35 10 0	3 3 0	
7	5413	Do . .	Do. . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	166	150	52	7 1 3	3 3 2	74 18 4	5 10 0	
8	4981	Aghaviller, .	Boolyglass Ord. Ag.		–	R.C.	R.C	–	111	67	178	45	1 5 10	1 0 3	37 0 0	20 16 2	
9	6006	Do . .	Newmarket, . .		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	40	26	66	48	1 7 10	4 10 0	6 5 0	5 1 0	
10	6001	Balleen, . .	Balleen, . .		–	R.C	R.C.	–	32	29	61	26	0 14 0	—	24 0 0	1 2 2	
11	7050	Ballycallan, .	Ballycallan, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	64	–	64	30	1 5 3	—	28 0 0	2 11 6	
12	7051	Do . .	Do . . .		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	61	61	20	1 18 0	—	25 8 4	2 18 11	
13	7312	Burnchurch, .	Burnchurch, .		–	R.C	R.C	–	81	55	136	52	1 10 3	—	53 10 0	21 16 0	Residence and garden free
14	7627	Ballyhall, .	Ballyhall, . m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	73	–	73	22	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	2 17 11	
15	7614	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	64	64	28	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	3 5 3	
16	8879	Ballyhale, .	Cashelgannon, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	59	58	117	48	0 13 3	—	28 10 8	6 11 11	Garden free.
17	1118	Castlecomer, .	Castlecomer, m.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	283	–	293	115	2 18 8	—	85 16 8	24 1 7	
18	1723	Do. . .	Clogh, . . m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	133	–	133	45	1 10 0	3 3 10	33 0 0	1 15 3	
19	7727	Do. . .	Do . . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	–	165	165	63	3 6 3	4 6 11	60 0 0	0 19 8	
20	2278	Do. . .	Garsdo, . . m.		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	–	154	58	1 10 3	2 15 2	56 0 0	0 12 11	
21	3141	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	176	176	71	3 13 2	2 6 2	63 3 4	1 3 0	
22	2788	Do . .	Floda, . . m.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	88	–	63	24	—	—	14 10 0	8 0 0	
23	2789	Do. . .	Do . . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	84	84	35	6 12 1	—	19 10 0	0 8 3	Res. & garden free.
24	3847	Do . .	Smithstown, . m.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	25	0 8 11	—	11 10 0	—	Garden free
25	5557	Do . .	Do. . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	72	72	51	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	0 18 0	Do
26	5198	Do. . .	Colliery, . . m.		E C	–	E.C	–	57	–	57	26	4 13 9	2 14 0	24 15 0	7 0 0	Residence free.
27	5199	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E C	–	E C	–	–	62	62	30	6 18 0	2 18 1	23 0 0	6 5 0	
28	5469	Do. . .	Chatsworth, .		R C	–	R C	–	47	54	101	32	3 14 0	2 10 8	24 0 0	2 0 0	
29	5547	Do . .	Castlecomer Workh		P L	Gds.	R C	–	10	33	43	26	—	—	—	—	
30	1289	Callan, . .	Callan, . m.		R C	–	R C	–	216	–	218	73	7 13 11	—	84 15 0	17 10 8	
31	1012	Do . .	Do . . f.		R.C	–	R C	2 R C	–	274	274	91	7 11 7	—	134 13 4	10 17 5	Do.
32	3878	Do. . .	Do Workhouse.		P.L	Gds	R.C.	–	45	68	113	64	4 12 8	—	—	—	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

33	9148	Do.	.	f.		R C	–	R.C	R C	50	131	181	53	11	8	9	—	29	3	4	0	18	8				
34	9919	Clonmore,	.	.		Clonmore Ord Agr		–	E C	R C.	–	77	70	147	56	3	11	10	1 0 0	27	10	0	12	11	10				
35	1962	Do.	.	.		Kilmanogick,		R.C	–	R C.	–	70	25	95	39	0	10	3	—	18	0	0	2	11	10				
36	2137	Coolcashin,	.	.	n.	Creenkill,	.	R C	–	R C	–	56	56	92	30	0	15	3	—	18	0	0	5	11	0				
37	2249	Clonmantagh,	.	.		Clonmantagh,	.	R C	–	R.C	–	114	59	173	51	2	10	0	—	54	19	0	3	4	0	Do.			
38	4193	Coolcrahesn,	.	.	m.	Clinstown,	.	R C	–	R.C	–	56	–	56	24	1	5	0	—	24	0	0	1	1	0	Do.			
39	4194	Do	.	.	f.	Do	.	R C	–	R C	–	–	56	56	26	2	7	3	—	16	0	0	2	8	0	Do.			
40	8053	Coolaghmore,				Cealagh,	.	R C	–	R C	–	53	42	93	45	1	10	0	—	21	9	0	2	15	0				
41	7247	Clara,	.	.		Church Clara,		R.C	–	R.C	–	73	36	109	52	2	10	10	—	41	3	4	7	0	3				
42	8251	Clonmeerry				Woodstock	1st																				
						class Agrl,	.	v.c.	–	E C	R C	–	82	–	82	42	2	5	0	—	53	1	3	10	2	2				
43	7563	Do.	.	.	f.	Woodstock,		v.c.	–	E C	R.C	–	–	37	67	42		—		—	20	0	0	1	17	1			
44	792	Dunkitt,	.	.	m.	Dunkitt,	.	v.r.	R C	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	53	0	15	9	—	29	10	0	4	12	11			
45	1856	Do.	.	.	f.	Do	.	v.r.	R C.	–	R C	–	–	90	90	31	0	3	0	—	10	0	0	4	12	10			
46	2961	Do.	.	.		Bagwood,			R C	–	R C	–	72	57	126	38	2	17	3	—	22	0	0	3	3	0			
47	8867	Do	.	.		Fullykeehan,	m		R C	–	R C	–	79	–	79	34	1	17	3	—	32	13	4	4	18	4			
48	8689	Do.	.	.	f.	Do	.		R C	–	R.C	–	–	56	56	26	1	0	3	—	13	0	0	4	17	4			
49	1800	Danesfort,	.	.		Danesfort,	.	v.r.	R C	–	R C	–	35	30	65	18	0	3	0	—	24	0	0	1	6	6	Do.		
50	5757	Dysartmoon,	.	.		Tullagher,	.		R C	–	R.C	–	58	55	113	67	1	8	0	—	28	13	4	5	13	0			
51	4477	De	.	.		Brownstown,	m.	v.r.	R C	–	R C	–	76	–	76	25	0	5	0	—	27	0	0	0	18	3	Garden free.		
52	4478	Do.	.	.	f	Do	.	v.r.	R C	–	R.C	–	–	81	81	20		—		—	20	0	0	1	9	2			
53	5713	Dysart,	.	.		Coone,	m		R C	–	R.C	–	110	35	154	14	3	4	0	—	33	10	0	4	10	4			
54	9822	Do	.	.	f	Do.	.		R C	–	R.C	–	–	106	106	41	2	1	2	4 10 0	8	3	4	0	11	8	Residence free		
55	6890	Dunnamaggan,				Dunnamaggan,			R.C	–	R C	R.C	83	60	146	50	2	11	1	—	30	10	0	7	18	3	Rec. & garden free.		
56	7615	Dungarvan,				Dungarvan,	m		–	E C	R C	–	113	–	113	50	4	0	11	—	55	0	0	53	10	0			
57	7628	Do	.	.	f	Do	.	f	–	E C	E C	–	–	137	137	54	0	15	0	—	50	1	8	25	3	2	Garden free.		
58	7674	Dunbell,	.	.		Dunbell,	.		R.C	–	R.C	–	42	40	82	29		—		—	24	0	0	2	11	8			
59	2312	Erke,	.	.		Crossgatrick,	m.		R C	–	R C	–	50	–	50	38	1	3	5	—	27	3	4	2	10	4			
60	2313	Do	.	.		Do	.	f.	R C	–	R.C	–	–	83	83	29	0	11	2	—	17	10	0	0	0	3			
61	3083	Do	.	.		Moneenmuck,	m		R C	–	R C	–	106	–	106	57	1	6	2	—	33	15	0	3	15	0			
62	3084	Do	.	.	f	Do	.	f	R C	–	R.C.	–	–	125	125	43	2	10	10	—	47	10	0	3	7	0	Residence free		
63	5436	Eccletown,				Newtown,	.		R.C	–	R C	–	33	37	70	31	6	4	10	—	18	0	0	3	4	11			
64	795	Fiddown,	.	.		Tubbermaltoone,	m	v.r	–	E C	—	–	–	–	–	—		—		—	8	0	0	—			School closed		
65	1468	Do.	.	.	f.	Do.	.	v.r	–	E.C	R C.	–	41	72	113	40	0	12	11	—	16	0	0	0	14	1	Residence free		
66	6168	Do.				Piltown 1st Class A			–	E C	Pres.	–	84	–	84	44	2	19	4	—	46	1	8	47	13	2	Do		
67	6169	Do	.	.	f.	Do	.		–	E C	E C.	–	–	80	80	35	2	14	7	—	31	5	0	0	15	7			
68	9289	Do.	.	.	m	Templecrone,	m		–	E C	R C.	–	62	–	62	26	1	7	0	—	18	0	0	5	18	11			
69	9290	Do	.	.	f	Do	.		–	E C	R C	R C	–	92	92	81	2	7	3	—	56	0	0	8	12	6	Do.		
70	796	Freshford,				Freshford,	.	m	R C	–	R C	–	132	–	132	58	2	18	0	—	51	11	8	8	12	0			
71	797	Do	.	.	f	Do	.		R C	–	R C.	R.C	–	124	124	44	1	8	8	—	44	0	0	4	12	6			
72	2918	Fertagh,	.	.	m	Johnstown,	.	m	R C	–	R C	–	95	–	95	48	1	12	0	—	20	3	4	4	14	0			
73	2919	Do	.	.	f.	Do.	.	v.r.	R C.	–	R C.	R.C	–	109	109	43	4	8	3	—	70	10	8	4	2	2			
74	799	Grange,	.	.	m	Churchhill,	.	m	v.r.	E C	—	–	–	–	–	—		—		—		—			—		Temporarily		
75	9927	Do	.	.	f	Do.	.	f	v.r	R C	–	R.C.	–	30	30	91	32	1	2	5	36	0	0	2	10	0	inoperative		
76	800	Grange Sylvia,				Garesbridge,		m.		R C.	–	R C	R.C	146	–	145	57	4	15	10	—	42	11	8	4	1	4	Garden free		
77	9134	Do.	.	.		Do.		Conv f.		–	R C	R C.	–	–	139	139	79	10	2	0	—	65	16	0		—			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Leinster: County of Kilkenny—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Visited or Unvisited.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Registers, and Apparatus, as Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Registers, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
78	798	Graiguenamanagh,	Graig, . m.		R C	–	R C	3R C	205	–	205	114	5 0 2	—	115 0 4	23 11 0	
79	799	Do. .	Do . f.		R.C	–	R C	3R.C	–	236	236	109	3 0 0	—	135 3 8	21 17 3	
80	1152	Do. .	Coppenagh, .	V.T.	R C	–	R C	–	52	26	78	30	—	—	28 0 0	7 0 0	
81	1717	Gowran, .	Gowran, . m		R C	–	R.C.	R.C	134	–	134	64	8 0 7	—	60 16 1	3 19 1	Residence free
82	1781	Do. .	Do . f		R C	–	R C	R.C	–	131	131	63	12 0 4	—	82 10 6	3 13 0	Do.
83	5526	Grangeneccomb,	Conahy, m.		R C	–	R C	R.C	130	–	130	66	2 6 5	—	66 1 8	3 19 8	
84	5521	Do . .	Do . f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	79	79	41	1 5 0	—	38 19 8	3 3 6	
85	1010	Inistioge, .	Inistioge, . m.		–	E C	R C	R.C	146	–	146	60	1 6 4	—	58 13 0	18 14 0	
86	5340	Do. .	Do . f		–	E.C.	R C	R.C.	–	176	176	59	1 11 8	—	57 3 4	14 17 1	
87	1841	Jerpoint, West, .	Mullennkill, .	V.T.	R C	–	R C	–	58	30	94	20	0 8 0	—	24 6 0	7 6 3	Do
88	1901	Kilmakevoge, .	Rotinstown, .		R C	–	R.C	R C	106	–	106	59	2 14 10	—	30 0 0	8 3 10	
89	2713	Do . .	Do . f		R C	–	R C	R.C	–	119	119	46	2 11 10	—	15 10 0	1 19 9	
90	5878	Kilkeacon, .	Mulhavat, . m.		P C	–	R C	E C	159	–	159	53	2 13 8	—	31 1 8	12 17 6	
91	3479	Do . .	Do . f		R C	–	R C	E C	–	167	167	51	4 8 0	—	40 6 0	3 18 4	
92	3891	Kilmadum, .	Ballyfole, . m		R.C.	–	E.C.	–	118	–	118	39	1 17 11	—	32 3 4	5 3 13	
93	6891	Do. .	Do . f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	122	122	58	1 7 3	—	32 10 0	2 0 3	Do.
94	3889	Kilmoleue, .	Desart, .		–	E C	R C	–	73	53	126	47	1 3 4	—	36 0 0	25 0 0	Do.
95	5290	Do. .	Ballyline, .		R C	–	R C	–	43	53	6	45	5 8 0	—	11 15 8	3 3 3	
96	5053	Kells, .	Kells, .		R C	–	R C	–	84	46	130	50	2 4 1	—	37 5 8	4 14 3	
97	5291	Kilfane, .	Moug, .		R C	–	R.C.	–	42	36	72	20	1 3 7	—	12 13 3	0 14 1	
98	7773	De . .	Kilfane, .		–	E C	R C	–	27	20	47	21	—	—	14 5 8	0 3 0	
99	5637	Kilmacey, .	Windgap, . m.		R C	–	R C	–	100	–	100	44	1 8 0	—	50 0 4	3 10 2	Do
100	5698	Do . .	Do . f		R C	–	R.C.	R.C	–	112	112	55	4 4 3	—	50 0 0	0 13 8	
101	6621	Kilcolumb, .	Ringville, . m		R C	–	R C	–	94	–	94	34	1 16 9	—	52 0 0	11 19 5	Do
102	6622	Do. .	Do . f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	70	70	32	1 14 4	—	30 0 0	11 18 7	Do
103	7031	Knocktopher, .	Knocktopher, f		R C	–	R C	–	54	56	110	43	1 3 3	—	23 13 4	6 2 2	
104	7399	Kilmacow, .	Kilmacow, . m.		R C	–	R C	R C	153	–	153	55	—	—	28 13 8	11 14 6	
105	7200	De . .	De . . f.		R C	–	R C	R C	–	153	153	53	3 2 1	—	50 13 4	6 18 8	
106	7481	Kilmoganny, .	Kilmoganny, m.		R.C.	–	R C	R C	126	3	129	60	2 12 3	—	93 0 8	27 2 0	Rec. & garden free.
107	7528	Do . .	Do. . f		R C.	–	R C	–	–	124	124	48	5 5 4	—	60 11 8	21 9 10	Residence free
108	8244	Kilmeadill, .	Paulstown, . m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	107	–	107	63	1 16 11	1 0 0	36 18 4	5 10 0	
109	6869	Kilmanagh, .	Kilmanagh, .		R.C.	–	R C	R C	77	74	151	57	7 12 1	—	35 15 0	10 7 7	
110	4779	Listerlin, .	Listerlin, . m		–	R.C	R.C.	–	96	–	96	52	9 11 7	—	24 0 0	4 13 5	Do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

110	5777	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	92	92	31	1	13	6	—	20	0	0	4	7	11	Do	
111	5832	Muckalee,	.	Muckalee,	.	m	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	83	—	83	23	1	17	3	—	25	0	0	3	2	5		
112	7328	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	68	68	23	1	10	10	—	25	0	0	1	11	7		
113	7149	Do.	.	Garrygang,	.	v.c.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	75	50	125	52	3	10	7	—	24	0	0	16	2	5	Res. & garden free.	
114	6775	Mathell,	.	Lisnafanchin,	.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	50	36	86	40		—		—	20	10	0	1	16	0		
115	794	Owning,	.	Owning,	.		—	E.C.	R.C.	—	83	68	151	68	3	14	2	—	60	0	0	13	10	8		
116	6374	Outrath,	.	Foulkstown,	.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	40	90	130	58	6	12	3	—	60	7	9	6	6	3		
117	1154	Powerstown,	.	Skeogvosthean,	.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	64	73	137	54	1	7	2	—	40	0	0	11	0	0		
118	5790	Fulhone,	.	Mooncon,	.	m	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	180	—	180	73	3	0	10	—	50	0	0	10	0	0	Residence free	
120	5437	Do.	.	Do. Convent f			—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	271	271	117	13	2	7	—	66	16	8	15	0	0		
121	7081	Fortunesally,	.	Carrigeen,	.	m.	R.C.	+	R.C.	—	135	—	138	65	3	11	7	—	72	5	0	15	8	0		
122	8570	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	100	100	45	1	14	3	—	24	0	0	6	12	6		
123	802	Rathbeagh,	.	Cloan,	.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	47	50	97	34	1	13	2	—	25	0	0	4	16	0		
124	1840	Rosbercon,	.	Rosbercon,	.	m	v.c. R.C.	—	R.C.	—	39	—	39	22	0	8	4	—	27	0	0		—			
125	3519	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c. R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	50	50	29	1	4	5	—	26	0	0	0	6	0		
126	2542	Rathpatrick,	.	Sheverue,	.	m	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	119	—	119	37	1	10	6	—	24	16	8	8	19	4	De	
127	2546	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	88	88	31	1	12	5	—	21	0	8	0	0	8		
128	3045	Rower,	.	Rower,	.	m	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	149	—	149	67	3	16	11	—	60	0	0	11	7	11		
129	9966	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	125	125	51	2	6	2	—	100	0	0	5	8	9		
130	3247	Rathcoole,	.	Johnswell,	.	m	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	98	—	98	29	2	5	6	—	18	0	0	6	10	0		
131	4084	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	81	81	31	1	5	7	—	16	3	4	5	10	0	Garden free.	
132	807	Shankill,	.	Borrafes,	.	v.c.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	83	62	145	57	2	11	2	—	34	0	0	2	4	7		
133	1916	Do.	.	Paulstown,	.	f	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	187	187	77	7	18	2	—	77	5	0	2	2	0		
134	6981	St Patrick's,	.	Kilkenny Dist. Model sc.			v.c. Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	100	—	109	57												
135	6982	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c. Com.	N.E.	R.C.	R.C.	—	71	71	35	} 10	0	2	52	13	0	705	12	3	53	7	10
136	6983	Do.	.	Do.	.	i.	v.c. Com.	N.E.	E.C.	R.C.	54	45	79	36												
137	4301	St John's,	.	St John's,	.	m.	v.c. R.C.	—	R.C.	—	150	—	160	71	2	13	1	—	40	6	8	5	12	0	Residence free.	
138	3413	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	v.c. R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	180	180	73	1	6	1	—	70	3	4	4	0	4		
139	3507	Do.	.	Kilkenny Workh			P.L. Gds.	R.C.	R.C.	—	126	129	255	140	6	7	10	—	3	10	0		—			
140	4430	Do.	.	Dunmore,	.	m.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	92	—	92	38	2	17	6	—	29	5	0	2	7	0	} Residence & garden free	
141	4431	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	83	83	41	1	7	11	—	29	5	0	5	0	0		
142	806	St Mary's,	.	Kilkenny Conv.		f	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	780	780	285	18	17	0	—	198	0	2		—			
143	3020	Stonecarthy,	.	Stoneyford,	.	m.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	100	—	100	37		—		—	29	0	0	3	3	1		
144	3030	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	128	128	50	1	19	5	—	42	6	8	5	4	11		
145	3110	St Canice,	.	Bonnettstown,	.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	62	43	105	41	1	7	8	—	35	3	4	13	11	11		
146	5016	Do.	.	St. Canice,	.	m.	v.c. R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	225	—	225	106	3	1	6	—	63	10	8	9	10	0		
147	5030	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	323	323	60	2	2	8	—	76	17	0	3	18	3		
148	8349	Do.	.	Thornback,	.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	40	30	70	30	1	7	0	—	24	0	0	31	10	6		
149	5407	Shanbogh,	.	Shanbogh,	.		—	R.C.	R.C.	—	41	39	70	30	0	15	1	—	24	0	0	1	0	0		
150	701	Ballinglistown,	.	Bennet's Bridge,	.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	97	69	166	55	3	5	2	—	41	0	0	7	0	0		
151	1302	Tullaroan,	.	Tullaroan,	.	m	v.c. R.C.	—	R.C.	—	101	—	101	42	1	13	8	—	35	0	3	7	18	0	Garden free	
152	3739	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c. R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	95	95	39	2	14	0	—	40	2	2	6	5	6		
153	9217	Do.	.	Ballybegh,	.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	42	49	84	38	2	16	5	—	20	16	4	1	13	2	Residence free.	
154	8808	Thomastown,	.	Thomastown,	.	m	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	160	—	160	61	4	13	5	—	64	8	4	7	0	0		
155	2181	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	110	110	57	3	11	4	—	53	0	0	4	7	6		
156	6278	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L. Gds.	R.C.	R.C.	—	96	60	96	65	11	4	10	—	9	0	0		—			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILKENNY—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
157	5259	Tisoofin,	Rivanna, m.		R C	–	R.C	–	61	–	61	35	2 1 10	—	13 0 0	3 6 6	
158	8867	Do	Do f		R C	–	R.C	–	–	88	98	34	1 16 0	—	20 0 0	2 17 8	
159	5250	Do.	Denis, m.		R C	–	R.C	–	54	–	54	33	0 15 3	—	21 0 0	0 18 0	
160	8802	Do	Do f		R C	–	R C	–	–	85	85	40	5 16 7	—	34 18 4	4 1 6	
161	7368	Tullaghaght,	Kilmacolver, m		R.C	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	38	2 6 6	—	18 0 0	4 10 11	
162	7850	Do.	Do f.		R C	–	R.C	–	–	120	120	45	1 7 1	—	18 5 0	3 16 10	
163	8146	Ullard,	Ullard,		R C	–	R.C	–	31	38	69	23	1 1 3	—	14 0 0	0 15 0	
164	6017	Urlingford,	Grange,	v c	R.C.	–	R C	–	43	37	80	33	0 17 6	—	24 0 0	4 4 0	Rent & garden free.
165	8084	Do.	Urlingford, m.		R C.	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	48	0 11 2	—	32 8 4	0 0 1	Residence free
166	7862	Do.	Do f		R C	–	R.C	–	–	130	130	54	1 6 8	—	40 6 8	4 15 5	
167	6625	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P L	Gds	R C	–	58	44	102	31	2 4 10	—	4 0 0	—	
168	6188	Whitechurch,	Whitechurch Ordinary Agricultural,	v c	–	E C	R.C.	–	65	40	105	30	1 7 3	—	32 6 8	12 0 1	Do.
		Total for County Kilkenny, 168,							6,918	10,352	20,270	8,080	*470 6 1	82 4 1	6,901 5 2	1,175 5 2	

KING'S COUNTY—101 Schools.

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	5778	Aghancheer,	Horseleap, m		R C	–	R C	–	98	–	98	31	1 5 6	—	40 11 8	—	Garden free
2	5779	Do	Do. f.		R.C	–	R C	–	–	93	93	34	—	—	26 0 0	—	
3	8341	Aghancon,	Aghancon,		–	E C	R C	–	85	53	88	14	2 1 2	—	10 8 4	0 8 1	
4	7009	Ballyboy,	Ballyboy,		R.C	–	R C	–	61	60	121	35	1 0 2	—	47 13 4	24 13 7	
5	7103	Do.	Frankford, m.		R C	–	R C	–	81	–	81	25	0 12 10	—	24 0 0	3 16 11	
6	5918	Do.	Do f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	83	83	31	2 1 9	—	28 16 8	8 1 0	
7	9721	Do.	Brughall,		–	R C	R.C	–	93	65	96	44	—	—	14 0 0	7 1 2	Residence free
8	810	Ballymacwilliam,	Trimblestown,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	60	32	92	27	1 9 1	—	32 0 0	3 12 11	Residence and garden free.
9	8375	Do	Rhode,		R.C.	–	R C	R C	80	89	169	56	11 14 9	—	22 13 4	5 11 1	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

10	1308	Ballycommon, .	Kilmurry, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	48	106	34	0	4	6	—	—	16	0	0	1	6	2	Residence free.
11	1710	Ballykane, .	Cloneyglown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	79	76	152	51	1	8	8	—	—	45	10	0	4	6	6	
12	3481	Do. .	Raheen, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	38	84	25	1	6	0	—	—	15	10	0	6	10	11	
13	1080	Birr, .	Parsonstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	43	2	2	8	—	—	52	11	8	12	2	5	Do
14	6820	Do. .	Do. Convent, f		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	472	592	247	23	10	6	—	—	110	15	4	99	17	0	
15	7980	Do. .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	PR.C.	–	57	95	152	77	1	10	0	—	—	—			—			
16	5788	Do. .	Crinkle, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	115	42	1	19	9	—	—	23	1	3	9	19	10	
17	6175	Do. .	Do . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	141	141	47	0	12	9	—	—	24	0	0	9	7	2	
18	7964	Do. .	William-street, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	108	97	175	57	3	10	3	—	—	58	5	0	32	0	0	
19	8821	Do. .	Portall, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	41	88	33	1	12	3	—	—	12	0	0	2	7	3	
20	312	Clonsast, .	Glenbulloch, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	19	0	13	7	—	—	11	17	3	0	11	4	
21	313	Do . .	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	29	0	12	9	—	—	20	0	0	1	12	9	
22	3190	Do. .	Brackna, . .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	27	30	57	32	1	7	2	—	—	32	0	0	14	0	0	Res. & garden free
23	5153	Do . .	Do. . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	32	1	5	11	—	—	23	0	0	3	1	9	Residence free.
24	4371	Do . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	32	1	10	9	—	—	34	13	3	3	13	7	
25	814	Croghan, .	Caanakill, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	33	67	100	34	2	13	3	—	—	24	13	8	8	1	2	Res & garden free.
26	3691	Clonmacnoise,	Clonfanlough, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	76	153	41	1	0	3	—	—	22	12	3	4	0	3	Garden free.
27	8172	Do. .	Shannonbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	34	1	9	0	—	—	35	15	0	9	8	3	
28	9621	Do. .	Do. . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	33	2	10	0	—	—	39	9	8	9	7	0	
29	7804	Castlegordan,	Garr, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	30	96	27	0	9	4	—	—	24	0	0	3	7	0	
30	9229	Cullenwaine,	Cullenwaine, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	45	84	28	0	7	3	—	—	15	0	0	2	9	3	
31	7471	Cloneyhorke,	Portarlington Conv. f.		R.C.		R.C.	–	–	225	225	112	4	13	5	—	—	101	1	3	—			
32	837	Dunkerrin,	Cangort Park, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	74	91	165	45	3	6	2	—	—	71	15	0	28	0	0	Residence free.
33	4008	Do. .	Cloneegunna, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	29	88	20	0	10	7	—	—	16	10	0	2	7	3	
34	3413	Drumcullen,	Thomastown, m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	94	95	29	1	3	0	—	—	15	10	0	4	11	3	Res. & garden free.
35	6407	Do. .	Killyon, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	48	108	95	0	2	4	—	—	41	0	0	9	3	10	Residence free
36	8816	Durrow, .	Durrow, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	33	816	20	0	11	3	—	—	13	0	0	3	0	0	Do
37	2842	Eglish, .	Eglish, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	48	111	33	4	15	0	—	—	27	0	0	2	12	2	Do.
38	6278	Kinaly, .	Coolderry, . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	–	59	24	0	13	0	—	—	24	0	0	2	12	10	
39	8009	Do. .	Do . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	79	79	29	2	0	0	—	—	20	0	0	3	7	11	
40	816	Geashill, .	Walshistown, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	34	81	32	2	2	0	—	—	28	0	0	2	10	0	Do
41	1721	Do. .	Killeigh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	72	144	40	3	4	3	—	—	31	10	0	7	19	0	
42	4060	Do . .	Killurine, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	45	105	30	1	10	0	—	—	18	0	0	7	13	10	
43	6203	Do. .	Meelehane, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	93	152	60	1	0	2	—	—	18	0	0	9	14	4	
44	5204	Do. .	Ballinagar, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	28	88	27	0	11	0	—	—	17	10	0	1	9	9	Do.
45	9191	Do. .	Geashill, . m.		–	Diss.	R.C.	–	94	–	94	38	1	17	3	—	—	31	5	0	13	13	3	
46	9293	Do. .	Do . . f.		–	Diss.	R.C.	–	–	82	82	37	1	8	0	—	—	28	10	0	3	13	1	
47	9907	Do. .	Garryhinch, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	43	101	46	0	3	2	4	10	0	8	0	0	20	0	0	Do.
48	5071	Gallen, .	Cleghan, . m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	178	–	178	58	2	14	9	—	—	33	19	0	9	4	3	Garden free.
49	5972	Do. .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	169	169	64	3	6	4	—	—	36	3	0	0	2	11	
50	7164	Do. .	Shannon Harbour,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	65	133	44	2	15	7	—	—	26	3	4	6	18	10	
51	819	Kilcolenfert, .	Kilcolenfert, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	57	122	43	1	17	1	—	—	45	10	0	9	4	0	Res. & garden free.
52	821	Killaderry, .	Philipstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	160	–	160	57	2	12	11	—	—	60	10	0	13	1	0	Residence free
53	9400	Do. .	Do . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	120	120	62	9	4	4	1	0	0	20	9	0	2	7	1
54	6072	Killoughy, .	Mount Bolus, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	–	97	20	1	3	9	—	—	25	0	0	1	12	1	
55	6073	Do. .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	25	2	7	10	—	—	29	10	0	2	2	8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER · KING'S COUNTY—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish	School	Vested or Non-Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males	Females	Total	Average daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus	In Salaries, Premium and other Gratuities	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	OBSERVATIONS
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
56	7161	Killoughy,	Gortnamona,	v.c.	R C	–	R.C.	–	48	39	87	31	1 3 0	—	29 0 0	9 11 11	
57	6585	Kilbride,	Clara, m.		R C.	–	R C.	R C.	268	–	258	78	12 17 7	—	79 11 8	33 3 0	
			Do. f.		–	–			140	–	140	65					
			Do. cvg.														
58	8082	Do.	Do Convent, f		R C	–	R C.	–	–	221	261	102	6 19 3	—	50 3 4	30 4 4	
59	8896	Do.	Ballycowan,		R C.	–	R C.	–	50	87	87	26	0 16 11	—	16 6 8	1 14 2	Rent & garden free.
60	6090	Do.	Tullamore,		Diss.	–	Diss	–	29	15	44	22	6 0 1	4 5 6	11 6 0	15 10 0	Residence free.
61	2080	Do.	Do Convent, f.	v.c.	R.C	R C	R C	–	123	261	503	162	2 5 4	—	48 18 4	4 6 10	
62	8446	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P L.	Gds.	2R C	–	136	112	215	83	4 4 7	—	5 0 0	—	
63	7980	Kilcommon,	Clonlick,		R C	–	R.C	–	73	60	133	41	1 8 10	—	24 0 0	2 17 6	
64	8668	Kinnitty,	Kinnitty,		R.C	–	R C.	–	92	72	164	60	2 17 7	—	22 6 6	11 7 6	
65	8225	Do.	Longford,		R.C	–	R.C	–	81	62	116	38	2 16 2	3 6 6	34 8 4	13 17 7	
66	8721	Killeigh,	Ballyegan,	v.c	–	R C.	R.C	–	53	38	92	34	1 6 4	—	23 0 0	10 11 7	
67	8938	Kilmanaghan,	Tubber, m. day.		R.C.	–	–	–	113	–	113	27	0 16 0	—	14 11 8	1 10 0	
			Do. cvg.		–	–	R C	–	54	–	54	28				1 2 1	
68	8849	Do	Do f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	103	103	31	0 8 0	—	23 5 0	6 0 11	
69	4711	Litter,	Cadamstown,		R C.	–	R.C.	–	50	57	107	36	2 11 8	—	25 0 0	7 7 10	
70	5522	Lynally,	Mackloo,		R C.	–	R C.	–	61	36	94	30	0 15 3	—	18 0 0	1 13 1	
71	6282	Lemanaghan,	Boher, m.		R C	–	R C	–	28	–	28	24	1 19 1	—	1 5 0	1 11 2	
72	8581	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R C	–	–	105	105	26	1 3 11	—	14 3 4	3 7 8	
73	8423	Lusmagh,	Ballymacoolaham, m		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	84	–	84	34	1 3 3	—	53 0 0	11 1 7	Do
74	8484	Do	Do. f		–	R.C.	R.C	–	–	74	74	31	1 16 11	—	26 0 0	3 15 3	Do
75	1426	Monasterorris,	Edenderry, m	v.c.	R.C	–	R C	2R.C	203	–	209	60	4 14 3	—	97 3 4	15 15 2	Rent & garden free.
76	1562	Do	Do. f	v.c.	R.C	–	R C	2R.C	–	292	292	76	6 6 8	—	113 16 4	4 19 6	Do.
77	3364	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P L.	Gds	R C	–	81	45	78	36	2 3 0	—	1 10 0	—	
78	8116	Do	Ballymoran,		R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	0 11 11	—	14 3 8	—	
79	7949	Parsonstown,	Parsonstown Minor Model, m	v.c.	Com.	N.E	R C	R.C	129	–	129	66	10 18 6	21 7 6	483 4 4	111 0 8	Inspective during last quarter of year; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
80	7850	Do	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E	R C	R.C.	–	96	96	46					
81	7954	Do	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E	R C	Fres	83	27	60	28					
82	8748	Rahan,	Island Parish, m.		R.C	–	R C	–	84	–	84	23	1 11 6	—	18 0 0	2 11 8	
83	8749	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	73	73	20	—	—	18 0 0	2 8 8	
84	924	Do.	Rahan Intermediate Ag. m	v.c	R.C	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	47	2 4 11	—	50 4 7	13 4 2	
85	826	Do.	Rahan Convent, f		R C	–	R C.	–	–	223	223	60	3 12 7	—	50 9 4		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

86	6437	Reserve,	Drumkeeran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	51	103	32	1 12 2	—	21 0 0	5 0 0			
87	6997	Do.	Killadeilla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	40	80	25	—	—	22 0 0	5 5 0			
88	7108	Reynagh,	Gaubally,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	39	46	85	26	1 7 11	—	25 0 0	4 5 5			
89	8987	Do.	Donagher,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	28	1 4 0	—	22 0 0	4 1 5			
90	9237	Do.	Do. Convent,	f.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	126	126	51	6 7 8	—	42 0 0	5 2 7			
91	9308	Rosscumree,	Bohermayboskha,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	57	111	40	1 5 5	4 0 0	18 0 0	12 15 4			
92	6441	Sillaroan,	Sillaroan,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	41	2 11 0	—	28 8 4	2 9 7			
93	6120	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	120	120	37	1 18 0	—	32 10 8	2 7 0			
94	6346	Do.	Ballinacorr,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	24	52	20	1 6 7	—	10 10 0	0 12 0			
95	5882	Templehenny,	Emill,	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	66	96	37	1 5 0	—	10 10 0	1 1 8			
96	5688	Do.	Moneygall,	v.n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	90	177	47	1 7 1	—	32 0 0	4 2 6			
97	8392	Tisaran,	High street,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	80	162	44	1 10 1	—	1 5 0	1 5 7			
98	8068	Do.	Lisclooney,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	34	24	58	27	2 2 2	—	24 0 0	14 5 0	Residence free.		
99	6408	Wherry,	Forbane,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	–	130	38	1 13 8	—	22 10 0	4 5 9			
100	8794	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	150	150	65	1 13 2	—	21 6 8	9 5 6			
101	9802	Do.	Lisaroore,		–	–	R.C.	–	40	66	82	42	3 5 1	4 10 0	18 0 0	3 17 3			
			Total for King's County, 101,						6,140	6,511	12,657	4,488	276 19 5	42 18 3	3,450 3 6	730 10 10			

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—96 Schools.

1	1177	Ardagh,	Laughill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	118	56	174	37	2 4 3	—	24 0 0	4 13 0			
2	4028	Do.	Glynn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	18	50	32	—	—	2 10 0	—			
3	7070	Do.	Ardagh,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	35	1 9 0	—	61 0 0	8 10 1			
4	7165	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	20	—	—	31 11 8	1 0 0			
5	5602	Abbeylara,	Abbeylara,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	30	—	—	24 0 0	8 7 11			
6	7051	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	–	51	25	—	—	26 0 0	8 5 11			
7	8476	Do.	Springtown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	26	84	32	0 10 8	—	18 0 0	0 8 0			
8	7817	Ballymacormack,	Stonepark,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	37	0 11 8	—	37 0 0	2 0 3	Rent, & garden free.		
9	7878	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	89	89	35	0 11 8	—	20 0 0	1 13 3	Do.		
10	6027	Bearacoola,	Aughne,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	74	177	61	0 10 0	—	43 5 8	8 10 8			
11	1308	Cashel,	Carrabeg,	m.	v.v. R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	25	—	—	18 0 0	0 11 8			
12	1496	Do.	Do.	f.	v.v. R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	27	1 7 0	—	29 0 0	0 12 0			
13	8804	Do.	Clarane,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	57	120	23	0 10 4	—	16 13 4	—			
14	7158	Columbkill,	Cloonagh,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	60	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	1 7 8			
15	7304	Do.	Do.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	67	0 13 4	—	20 0 0	0 18 5			
16	1420	Do.	Clonsen,	m.	v.v. R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	58	136	61	—	—	48 0 0	2 4 0			
17	5019	Do.	Dunbeggan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	105	113	218	67	1 13 4	—	41 13 4	3 18 0			
18	4203	Do.	Furth,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	75	185	50	—	—	43 0 0	2 6 0			
19	5910	Do.	Columbkill,	m.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	45	1 10 0	—	31 10 0	7 6 3			

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LONGFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. To Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
20	7071	Columbkill,	Columbkill, f.		R C	—	R C	—	—	104	104	30	2 15 8	—	16 0 0	2 6 4	
21	7625	Do.	Clonbrack,		R.C	—	R C	R.C	111	64	175	98	2 5 0	—	29 18 10	3 9 0	
22	8065	Do.	Molly,		R C	—	R C	R C	128	97	225	62	1 14 11	—	37 10 0	1 16 4	
23	858	Clonbroney,	Clonbroney,		R C	—	R C	—	46	81	114	28	—	—	20 0 0	0 14 6	
24	1174	Do.	Balnalee, m	V.T.	R.C.	—	R C	—	141	—	141	37	1 1 7	—	33 13 4	0 13 6	
25	1568	Do.	Do. f	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	123	123	34	0 11 1	—	29 3 4	1 4 9	
26	2790	Do.	Castlebrock,	V.T.	R C	—	R C	—	72	95	167	49	1 13 7	—	23 0 0	4 4 9	
27	4082	Do.	Coolarty,		Pres	—	Pres	—	67	26	93	34	1 8 0	—	16 0 0	6 0 0	
28	5112	Do.	Lisles,		R.C	—	R.C	—	113	—	112	25	0 10 6	—	15 0 0	0 17 0	
29	9234	Do.	Do. f.		R C	—	R.C	—	—	66	66	32	—	—	28 3 4	4 7 0	
30	9906	Do.	Ballinascraw		E C	—	E C	—	32	21	53	26	1 16 9	4 0 5	—	15 5 0	
31	6812	Clongish,	Newtownforbes, m		R.C	—	R.C	—	122	—	122	30	1 8 2	—	19 10 0	1 7 7	
32	5546	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	—	R.C	—	—	89	89	27	1 6 10	—	20 0 0	0 13 9	Residence free.
33	7740	Do.	Kilmore,		R.C	—	R.C	—	80	93	123	35	0 12 0	—	21 10 0	0 12 4	
34	6630	Do.	Cloontaugh,		R C	—	R C	—	183	127	310	81	1 8 9	—	26 9 10	4 11 2	
35	856	Dromacre,	Moyne,		R.C	—	R.C.	R.C	111	87	178	98	2 14 11	—	61 5 0	3 12 0	
36	2053	Edgeworthstown,	Edgeworthstown, m	V.T.	R.C	—	R.C.	R C	184	—	184	91	4 3 9	—	35 18 4	2 4 0	
37	2084	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R C	—	R.C	—	—	198	198	26	1 19 9	—	25 1 9	1 1 2	
38	860	Forgney,	Forgney,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R C	62	86	148	51	1 0 1	—	34 0 0	4 3 0	
39	8308	Do.	Rallyclamea,		—	E C	E C	—	25	38	63	28	—	—	24 0 0	10 0 0	Do
40	5022	Granard,	Aughabrank,		R C	—	R C	—	66	40	105	36	0 18 3	—	19 0 0	4 0 4	
41	5516	Do.	Boulaby,		R C.	—	R.C.	—	91	53	130	43	1 18 7	—	26 6 0	2 17 0	
42	1211	Do.	Killoes, m.	V.T.	R C	—	R.C.	—	87	—	87	32	0 11 0	—	24 0 0	2 4 0	
43	1437	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	116	116	28	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	2 5 0	
44	1517	Do.	Granard, m.	V.T.	R C.	—	R C	R C	143	—	143	64	2 10 3	—	77 11 8	18 2 6	
45	1212	Do.	Do f.	V.T.	R C.	—	R.C.	—	—	161	161	46	1 10 7	—	34 10 0	5 3 1	
46	3668	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		R.C.	G.da.	2R.C.	—	57	98	155	26	—	—	6 10 0	—	
47	5100	Do.	Aughnagarron, m.		R.C.	—	R.C	—	111	—	111	24	—	—	42 6 4	0 6 0	
48	6603	Do.	Do f.		R.C	—	R.C	—	—	68	68	22	1 10 1	—	16 0 0	0 7 0	
49	6611	Do.	Ferskhill,		R.C	—	R.C	—	67	17	74	23	—	—	17 5 0	6 12 3	
50	6718	Do.	Rookpark,		R.C	—	R.C.	R.C	127	56	183	68	3 9 6	—	42 16 4	4 8 11	
51	6416	Kilglass,	Tonaroura, m	V.T.	R C	—	R C	—	124	—	124	54	1 7 1	—	28 0 0	3 1 5	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

52	5310	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	30	1	7	3	—	28	0	0	2	12	10	Inoperative; attendance included in Female N.S.
53	6205	Do.	.	Ballyeloghan,	.	m.		R.C.	–	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
54	6827	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	83	115	54	1	7	0	4 0 0	14	0	0	1	0	0	Inoperative
55	7739	Do.	.	Carrickboy,	.			Pres.	Pres.	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0	—			
56	7010	Killoe,	.	Cullyfad,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	102	190	36	4	4	1	—	30	13	4	2	8	1	
57	7324	Do.	.	Drumlish,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	140	–	140	41	0	10	9	—	16	0	0	2	4	9	
58	7194	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	150	150	30	1	17	11	—	24	0	0	1	12	4	
59	7701	Do.	.	Seran,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	64	138	34	1	17	3	—	27	10	0	1	1	3	
60	8092	Do.	.	Deereck,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	34	105	46	1	5	3	—	13	5	0	—			
61	9155	Do.	.	Enybegs,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	139	130	269	60	1	10	1	—	29	0	0	0	9	6	
62	9269	Do.	.	Glenmore,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	84	177	39	1	16	7	—	50	0	0	5	4	0	
63	9622	Do.	.	Killycreevogh,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	138	105	243	44	2	5	9	—	30	0	0	2	16	9	
64	9564	Do.	.	Gaugue,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	74	169	78	0	15	3	—	33	0	0	2	9	4	
65	1435	Killashee,	.	Clonteagh Ord. Agr.			v.c	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	28	1	16	11	0 18 3	38	1	6	1	2	9	
66	5550	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	30	4	11	6	—	22	1	8	0	15	0	
67	9900	Do.	.	Cloesfarn,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	21	78	99	26	0	10	6	—	15	10	0	0	5	9	
68	6758	Do.	.	Killashee,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	85	181	44	1	14	9	—	32	13	4	1	9	1	
69	7972	Kilcommoge,	.	Kenagh,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	24	1	9	1	—	20	14	5	0	10	9	
70	7408	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	24	—	—	—	—	20	0	0	0	17	8	
71	7642	Maestrin,	.	Monedarragh,		m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	32	0	6	0	—	18	0	0	1	17	0	
72	7648	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	31	1	18	2	—	20	0	0	2	7	6	
73	4207	Moydow,	.	Moydow,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	43	0	12	3	—	24	0	0	3	19	11	
74	4208	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	85	85	31	2	17	9	—	20	0	0	2	5	11	
75	8375	Ratheline,	.	Formoyle,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	94	180	31	0	12	6	—	24	0	0	—			
76	6556	Do.	.	Ratheline Ord. Ag.				R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	61	136	32	1	19	10	1 6 6	43	0	0	13	10	0	
77	8774	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	—	–	–	72	72	24	—	—	—	—	14	19	4	—			Not in operation during last quarter of the year
78	7825	Street,	.	Coolamber,	.	m.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	74	–	74	29	3	3	11	—	25	10	0	2	0	0	
79	5534	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	53	53	29	0	10	6	—	20	0	0	6	0	0	
80	1765	Shrule,	.	Ballymalson,		m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	–	143	47	1	17	0	—	34	18	4	4	3	8	
81	3869	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	142	142	37	1	17	0	—	63	10	0	4	12	0	
82	6811	Do.	.	Do.	.	Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	33	32	67	91	7	17	8	—	—			—			
83	6820	Do.	.	Gurteen,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	81	148	59	0	10	6	—	30	0	0	3	2	0	Residence free
84	6700	Tagshinnad,	.	Curraghreehan,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	38	39	77	32	2	1	4	—	24	0	0	3	0	6	
85	2215	Tashinny,	.	Timeliek,	.	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	30	1	0	6	—	25	0	0	2	2	3	
86	2438	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	29	1	0	0	—	16	0	0	1	2	6	
87	850	Templemichael,		Lenagford,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	174	–	174	37	4	10	2	—	165	3	4	21	10	0	
88	897	Do.	.	Do.	.	Convt.	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	556	640	107	9	13	1	—	110	3	4	25	10	1	
89	3308	Do.	.	Do.	.	Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	R.C.	104	145	249	98		—		—	6	0	0	—			
90	1119	Do.	.	Cloonhard,	.		n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	59	103	34		—		—	16	0	0	0	19	4	
91	7517	Do.	.	Melview,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	26	1	16	0	—	10	0	0	0	16	0	
92	7518	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	27		—		—	31	1	8	0	12	6	Do.
93	8263	Do.	.	Beherramoone,		m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	208	–	208	60	1	19	4	—	48	0	10	2	10	3	
		Total for County Longford, 63,										6,360	5,813	12,173	3,849	133	3	11	10 5 2	1,780	4	7	601	14	2	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Leinster. County of Louth.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—87 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Religious and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at National Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	2094	Ardee, . .	Ardee, . m.	V.N.	R C	–	R C	R C	178	–	178	50	4 16 8	—	63 18 4	15 4 6	Residence free.
2	2095	Do . .	Do. . m. inf	V.N.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	88	88	186	46	—	—	22 10 0	0 18 8	
3	5840	Do. . .	Do Fear, . .		–	E C	R.C	–	97	31	128	54	2 17 8	—	40 3 4	14 0 0	Do
4	8445	Do. . .	Do. Conv No 2, f.		–	R C	R.C.	–	–	280	280	121	5 10 8	—	45 0 0	8 16 2	
5	3382	Do. . .	Do Workhouse,		P.L	Gds	R C	–	74	51	125	60	8 1 11	—	5 16 0	—	
6	6877	Ballybarrack, .	Dundalk Workhe.		P.L	Gds.	R.C	–	54	57	111	56	5 16 10	—	—	—	
7	831	Ballymakenny, .	Ballymakenny, .		R C	–	R.C.	–	52	38	90	34	1 10 10	—	24 0 0	6 13 6	
8	2572	Ballymascanlan, .	Rampark, . m.		R C	–	R.C.	–	66	–	98	36	2 15 5	—	24 0 0	18 1 3	
9	4832	Do . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R C	–	–	83	83	30	3 2 4	—	16 0 0	3 6 1	
10	3407	Do. . .	Aghanneen, . .		–	E C	R C	–	67	67	134	36	2 15 0	—	28 0 0	17 3 0	Do.
11	4833	Do. . .	Bellurgan, . .		R C.	–	R C	R C	118	110	228	54	2 18 0	—	56 15 0	6 12 4	
12	5494	Do . .	Ravensdale, m		–	E.C	E C.	–	159	–	159	44	2 13 11	—	66 0 0	20 0 0	Do.
13	6750	Do . .	Do . . f.		–	E.C	E C	–	–	138	138	66	4 7 6	—	20 0 0	10 0 0	
14	9475	Barronstown, .	Edenurley, . .		R C.	–	R C	–	110	81	191	52	2 18 6	—	18 0 0	5 6 6	
15	833	Clogher, . .	Hacketstcross, .		R C	–	R C	–	129	28	157	65	0 8 0	—	61 3 4	7 6 11	
16	6182	Do. . .	Clogher Head, f.		R C	–	R.C	R C	–	114	114	47	2 18 6	—	39 0 0	6 6 11	
17	836	Castletown, . .	Castletown, . .		R C	–	R C	–	71	52	123	30	0 17 6	—	16 10 0	3 4 6	Rent & garden free.
18	2322	Carlingford, .	Carlingford, m		R C.	–	R C	–	112	–	112	45	0 11 3	—	13 0 0	6 1 4	
19	6577	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	105	105	43	1 14 6	—	36 11 8	2 16 6	
20	2791	Do . .	Monkstand, m	V.T.	R C	–	R C	–	116	–	116	46	—	—	18 0 0	2 0 8	
21	2792	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R C.	–	R C	–	–	116	116	49	—	—	16 0 0	2 16 7	
22	2783	Do . .	Mulfaboy, . .	V.T.	R C	–	R C	–	64	46	110	42	—	—	18 0 0	1 7 2	
23	3001	Do . .	Omeath, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C	R C	E.C	202	–	202	65	5 2 8	—	37 5 0	7 10 0	Garden free
24	3002	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E C	E C	–	–	–	–	117	—	—	20 0 0	—	School closed
25	8735	Do. . .	Rathcor, . .		R.C	–	R C	–	60	51	111	40	3 6 7	—	25 10 0	6 10 0	for Dec
26	2840	Creggan, . .	Annaghvacky, .		–	Tres.	R C	–	101	65	166	54	1 8 10	—	24 0 0	1 7 0	quarter
27	4876	Colton, . .	Colton, . . m.		R.C.	–	R C	–	132	–	132	66	2 16 11	—	26 0 0	5 14 6	
28	4877	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C	–	R C	–	–	176	176	80	0 0 6	—	24 0 0	6 16 6	
29	6371	Clonkeen, . .	Stormanstown, m.	V.N.	R C	–	R.C.	–	86	70	156	67	2 1 4	—	28 0 0	5 0 0	Residence free.
30	6369	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.N.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Females taught in male school
31	838	Dunleer, . .	Dunleer, . .		R.C	–	R C	–	81	60	142	41	2 0 0	—	28 0 0	14 16 10	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

32	848	Dromiskin, .	Dromiskin, .	m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	239	–	239	82	2 10 0	—	47 0 0	33 12 0		
33	848	Do . .	Do. . .	f	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	174	174	58	3 7 0	—	35 4 0	6 4 3		
34	6036	Do . .	Do. No. 2, m.			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	392	–	392	121	4 16 10	—	95 10 0	8 12 4		
35	6039	Do. .	Do. No. 2, m.			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	271	–	271	107	4 0 5	—	94 10 0	11 14 0		
36	6327	Do . .	Do. Conv. No. 2, f.			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	902	902	331	12 12 3	—	144 18 8	—		
37	6178	Do. .	Meldrehamin, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	168	68	170	45	3 8 5	—	32 0 0	20 18 8		
38	6136	Do . .	Jerpoint-street, .			Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	66	47	116	51	6 17 7	—	51 10 0	25 17 3		
39	1304	Dysart, .	Dysart, .	m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	27	0 15 6	—	68 0 0	3 17 0	Residence free	
40	1434	Do . .	Do. . .	f	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	31	—	0 14 0	28 10 0	6 11 6	Do	
41	1306	Dunleer, .	Dunleer, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	38	1 0 8	—	28 0 0	8 18 10		
42	1496	Do. .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	65	1 10 0	—	24 0 0	6 8 6		
43	3164	Drumshallon, .	Kellystown, .		A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	76	156	43	1 8 2	—	40 0 0	8 1 6	Do.	
44	7686	Do . .	Fieldstown, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	48	127	22	—	—	14 17 6	2 10 0		
45	837	Dromiskin,	Dromiskin 1st Class Agr. .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	148	–	148	45	3 1 4	—	86 10 0	10 10 0	Rent, &c., free.	
46	6630	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	34	—	—	20 0 0	0 0 0		
47	6576	Dromin, .	Dromin, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	41	98	62	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	3 8 11		
48	7597	Drumcar, .	Willistown, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	–	62	24	1 10 6	—	24 0 0	2 2 6		
49	6515	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	20	—	—	16 0 0	1 16 4		
50	2081	Faughart, .	Kilcurry, .	m.	V.T.R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	162	–	162	42	1 10 8	—	47 0 0	4 15 7		
51	7177	Do . .	Do. . .	f	V.T.R.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	142	142	59	3 7 4	—	16 0 0	3 0 5		
52	8479	Do . .	Upper Faughart, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	61	127	66	1 12 0	—	16 6 0	6 14 7		
53	836	Kilsaran, .	Kilsaran, .	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	41	1 6 7	—	25 0 0	4 6 1		
54	840	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	64	1 6 0	—	17 10 0	2 12 8		
55	1554	Kildemock, .	Drakestown, .			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	68	91	159	45	7 6 1	—	88 0 0	25 3 6	Residence free	
56	4082	Killany, .	Recktate, .			–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	93	94	187	51	6 15 4	—	69 16 8	43 1 5		
57	811	Louth, .	Knockbridge, .	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	115	–	115	67	8 16 10	—	43 8 4	5 1 6		
58	6804	Do . .	Do . .	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	128	128	38	1 11 6	—	23 0 0	8 4 0		
59	1558	Do. .	Louth, .	m.	D.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	170	–	170	60	6 7 2	—	68 16 4	14 0 0	Garden & Rent free.	
60	3152	Do. .	Do. . .	f.	D.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	148	148	53	6 14 9	—	75 15 8	8 10 0	Do	
61	7378	Do. .	Do. No 2, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	21	13	34	17	0 7 4	—	24 0 0	20 0 0	Residence free	
62	2794	Do . .	Stonestown, .		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	52	137	52	6 6 4	—	24 0 0	16 5 11		
63	2325	Mullary, .	Tenure, .	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	51	—	—	28 0 0	0 6 5	Do	
64	6 67	Do . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	102	102	25	1 14 7	—	20 0 0	8 18 5	Do	
65	5598	Mapestown, .	Dewdstown, .			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	62	80	92	30	0 16 6	—	51 13 4	16 12 6		
66	9100	Mosstown, .	Philipstown, .			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	40	113	30	2 14 6	—	15 0 0	5 10 0	Garden free	
67	845	Fort, .	Boycestown, or Farrard's Cross,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	34	6 8 10	—	62 3 4	6 1 0	Residence free	
68	814	Do. . .	Do . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	66	3 17 11	—	25 8 4	3 8 2		
69	2138	Philipstown, .	Aclint, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	–	67	21	—	—	23 10 0	1 8 6		
70	2139	Do . .	Do . .	f	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	20	—	—	20 0 0	1 10 0		
71	1575	Roche, .	Ballinfull, .	m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	117	–	117	36	2 12 6	—	24 0 0	6 18 2	Rent, & garden free	
72	2305	Do . .	Do . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	100	100	31	0 11 8	—	20 0 0	2 4 8		
73	3787	Rathdrummin, .	Walshestown, .		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	46	106	28	1 6 6	—	18 10 0	3 16 0		
74	6451	St. Mary's, .	St. Mary's, .	m.	D.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	387	–	387	120	6 4 6	—	90 18 4	31 10 7		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LOUTH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested in Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
75	8052	St. Mary's, .	St. Mary's conv. f. day.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	480	480	124	3 12 4	—	105 11 8	7 0 1	
			Do. . . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	152	152	76				—	
76	3040	Do . .	Drogheda Workhs.		P L	Gds	R.C	–	80	66	146	56	2 13 6	—	—	—	
77	861	St. Peter's, .	Do Conv. f.		–	R.C	R.C	–	191	796	943	412	3 10 3	—	126 10 2	—	
78	6054	Do . .	Palace-street, .		Pres	–	Pres.	–	60	29	89	44	7 18 1	4 5 3	49 13 4	32 0 0	
79	6457	Stabannon, .	Stabannon, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	98	–	98	30	3 0 1	—	13 10 0	2 13 1	
80	4033	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	76	76	22	0 12 2	—	24 0 0	0 18 1	
81	853	Termonfeckin, .	Termonfeckin, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	103	–	103	31	1 8 3	—	24 0 0	3 1 3	
82	4206	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	75	75	23	0 11 3	—	22 0 0	3 6 1	Residence free
83	1573	Do . .	Carstown, . .	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	65	49	114	23	2 7 3	—	24 0 0	2 18 6	
84	854	Tullyallen, .	Tullyallen, . .		R.C	–	R.C	2R.C	100	93	193	74	3 19 0	—	101 10 0	25 6 7	
85	855	Do . .	Mell, . . .		R.C	–	R.C	–	110	30	140	39	1 11 0	—	21 0 0	3 10 0	Do
86	2745	Tallanstown, .	Tallanstown, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	101	–	101	81	3 18 3	—	27 0 0	2 15 8	
87	2746	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	35	—	—	31 10 0	4 15 6	
			Total for County Louth, 87, .						2,705	2,781	15,486	4,740	228 18 3	4 13 5	3194 9 8	703 17 11	

COUNTY OF MEATH—171 Schools.

1	893	Athboy, . .	Fraine, . m.	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	73	–	73	28	0 10 3	—	28 0 0	2 10 0	
2	3291	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.n.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	64	64	30	0 12 3	—	20 0 0	1 14 10	
3	1866	Do. . .	Athboy, . m.	n	R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	152	–	152	65	3 8 8	—	66 18 4	3 0 0	
4	1868	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	n.	R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	155	155	68	3 12 3	—	63 10 0	3 10 0	
5	8056	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	n.	R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	39	104	203	83	1 16 2	—	14 13 0	3 18 2	
6	2682	Do. . .	Balrath, . .		R.C	–	R.C	–	41	36	77	24	0 10 11	—	17 0 0	3 18 0	Residence free.
7	4370	Do . .	Rathcairn. .		R.C	–	R.C	–	52	26	68	26	1 10 3	—	30 0 0	1 10 0	
8	1903	Ardcath, . .	Gleghan (or Ardcath)		R.C	–	R.C	–	112	–	112	66	3 1 6	—	37 13 4	10 2 6	
9	6730	Do. . .	Ardcath. . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	92	92	32	1 10 10	—	14 0 0	11 9 10	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

10	2652	Athlumney,	.	Factory,	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	82	25	107	34	1	3	10	—	35	0	0	0	2	8		Rent & garden free.
11	3115	Ardbraccan,	.	Bohermere,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	33	2	2	1	—	22	10	0	7	19	1		Do.
12	3654	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	33	0	15	9	—	30	0	0	7	3	10		Do.
13	3116	Do.	.	Boyerstown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	50	104	27	0	11	9	—	25	0	0	4	10	0		Do.
14	7168	Ardagh,	.	Meath Hill,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	30		—		—	24	0	0	8	15	4		Do.
15	7167	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	25	1	10	4	—	13	0	0	1	9	11		
16	3112	Rathbhoyne,	.	Cortown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	–	79	30	1	17	2	—	25	13	4	1	15	0		Do.
17	3113	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	26	1	7	9	—	24	0	0	2	12	0		Residence free
18	3360	Ballygarth,	.	Whitecross,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	71	148	53	2	4	8	—	42	0	0	12	6	2		Do.
19	2795	Beotive,	.	Beotive,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	22	17	39	20	0	14	4	—	22	5	0	18	9	0		Do.
20	9039	Do.	.	Robinstown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	41	99	34	2	7	8	—	26	0	0	12	12	11		Do.
21	9980	Balliver,	.	Balliver,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	32	1	10	0	—	34	3	0	8	18	3		
22	9981	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	33		—		—	21	0	0	8	18	4		
23	865	Clonard,	.	Clonard,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	29	1	7	10	—	32	0	0	4	8	1		
24	8075	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	27	1	6	2	—	20	0	0	4	9	8		
25	3278	Do.	.	Longwood,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	32	1	9	8	—	26	0	0	7	9	0		
26	7728	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	78	78	44	2	8	8	—	65	13	4	8	18	11		
27	4580	Do.	.	Balimbarna,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	63	56	119	37	0	11	8	—	40	0	0	1	11	6		
28	865	Cannistown,	.	Cannistown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	55	115	39	2	12	11	—	30	0	0	7	19	4		Do
29	1726	Castletown,	.	Castletowa,	.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	60	122	42	5	18	11	—	38	0	0	1	4	3		
30	1904	Culmullin,	.	Culmullin,	m.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	68	30	1	7	3	—	18	0	0	9	0	9		Do.
31	6470	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	24	0	10	0	—	27	0	0	8	10	3		Residence and
32	3148	Cushinstown,	.	Cushinstown,	m.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	46	35	81	27	1	17	4	—	28	0	0	5	7	5		garden free
33	4009	Clonmacduff,	.	Tullaghanstown,	.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	62	142	51	3	1	0	—	68	0	0	9	5	0		Residence free
34	4539	Clongill,	.	Fletcherstown,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	40	99	34	0	10	0	—	24	0	0	1	13	8		
35	7248	Castlejordan,	.	Castlejordan,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	134	–	134	37	1	11	6	—	31	0	0	8	11	8		Do.
36	7252	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	35	137	172	60	2	2	9	—	40	13	4	9	10	8		
37	2086	Clonalvy,	.	Clonalvy,	m.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	–	69	29	2	1	4	—	28	0	0	2	18	6		
38	2087	Do.	.	Do.	f.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	29	1	12	3	—	24	0	0	2	7	4		Do
39	1120	Dulesk,	.	Bellewstown,	.	n	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	49	106	35	3	10	10	—	35	0	0	9	9	6		
40	6554	Do.	.	Dulesk,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	–	131	44	1	11	4	—	28	0	0	8	17	11		
41	9114	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	112	112	35	2	7	2	—	20	8	8	12	19	9		
42	9667	Do.	.	Do.	Parochial,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	14	14	28	14		—		—	9	18	10	25	18	4		Do.
43	1124	Dowth,	.	Dowth,	.	n	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—			Inoperative
44	1425	Dunboyne,	.	Dunboyne,	m.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	147	–	147	42		—		—	44	0	0	4	14	8		Residence free
45	1424	Do	.	Do	f.	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	39	0	10	11	—	26	15	8	3	4	7		
46	1882	Dunsany,	.	Killess, or Dunsany,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	52	–	52	28	0	12	0	—	16	0	0	7	14	1		Do.
47	7941	Do	.	Dunsany,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	23	1	2	0	—	20	0	0	9	3	3		
48	5732	Drumcondra,	.	Drumcondra,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	36	2	2	0	—	32	0	0	9	19	3		
49	5605	Do.	.	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	31	2	10	8	—	36	0	0	5	13	11		
50	6698	Donore,	.	Donore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	40	1	5	10	—	24	0	0	9	14	0		
51	6699	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	38	1	5	10	—	16	0	0	7	17	10		
52	8110	Dunshaughlin,	.	Dunshaughlin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	–	85	30	3	9	2	—	41	13	8	7	4	3		
53	8808	Do.	.	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	83	83	35	3	1	1	—	38	10	0	3	15	8		
54	3142	Do.	.	Do.	Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	42	30	72	52	0	7	4	—	3	0	0		—			
55	8501	Dowdstown,	.	Dillon's Bridge,	.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	34	45	79	33	2	18	3	—	33	19	8	9	0	0		Do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Leinster: County of Meath—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Attendance for the Year. Females	Attendance for the Year. Total.	Attendance for the Year. Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary £ s. d.	Observations
56	9442	Enniskeen,	Ervey,			Pres	–	E C	–	35	25	60	20	1 5 0	—	20 0 0	3 14 0	Residence free
57	8511	Grangegeeth,	Greewood,			–	E C.	R.C	–	36	44	80	24	4 3 5	—	16 0 0	1 10 8	Residence and garden free
58	8869	Do.	Grangegeeth,	m		R C	–	R.C.	–	66	–	66	18	3 0 1	—	11 17 6	0 18 6	
59	2680	Do.	Do			R.C	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	24	—	—	16 8 10	1 16 4	
60	5017	Girley,	Girley,	m.		–	E C	R.C	–	73	–	73	24	1 6 8	—	27 10 0	3 13 8	
61	5108	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E C	R.C	–	–	58	58	26	1 18 4	—	27 10 0	3 8 0	
62	7692	Gallow,	Gallow,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	61	–	61	22	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	4 13 6	
63	8301	Do	Do	f.		R.C	–	R C	–	–	56	56	21	0 16 8	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
64	877	Johnstown,	Johnstown,			R.C	–	R C	–	74	34	108	31	1 7 1	—	28 0 0	7 4 4	
65	367	Kilbalkey,	Kilbalkey,	m.		R.C	–	R C	–	101	–	101	32	0 16 0	—	24 0 0	1 9 0	
66	868	Do	Do	f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	85	85	21	1 10 8	—	20 0 0	21 0 0	
67	1814	Do.	Carnisle,	m.	v.t.	R.C	–	R.C	–	46	62	108	36	0 14 3	—	18 18 4	1 18 3	Free garden.
68	882	Kilbeg,	Carlanstown,	m	v.c.	–	E C	R.C	–	117	–	117	40	1 18 3	—	31 0 0	12 0 5	Residence free.
69	6748	Do.	Do	f.	v.c.	–	E C	R.C	–	–	99	99	34	1 11 0	—	24 0 0	6 19 5	
70	1175	Kilskanna,	Mount Hanover,		v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	52	30	82	25	0 18 5	—	20 0 0	4 16 2	
71	1121	Kilskyre,	Kilskyre,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	44	1 10 7	—	47 0 0	4 1 6	Do.
72	1563	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R C	–	R.C	–	–	105	105	37	0 11 6	—	32 16 4	4 0 0	Do.
73	8479	Do.	Grossakeel,			–	E.C.	E.C	–	12	18	25	8	—	—	—	20 0 0	Rev. & garden free
74	9238	Do.	Balbulough,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	34	3 8 11	—	29 0 0	4 16 10	Residence free
75	8091	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C	R.C	–	–	102	102	37	2 4 2	—	24 0 0	3 1 0	
76	1424	Kilmainham Wood	Kilmainham Wood,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	–	61	21	0 16 4	—	24 0 0	6 10 10	
77	1884	Do	Do.	f	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	101	101	25	1 11 6	—	20 0 0	8 8 11	
78	6767	Do.	Edengarra,	m.		R C	–	R.C	–	122	–	122	31	2 6 11	—	33 6 11	2 14 3	
79	2798	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	92	92	23	—	—	18 12 3	2 16 0	
80	9811	Do	Tyrock			R.C	–	R.C	–	27	34	61	27	1 16 8	4 10 0	8 10 0	0 19 2	
81	1569	Kentstown,	Kentstown,	m.	v.c.	R.C. / R.C. / R.C. / R.C.	–	R.C	–	70	–	70	33	1 15 3	—	24 0 0	12 6 8	
82	3737	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R C	–	R C	–	–	72	72	26	4 7 3	—	36 3 3	3 3 0	
83	1771	Kilcloe,	Kilcloe,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	–	51	21	1 6 3	—	—	3 3 0	
84	8230	Do.	Do.	f	v.c.	R C	–	R C.	–	–	52	52	41	—	—	10 4 6	3 6 8	
85	1617	Killeagy,	Willkinstown,	m		R.C	–	R C.	–	108	–	108	40	1 7 4	—	16 6 6	5 6 6	
86	7995	Do.	Do	f.		R.C	–	R C	–	–	87	87	36	—	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

87	2238	Do.	.	Kilberry,	. m.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	65	–	65	27	1 13	8		—	25	0	0	4	3	6	
88	7604	Do	.	Do.	. f.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	–	61	61	29	1 3	6		—	25	10	0	6	7	0	
89	6410	Kells,	.	Kells Workhouse,	.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	90	82	92	69				—		—					
90	2707	Kilalone,	.	Kilclean Ozl. Agl.		v.r	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	61	28	54	21	1 13	6		—	27	10	10	8	6	9	Do.
91	4210	Kilmessan,	.	Kilmessan,	. m		R.C	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	42	1 16	1		—	28	0	0	0	10	0	Residence and
92	4211	Do.	.	Do	. f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	75	75	23	1 15	0		—	16	0	0	8	3	0	garden free.
93	5052	Kilsary,	.	Heronstown,	.		R C	–	R C	–	76	42	118	28	0 15	8		—	24	0	8	3	6	10	
94	5051	Kells,	.	Kells,	. f.		E C	–	E C	–	21	26	47	26	1 0	4		—	20	0	0	8	0	0	
95	5052	Do.	.	Do parochial,	.		E.C	–	E C	–	24	20	44	22				—	22	0	0	13	10	0	
96	5207	Kilsallon,	.	Kilsallon,	. m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	95		95	38				—	23	10	0	0	5	0	
97	5731	Do.	.	Do	. f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	74	74	31	1 6	1		—	24	0	0	1	9	0	Residence free.
98	5281	Do.	.	Gehanstown,	m.		R.C	–	R C	–	78	–	78	32	1 6	2		—	28	0	0	9	14	7	Garden free
99	8755	Do	.	Do.	. f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	79	79	33	1 11	6		—	24	0	0	2	6	5	
100	7741	Killyon,	.	Killyon,	. m.		R C	–	R C	–	53	–	53	23	—			—	11	6	0	2	10	0	
101	7120	Do	.	Do.	. f.		R C	–	R C	–	–	61	61	28	1 11	0		—	26	0	0	2	0	3	
102	7507	Kilmore,	.	Moynalvey,	. m.		R C	–	R C	–	99	–	99	27	—			—	24	0	0	5	15	1	
103	7868	Do	.	Do	. f		R C	–	R.C	–	–	61	61	26	1 7	3		—	20	0	0	3	12	8	Residence free.
104	8050	Kingscourt,	.	Carrickleck,	.		R C	–	R C	–	59	53	112	34	—			—	24	0	0	4	0	11	
105	9396	Killeagh,	.	Ballinacree,	.		R.C	–	R.C	R C	84	78	162	50	2 7	5		—	35	10	0	3	16	8	
106	9759	Knockcommen,		Rathdrinagh,	.		–	E C	R C	–	33	33	66	19	0 10	0		—	17	10	0	8	4	6	
107	873	Larascor,	.	Dangan,	. m.		R.C	–	R C	–	75	–	75	31	1 1	6		—	26	0	0	7	11	8	
108	7499	Do	.	Do.	. f.		R.C	–	R C	–	–	101	101	32	0 15	8		—	18	0	0	0	18	1	
109	3859	Loughans,	.	Carnaross,	. m		R.C.	–	R C	–	115	–	115	34	4 14	2		—	24	0	0	2	0	0	
110	7040	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		R.C.	–	R C	–	–	108	108	38	1 5	0		—	10	0	0	2	7	10	
111	6562	Do.	.	Woodpole 1st Class Agr.	. m		–	E C	R C.	–	128	–	128	40	1 10	9	1 18	0	73	8	0	41	13	7	
112	7942	Do.	.	Woodpole,	. f.		–	E C	R C.	–	–	100	100	61	1 10	8		—	91	16	8	0	10	6	
113	9488	Loughgrew,	.	Loughgrew,	.		–	E C	E C.	R C.	80	83	163	60	2 14	8		—	84	13	4	25	4	0	
114	860	Moynalty,	.	Moynalty,	. m.		R.C.	R C	R C	–	106	–	106	62	1 9	9		—	15	0	0	6	2	4	Residence and
115	881	Do.	.	Do	. f		–	R C	R C	–	–	114	114	62	1 12	0		—	21	12	2	9	10	6	garden free
116	2068	Do.	.	Cormeen,	. m	v.r	–	R.C	R C	–	100	–	100	35	6 10	6		—	30	0	0	8	4	4	
117	2080	Do.	.	Do.	. f	v.r	–	R C	R C.	–	–	92	92	26	1 10	8		—	20	0	0	1	18	3	
118	8428	Do.	.	Kingsfort,	.		E C	–	E C	–	34	37	71	17	2 11	0		—	21	12	0	15	0	0	Residence free.
119	1725	Moyhologue,	.	Kilgarrit,	. m	v.r.a.	R.C.	–	R.C	–	85	–	85	31	—			—	24	0	0	1	17	6	Residence and
120	9879	Do	.	Do	. f	v.r.a.	R C	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	31	2 0	0		—	20	0	0	1	7	6	garden free.
121	4089	Moylagh,	.	Baltrasna,	.		–	E C	R C	R.C.	61	50	111	41	1 16	1		—	48	1	8	1	8	8	
122	4723	Moynet,	.	Kilbride,	.		R.C	–	R.C	–	46	26	72	27	0 11	2		—	24	0	0	3	16	0	
123	7592	Murtrey,	.	Castlemartin,	.		–	R.C.	R C	–	46	31	77	18	0 16	0		—	19	10	0	16	4	6	Garden free
124	9006	Monkenewtown,	.	Monkenewtown,	.		R.C	–	R C	–	56	65	121	66	1 10	2		—	16	6	8	0	2	9	
125	882	Navan,	.	Navan,	. m		R C	–	R.C	R.C	281	–	281	88	7 7	0		—	75	0	0	11	14	10	
126	8-3	Do.	.	Do Conv.(No.1),	f		R.C	–	R.C	–	122	353	475	185	21 19	8		—	61	16	0	7	7	6	
127	7472	Do.	.	Do. do.(No. 2),	f.		R C	–	R C	–	182	330	502	208	12 14	4		—	78	16	8	20	1	0	
128	2251	Do.	.	Do. Commons,	.		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	48	124	45	1 2	0		—	44	0	0	8	14	2	
129	3409	Do.	.	Do Workhouse,			P L.	Gds	R.C	R C	49	34	83	51	10 10	0		—	2	0	0		—		
130	4284	Nobber,	.	Nobber,	. m		–	R.C	R C.	–	121	–	121	42	2 12	0		—	33	17	6	10	16	8	
131	5907	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		–	R C	R C.	R C.	–	113	113	46	2 5	6		—	60	0	0	11	6	1	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH.—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
132	5544	Oldcastle,	Oldcastle Workho.		P L	Gds.	R C	—	45	99	88	81	2 19 7	—	—	—	
133	7403	Do.	Gortloney,		R C	R C	R C	R.C	74	91	165	35	1 19 9	—	37 10 0	0 19 0	Garden free
134	2844	Painstown,	Yellow Furze, m.		R.C.	—	R.C	—	98	82	150	59	3 13 2	—	71 0 0	16 0 0	Residence free.
135	9937	Do	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C	—	—	94	94	52	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	—	
136	885	Ratoath,	Ratoath Ord. Ag m.		R C	—	R.C	—	109	—	109	37	1 9 8	—	55 18 0	3 18 2	Do.
137	886	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	—	R.C	—	—	79	79	30	0 7 1	—	28 15 0	4 9 4	Do.
138	9043	Do.	Ashbourne, m.		R.C.	—	—	—	86	—	86	32	1 9 9	—	19 19 0	3 7 8	Inoperative during last qr
139	887	Do.	Do. f.		R C	—	R C	—	92	101	199	62	3 19 2	—	12 9 0	0 0 7	
140	1425	Rathmolyon,	Kill, m.	VT	R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1 8 6	—	12 0 0	—	Inoperative last qr., attendance taken from Inspector's report.
141	1564	Do	Do. f.	VT	R.C	—	R.C	—	—	68	68	21	0 18 3	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
142	8913	Do.	Ardenow, m.		R C	—	R.C	—	97	—	97	24	0 3 0	—	25 10 0	2 17 7	
143	8914	Do	Do f.		R.C	—	R.C	—	—	60	60	20	1 6 1	—	15 10 0	1 14 8	
144	2230	Rathkenny,	Rathkenny, m.	VT	R.C	—	R.C	—	98	—	98	30	1 9 0	—	25 10 0	2 17 8	
145	2231	Do	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C	—	R C	—	—	92	92	51	0 19 11	—	25 10 0	2 13 0	
146	2905	Rathcore,	Baconstown, m.	VT	R C	—	R C	—	71	—	71	21	1 9 1	—	29 10 0	2 10 0	
147	2906	Do	Do. f.	VT	R C	—	R.C.	—	—	69	69	28	0 15 8	—	28 0 0	2 0 0	
148	8193	Do.	Enfield, m.		R C	—	R.C	—	43	—	43	19	0 9 4	—	18 0 0	1 16 9	
149	8194	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C	—	—	70	70	25	1 11 3	—	24 0 0	8 7 0	Garden free.
150	4523	Rathmore,	Moyaugher,		—	E C	R.C	—	91	29	60	21	1 17 0	—	18 0 0	20 0 0	Residence free
151	9548	Rathregan,	Rathregan,		R C	—	R C	—	40	35	75	24	1 5 3	4 0 0	17 10 0	1 18 8	
152	9483	Rodanstown,	Dolanstown,		R C	—	R C	—	46	29	75	24	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	2 12 2	
153	3181	Stamullen,	Stamullen, m.		R.C	—	R C	—	98	—	98	35	2 18 0	—	45 8 4	19 3 6	Residence and garden free.
154	8426	Do.	Do. f.		R C	—	R.C	—	—	68	68	23	2 15 9	—	57 10 0	8 4 8	
155	3670	Siddan,	Newtown,	VT	R.C	—	R C	—	74	66	140	39	2 4 2	—	34 0 0	3 15 2	Garden free
156	1309	Stackallan,	Stackallan, m.	VT	R.C	—	R C	R.C	81	—	81	37	1 9 0	—	34 0 0	10 10 1	
157	3022	Do.	Do. f.	VT	R.C	—	R C	—	—	74	74	28	0 11 0	—	24 0 0	8 0 0	
158	1210	Skreen,	Skreen, m.	VT	R C	—	R C	—	74	—	74	28	1 11 9	—	19 0 0	9 11 0	Residence free.
159	1432	Do.	Do. f.	VT	R.C	—	R C	—	—	54	54	23	1 12 11	—	14 0 0	9 5 0	Do
160	4851	Slane,	Slane, m.	V.C.	R.C	—	R.C	—	141	—	141	44	1 7 10	—	43 10 0	7 10 10	
161	4852	Do.	Do f.	V.C.	R C	—	R.C.	—	—	120	120	50	—	—	59 1 8	8 15 2	
162	9760	Do.	Slane, parochial,		E C	—	E C	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	Attendance taken from Inspector's report.
163	1827	Trim,	Batterstown, m	VT	R C	—	—	—	90	—	90	67	0 10 8	—	26 0 0	6 10 10	
164	3443	Do.	Do. f.	n	R.C	—	R C	—	—	58	58	16	1 1 10	—	17 0 0	1 10 7	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

165	4308	Do.	Philipstown,	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	–	15	0 6 6	—	14 0 0	—	Inoperative during last yr.; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
166	5680	Do.	Trim Dist. Mod. m	v.c.	Com	N E	R.C	E C	222	–	222	116				
167	5681	Do.	Do. f	v.c.	Com.	N E	R.C	R.C	–	177	177	60	28 3 5	29 2 1	534 6 8	73 6 7
168	5682	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N E	E C	R.C.	82	108	170	61				
169	6280	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P.L	Gds	R C	R C	65	55	120	61	3 3 4	—	5 0 0	—
170	3071	Tellowa,	Oristown, m	v.r	R.C	–	R C	–	84	–	84	26	1 5 0	—	32 0 0	8 0 0
171	5671	Do.	Do. f	v.r	R C	–	R.C.	–	–	50	50	23	8 6 9	—	10 0 0	6 0 0
			Total for County Meath, 171,						8,638	7,926	16,560	6,123	355 4 10	46 13 1	5,322 3 11	1,107 6 0

QUEEN'S COUNTY—94 Schools.

1	308	Ardea,	Rock,		R.C	–	R C	–	61	28	89	26	0 8 5	—	24 0 0	7 8 11	Residence free
2	4310	Do.	Mountmellick White		P L.	Gds.	E.C / R.C.	R.C	74	76	153	76	4 13 6	4 3 6	4 10 0	—	
3	2280	Aghaboe,	Rerris-in Ossery, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	61	–	61	51	1 14 2	—	24 0 0	1 10 6	
4	7442	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C	–	–	–	–	160	160	63	—	—	42 0 0	—	
5	7708	Do.	Rallacolos,		R.C	–	R C	–	49	54	103	51	—	—	20 0 0	1 3 2	
6	8890	Do.	Ballycuddy,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	33	24	57	18	0 11 3	—	16 0 0	7 15 6	
7	6342	Do	The Manor,		–	E C.	R.C.	–	49	40	89	27	—	—	30 16 8	11 0 0	Do.
8	6341	Abbeyleix,	Abbeyleix, m.		R C	–	R.C	–	140	–	140	41	—	—	29 13 4	5 15 0	
9	3526	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C	–	–	–	–	225	225	107	2 13 6	—	49 10 0	—	
10	5383	Aghmacart,	Cullohill,		R.C	–	R.C	R C	157	108	245	84	7 16 5	—	76 10 0	9 11 10	
11	7652	Do	Garteen,		R.C	–	R C	–	57	46	103	39	1 6 6	—	19 12 10	1 16 0	
12	894	Ballyadams,	Ballyadams,		R C.	–	R.C	–	73	52	125	86	1 7 8	—	24 0 0	3 18 7	
13	1585	Ballyroan,	Ballyroan, m		R C.	–	R.C	–	80	–	80	60	1 5 6	—	60 6 4	2 17 9	
14	1559	Do.	Do. f		R.C	–	R C	–	–	92	92	32	1 5 6	—	66 0 0	5 5 8	
15	4259	Do.	Cullinagh,		–	E C.	R.C	–	56	29	84	26	0 10 0	—	28 10 0	7 2 8	Do
16	1806	Borris,	Heath,		R C.	–	R.C.	R C	86	45	131	52	1 10 3	—	24 0 0	12 16 7	Do
17	1056	Do.	Maryborough Convent, f.		R C	–	–	–	–	441	441	166	12 11 1	—	106 8 4	—	
18	5435	Bordwell,	Foxrock,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	47	98	23	1 12 11	—	22 0 0	5 0 9	
19	869	Castlinagher,	Morette,		R C	–	R C	R C	68	50	118	37	0 14 4	—	56 0 0	21 0 0	Do
20	911	Do.	Emo,		R.C	–	R.C	R C	71	42	113	41	—	—	30 10 0	6 15 8	Do
21	900	Clonenagh,	Oak,		R C	–	R C	–	84	63	147	36	0 16 0	—	16 8 0	1 16 8	
22	903	Do.	Ballylin,		R C	–	R.C.	R C	76	76	152	31	1 16 8	—	46 7 6	6 2 4	
23	606	Do.	Tremera,		R.C.	–	R C	–	94	87	171	33	0 14 10	—	67 15 0	3 2 8	
24	925	Do.	Raheen,		P.C	–	R C	R.C.	110	85	195	43	1 11 3	—	53 8 4	12 8 7	
25	1178	Do.	Clonad		R C	–	R C	–	51	64	85	22	0 8 0	—	24 0 0	1 1 0	
26	1006	Do.	Slieabloy,		R.C	–	R C	R C	76	76	152	52	1 11 6	—	41 10 0	5 5 0	
27	4498	Do	Cooris		R.C	–	R C	R.C.	98	68	126	42	3 0 2	—	18 10 0	4 6 4	
28	6288	Do.	Brasoll,		R C	–	R C	R C	53	56	109	38	1 8 0	—	36 0 0	1 2 3	Do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Leinster: Queen's County—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Revised Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Gratuities, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
29	6801	Clonenagh, .	Mountrath, . m.		–	E C.	R C.	–	70	–	75	35	4 9 2	—	40 0 0	34 8 4	Residence free.
30	6802	Do. . .	Do . . f.		–	E C.	E C.	–	–	57	57	21	—	2 0 9	31 10 0	20 0 0	
31	6456	Do. . .	Kilbricken, m.		R.C	E C.	R C.	–	93	62	161	34	1 9 9	—	48 10 0	51 8 8	Do.
32	9812	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R C	–	R C	–	1	74	75	50	1 9 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	7 6 8	
33	7638	Do. . .	Coote-street, m.		R C	–	R.C	R C.	231	–	231	71	4 9 1	—	51 6 8	—	
34	902	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.	n.	R.C	–	–	–	–	239	239	64	2 18 9	—	45 11 6	—	
35	9135	Do. . .	Barnaskreone, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	68	51	119	27	0 10 8	—	28 8 8	3 4 8	
36	6892	Clonaslee, .	Timmahoek, .		R.C	–	R C	–	37	27	64	22	1 15 2	4 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
37	909	Castledrach, .	Clonaghadee, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	65	68	103	35	1 10 0	—	41 13 4	9 15 0	Do
38	6095	Clonone, .	Cappagh, .		R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed during Year
39	895	Dysartgallen,	Ballinakill, . m.		R C	–	R.C	R.C	173	–	173	72	1 15 9	—	103 1 8	7 4 6	
40	896	Do. . .	Do . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	R C	–	198	198	75	3 14 7	—	90 0 0	10 2 8	
41	2324	Do. . .	Knock, . m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	101	–	101	38	1 6 0	—	46 6 8	8 10 0	Residence free.
42	7612	Do. . .	Do . . f.		R.C	–	R C	R.C	–	105	105	43	3 18 3	—	58 0 0	6 8 10	
43	1311	Donaghmore, .	Killadooley, .	v.s.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	130	92	222	95	1 14 4	—	38 0 0	4 3 10	
44	8515	Durrow, . .	Durrow, . m		–	R C	R.C.	–	123	–	123	43	—	—	43 18 4	8 8 0	
45	5083	Do. . .	Do. . f.		–	R.C	R C.	R C	–	139	139	67	—	—	43 10 0	7 15 8	
46	4525	Dysartenes, .	Aughnabila, .		R C	–	R.C	R.C	97	73	170	51	0 10 0	—	43 5 0	8 1 2	Do
47	9129	Do. . .	Loughtage . .		R.C	–	R.C	R C	63	39	102	33	3 1 6	—	59 0 0	17 14 1	Do
48	3402	Erke, . .	Graigue, . day,		–	E C	R C.	–	102	60	162	49	1 12 0	—	48 8 4	13 8 8	
			Do . . eve.		–	–	–	–	46	–	46	24	—	—	—	4 15 0	
49	557	Killashin, .	Graigue, . .		R C	–	R.C	R.C	163	–	163	125	—	—	40 10 0	5 1 8	Do.
50	5264	Do. . .	Killeshin, . .		R C	–	R.C.	–	46	44	89	28	—	—	24 0 0	3 2 9	Do
51	907	Kilmanman, .	Clonaslee, . m	v.t.	–	E C	R.C	–	98	–	98	35	1 6 8	—	36 10 0	9 0 6	
52	908	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	–	E C.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	53	1 14 1	—	41 0 0	8 18 0	
53	6748	Do. . .	Castlecuffe, .		R.C	–	R C	R.C	70	63	133	39	1 6 0	—	40 8 6	3 13 7	
54	1218	Killabban, .	Rushes, . m.	A.	R C	–	R.C	–	108	–	108	35	1 14 2	—	33 8 4	3 0 10	
55	8256	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C	–	R C	–	–	95	95	30	2 1 5	—	28 10 0	2 4 8	
56	1819	Do . . .	Aries, . . m	v.t.	R C	–	R.C	–	67	–	67	38	1 11 4	—	36 9 8	8 18 4	
57	1872	Do. . .	Do. . . f	v.t.	R C	–	R.C	–	–	123	123	32	1 0 8	—	51 8 4	1 12 8	
58	1727	Do . . .	Ballylinan, . m	v.t.	R.C	–	R C	R.C.	126	–	126	55	—	—	38 0 0	8 8 4	
59	3324	Do. . .	Do . . f.	v.t.	R C	–	R.C	2R C	–	110	110	44	0 10 0	—	30 10 4	1 10 2	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

60	4778	Do.	Killabban,	m	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	-	86	-	83	33	1	5	5	—	45	0	0	5	0	0		
61	4779	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	-	92	69	44	2	13	2	—	43	13	4	4	10	0	Do.	
62	9187	Do.	Ardough,			R.C	-	R.C.	-	49	37	86	27	1	5	0	—	22	16	0	2	4	2	Do.	
63	3700	Kyle,	Ballaghmore,			R.C	-	R.C.	R.C	80	77	157	49		—		4 17 6	55	10	0	6	6	6		
64	9131	Lea,	Kilbeard,	m		R.C	-	R.C.	-	108	-	108	28	0	10	8	—	24	0	0	4	1	6		
65	914	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C	-	R.C.	-	-	100	100	25	0	10	9	—	24	0	0	9	10	3		
66	6955	Do.	Lath,			-	R.C	-	-	-	-	-	—		—		—	7	10	0		—		School closed during Year.	
67	7916	Moyanna,	Nicarstown,			R.C.	-	R.C	-	119	102	219	62	1	11	5	—	42	11	6	17	14	11	Residence free.	
68	8993	Maryboro',	Maryboro' Gaol,	m.		Gov.	Gaol	R.C	-	74	-	74	11		—		—		—			—			
69	8994	Do.	Do.	f.		Gov.	Gaol	R.C	-	-	40	40	8		—		—		—			—			
70	918	Offerlane,	m.			-	R.C	R.C	-	107	-	107	66	0	17	0	—	51	10	0	18	16	6		
71	2731	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	-	R.C	R.C.	-	-	104	104	37	0	10	9	—	38	18	0	17	19	1		
72	5005	Do.	Kilbanore,			R.C	-	R.C.	-	50	56	106	38	0	12	1	—	30	0	0	1	14	11	Do	
73	5862	Do.	Clonin,			R.C	-	R.C.	-	46	37	83	25		—		—	18	0	0	0	15	0	Do.	
74	6751	Rosenallis,	Mountmellick,			R.C	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	12	9	—	26	0	0		—		Returns not available (average from Inspector's report).	
75	922	Do.	Do	m		R.C	-	R.C.	R.C.	288	-	288	84	9	5	10	—	86	12	2	16	9	7		
76	7188	Do.	Do Convent,	f.		R.C	-	-	-	-	272	272	126	9	16	4	—	92	9	8		—		Do.	
77	3054	Do.	Derlinsogue,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	89	57	146	32	0	19	6	—	25	6	8	8	11	8		
78	5442	Do	Rosenallis,			R.C	-	R.C	-	46	60	105	38	1	10	10	—	45	1	6	0	16	4		
79	924	Rearymore,	Rearry,			R.C	-	R.C	-	48	51	99	38	2	2	0	—	34	5	0	0	16	6	Do	
80	928	Rathdowney,	Errills,	day.		-	R.C	R.C	R.C	106	65	171	56	1	14	7	6 6 9	55	0	0	26	9	8	Do.	
			Do.	eve.		-	-	-	-	69	10	79	17								1	14	4		
81	1136	Do.	Rathdowney,	m	v.r.	R.C	-	R.C	-	110	-	110	32	9	9	5	—	32	0	0	9	5	2		
82	1137	Do.	Do	f.	v.r.	R.C	-	R.C	R.C	42	192	204	70	1	11	6	—	45	10	0	3	10	0		
83	9009	Do.	Donaghmore Work			P.L	Gds	R.C	-	20	14	34	22	6	6	0	—	2	10	0		—			
84	3457	Rathaspick,	Wolfhill,	m.		R.C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	—	43	10	0		—		Returns not available.	
85	3458	Do	Do	f.		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	-	142	142	58	1	18	9	—	91	3	4	6	4	2		
86	4778	Do.	Fairymount,	m	v.c	-	R.C	R.C	-	109	-	109	34	2	4	9	—	18	0	0	0	14	11		
87	4777	Do.	Do	f	v.c	-	R.C	R.C	-	-	72	72	30	0	5	0	—	16	0	0	0	18	5		
88	7508	Do.	Boley,			R.C	-	R.C	-	62	48	110	42	0	13	0	—	38	0	0	2	1	10		
89	9256	Stradbally,	Stradbally,	m		R.C	-	R.C	-	124	-	124	38	2	2	2	—	33	7	2	6	15	10		
90	9497	Do.	Do Convent,	f		R.C	-	-	-	44	274	318	177	6	8	6	—	104	1	8		—			
91	802	Tankardstown,	Shangannore,			R.C	-	R.C	-	45	48	93	33	2	14	2	—	23	1	8	5	0	0	Residence free.	
92	1835	Tullomoy,	Leggacurren,	m.	v.c.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	54	2	56	38	4	10	0	—	76	0	0	27	12	0		
93	4780	Do.	Do	f.	v.c.	-	R.C	R.C	-	-	78	78	29	1	8	8	—	37	18	4	16	12	8	Do.	
94	9671	Tinahoe,	Tinahoe,			R.C.	-	R.C	-	68	55	123	48	1	7	7	—	44	10	0	8	0	10		
			Total for Queen's County, 64,							5,922	5,268	11,810	4,230	177	0	6	22 16 10	3,609	4	0	624	5	7		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WESTMEATH.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—134 Schools

Number	Roll Number of Schools.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendances for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	8708	Ardnurcher,	Streamstown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	–	49	26	1 16 2	—	8 15 0	—	
2	8709	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	42	1 0 6	—	20 0 0	3 8 7	
3	930	Ballyloughloe,	Mount Temple, day, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	–	68	24	0 10 6	—	35 8 4	1 14 6	
			Do. svg.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	—	—	—	—	Returns not available, average from Inspector's Rep.
4	1208	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	28	0 9 2	—	18 15 4	2 11 3	
5	7793	Do.	Lower Warren, day, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	188	–	188	29	0 18 11	—	22 15 0	1 15 1	
6	7794	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	67	1 16 0	—	22 0 0	3 17 9	
7	1830	Ballymorin,	Newbristy,	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	30	58	35	2 2 1	—	10 10 0	0 18 0	
8	7243	Ballymore,	Mevoughley,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	51	95	28	0 11 0	—	16 0 0	1 19 0	Residence free.
9	7443	Do.	Ballymore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	–	152	47	2 15 2	—	34 0 0	3 11 11	Do
10	7444	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	174	174	66	1 8 2	—	62 11 8	11 0 0	Do.
11	8846	Ballinahowen,	Ballinahowen, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	41	0 10 8	—	27 0 0	5 13 3	
12	8847	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.		R.C.	R.C.	–	143	143	45	2 17 1	—	20 6 8	8 11 11	
13	941	Castlestowndelvin,	Ballinavally Ord. Ag.	v.v.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	47	1 13 0	2 1 10	62 11 1	33 7 8	Do
14	932	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	67	67	54	1 3 11	—	24 0 0	15 14 6	
15	2262	Do.	Crosinstown, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	–	56	25	1 8 8	—	16 0 0	4 5 4	
16	2263	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	28	0 12 0	—	26 0 0	1 8 8	
17	8277	Do.	Mulroe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	40	76	26	1 10 2	—	18 0 0	2 12 0	
18	7212	Do.	Rosmead,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	43	77	33	1 15 2	—	24 0 0	2 19 10	Do
19	2366	Do.	Delvin Workhouse		E.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	35	28	63	32	1 14 10	—	1 10 0	—	
20	1122	Castlelost,	Rochfordbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	–	50	52	1 8 1	—	32 0 0	3 17 6	
21	6874	Do.	Do. Conv. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	187	187	61	2 15 7	—	35 0 8	6 17 3	
22	2092	Castlestown Kineagan,	Castlestown Geoghegan, m.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	51	—	—	30 18 4	2 19 3	
23	2093	Do.	Do. f.	v.v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	60	60	27	1 8 8	—	20 0 0	1 8 8	
24	6283	Do.	Ballynagore, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	–	86	24	1 19 8	—	20 0 0	3 11 6	
25	6675	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	—	—	24 10 0	—	Returns not available, average from Inspector's Rep.
26	8338	Churchtown,	Loughnavally,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	66	48	114	46	3 3 7	—	61 11 8	2 8 6	
27	5803	Drumaney,	Ardnagragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	41	1 10 10	—	25 10 0	7 2 1	
28	8004	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	108	108	28	1 8 6	—	19 0 0	5 17 3	
29	7171	Drumraney,	Drumraney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	58	139	29	0 10 10	—	18 0 0	2 0 6	Residence free

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

30	6640	Dysart,	Dysart,		R C	—	R C	—	55	36	91	40	1	3	4	—	19	0	0	6	9	9	
31	5029	Fanglaistown,	Fanglaistown,		R C		R C		69	41	110	37		—		—	20	0	0	1	17	0	
32	5751	Foyran,	Tullystown,		R C		R C		99	95	190	25	0	11	6	—	16	0	0	8	9	2	
33	5640	Do.	Fiona,	m.	R C		R C		94	—	94	38	1	0	6	—	20	0	0	0	17	10	
34	6631	Do	Do	f.	R C		R C		—	84	84	32	2	15	8	—	10	16	8	1	4	4	
35	6659	Glasearn,	Glasearn,		R C		R C		45	—	45	16	1	6	2	—	18	15	0	1	6	10	Residence free
36	6282	Kilfua,	Cloran,		R C		R C		23	59	82	28		—		—	28	0	0	8	8	8	Do.
37	6447	Killina,	Clonmellon,	No. 1.	E C		E C		14	15	29	21	6	3	2	—				1	6	6	Do.
38	6900	Do	Do	No. 2.	R C		R C		61	—	61	38	1	8	6	—	40	8	4	5	4	0	
			Do	evg.	—		—		80	—	80	24											
39	6501	Do.	Do	f.	R C		R C		—	101	101	46	1	8	3	—	61	10	0	2	3	0	
40	640	Killucan,	St Mary's,		R C		R C		83	73	156	67	1	6	8	—	36	4	1	4	10	6	
41	1914	Do	Correlstown,	m.	R C	v.r.	R C		62	—	62	23		—		—	24	0	0	5	12	5	
42	1527	Do	Do	f.	R C	v.r.	R C		—	75	75	28	0	14	11	—	28	15	0	4	18	8	
43	5555	Do	Kinnegad,	m.	R C		R C	R C	104	107	211	76	1	10	6	—	61	16	8	6	10	4	Do.
44	4967	Do	Knockaville,		R C		R C	R C	66	66	132	42	1	8	11	—	29	7	6	4	4	6	
45	6100	Do.	Edmonston,	m.	R C		R C	—	86	—	86	24		—		—	32	0	0	4	10	0	
46	6101	Do.	Do	f.	R C		R C	—	—	52	52	22	0	16	4	—	20	0	0	1	10	0	
47	5415	Do	Rathwyre,	m	R C		R C	—	90	—	90	39		—		—	28	0	0	8	5	6	
48	5416	Do	Do.	f.	R C		R C	R C.	—	114	114	42	1	8	3	—	46	0	0	2	15	0	
49	6876	Do	Downs,		—	E.C	R C	R C	78	57	135	42	1	12	6	—	35	10	0	30	10	0	Do.
50	641	Kilmacnevan,	Emper,	m.	R C	v.r.	R C	—	92	—	92	32		—		—	38	0	0	8	0	0	Do.
51	1492	Do.	Do.	f	R C	v.r.	R C	—	—	60	60	29		—		—	16	0	0	6	10	0	
52	1315	Kilbeggan,	Kilbeggan,	m.	R C	v.r.	R C	—	174	—	174	45	1	14	9	—	57	10	0	12	5	4	
53	1071	Do.	Do.	f.	R C	v.r.	R C	R.C.	—	168	168	52	0	14	0	—	46	8	4	7	14	10	
54	1474	Killeigh,	Glackstown,		R C		R C	—	41	32	73	25	1	10	10	—	18	0	0	4	14	8	Do.
55	1761	Kilbixy,	Rollymacargy,	m.	—	E C.	R C.	—	114	—	114	41	1	6	1	—	18	0	0	4	14	8	
56	7893	Do.	Do	f.	R C	—	R C	R C	—	154	154	37	1	11	0	—	48	1	1	1	2	10	
57	1734	Kilkenny, West,	Tubercelair,	m	R C	v.r.	R C	—	178	—	178	41	2	1	6	—	63	0	0	3	16	7	
58	3785	Do	Do	f.	R C	v.r.	R C	R C	—	184	184	56	1	13	1	—	63	3	11	2	6	2	
59	9540	Killough,	Killough,	m.	R C		R C	—	82	—	82	36	1	5	7	—	28	0	0	11	1	11	
60	9541	Do	Do	f.	R C		R C	—	—	82	82	34	1	17	0	—	36	0	0	5	3	6	
61	4832	Kilmeenaghan,	Moate,	m	R C		R C	R.C.	164	—	164	45	1	6	6	—	53	8	4	4	18	4	
62	6832	Do.	Do	Convent f.	R C		R C	—	—	395	395	116	11	12	1	—	53	7	0	6	7	11	
63	6428	Kilbride,	Kilbride,		R C		R C	—	72	14	86	28	1	1	6	—	18	5	0	2	14	1	
64	8008	Kilcleigh,	Kilcleigh,		R C	v.r.	R C	R.C.	—	—	—	41	1	4	6	—	42	0	0		—		Returns not available; average from Inspector's Rep
65	9400	Killure,	Boher,	m.	R C		R C	—	92	—	92	61	0	11	0	—	18	0	0	2	10	4	
66	9910	Do.	Do	f	R C		R C.	—	—	30	30	32	0	0	0	—	26	0	0	1	15	0	
67	9436	Kilcommeragh,	Kill,	m	R C		R C	—	121	—	121	35	1	5	3	—	19	10	0	2	4	7	
68	9450	Do.	Do	f	R C		R C	—	—	120	120	34	1	5	3	—	18	16	8	1	10	8	
69	3344	Lackan,	Lackan and Leny,	m.	R C	—	R C	—	60	—	60	27	0	14	0	—	14	0	0	0	12	0	
70	6556	Do.	Do	f.	R C	—	R C	—	—	67	67	28	2	6	10	—	16	0	0	2	1	2	
71	4306	Lickbra,	Ballinamengh,		—	R.C	R C	—	24	32	56	26	1	7	3	—	18	5	6	3	12	3	
72	9770	Do.	Boheth,	m	R C	—	R C.	—	77	—	77	30		—		—	20	0	0	1	3	6	
73	9771	Do.	Do.	f.	R C	—	R C	—	—	72	72	27	0	10	2	—	19	4	8	1	8	0	
74	6109	Lynn,	Gainestown,		R C	—	R C	R C.	80	78	158	47	1	8	1	—	28	0	0	2	17	11	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Provinces of LEINSTER: County of WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School	Vested or Non-Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clergy	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Laity	Minister and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Minister and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, as Books and Prizes. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
75	993	Mullingar,	Mullingar, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	92 4 2	12 18 10	Closed during year.
76	994	Do	Do Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	553	555	289	9 3 0	—	20 0 0	8 16 0	
77	3901	Do.	Ballinea	V.N.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	54	104	33	0 10 0	—	44 10 0	2 0 0	Residence free.
78	4087	Do.	Mullingar Parish,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	42	35	78	45	—	—	20 0 0	8 13 2	
79	4088	Do.	Glascarn, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	69	24	—	—	—	—	School closed during year.
80	5091	Do.	Stellingstr, prep. m.	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	
81	3930	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P.C.	Gds	R.C.	–	88	94	182	78	0 4 0	—	5 10 0	—	
82	5478	Do.	Do. Gaol, m.		Gov.	Gaol.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	14	—	—	—	—	
83	5613	Do.	Do. f.		Gov.	Gaol.	R.C.	–	–	17	17	2	—	—	—	—	
84	3240	Do.	Walshestown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	27	58	23	—	—	18 0 0	2 4 0	Residence free.
85	2408	Multyfarnham,	Multyfarnham, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	83	–	83	33	1 7 10	—	24 0 0	0 18 7	
86	3863	Do	Do f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	107	107	41	0 10 0	—	20 0 0	0 17 5	
87	3036	Mayne,	Coole, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	–	90	32	1 9 11	—	22 7 2	2 8 2	
88	3931	Do	Do f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	52	52	24	2 18 3	—	21 17 3	1 2 8	
89	6918	Newtown,	Tyrrelspass, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	33	1 9 10	—	29 10 0	8 2 0	
90	6040	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	117	117	48	2 18 4	—	40 10 0	5 10 4	
91	8637	Noblavel,	Tang, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	44	1 15 8	—	31 6 8	5 0 1	
92	8638	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	43	1 9 0	—	35 0 0	2 5 4	
93	5388	Portnashangan,	Ballynalill, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	62	–	62	20	—	—	18 0 0	3 10 0	Do.
94	5390	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	29	0 10 2	—	18 6 0	3 10 0	
95	5607	Do.	Balrath,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	57	102	30	1 14 1	—	14 0 0	3 12 11	
96	6076	Piss of Kilbride,	Milltown, temp. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	89	–	89	34	1 3 3	—	29 3 4	1 0 5	
97	6076	Do	Do do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	69	68	31	—	—	26 0 0	5 2 8	
98	942	Rathcoursh,	Do. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	82	–	82	54	1 7 5	—	30 16 8	3 12 0	
99	9196	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	101	101	28	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	2 0 1	
100	1429	Do	Irishtown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	77	149	42	2 8 1	—	56 3 4	3 6 1	
101	5020	Rathwich,	Arlan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	44	138	44	1 9 7	—	28 0 0	7 5 11	
102	5101	Rathaspick,	Rathowen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	100	212	68	0 8 0	—	33 0 0	3 11 5	
103	6811	Do	Do (No. 2),		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	22	22	44	27	—	—	22 0 0	18 0 0	
104	7011	Do.	Corry,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	69	64	27	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	2 18 0	
105	3848	Rosnaree,	Castlepollard, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	188	–	188	57	3 11 2	—	36 0 0	8 13 7	
106	6844	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	172	172	63	3 16 0	—	49 16 4	7 13 6	
107	6701	Do.	Milltaste,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	20	20	42	26	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

108	7943	Do.	Ballycomoyle,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	23	23	46	34	0 10 3	—	24	0	0	3	4	0	
109	5890	Rathconnell	Ironghagar,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	32	55	87	20	1 7 6	—	16	0	0	3	0	1	
110	7826	Rathconnell,	Turin,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	–	54	22	0 10 3	—	15	9	3	1	17	11	
111	7827	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92.	92	24	1 11 3	—	20	0	0	1	14	2	
112	11418	Street,	Lisnamallaby,	m.	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	54	2 7 7	—	45	0	0	6	4	2	
113	1808	Do.	Do.	f.	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	36	1 15 11	—	30	8	8	2	17	4	
114	5361	Do.	Rath,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	–	60	28	1 10 2	—	17	10	0	1	9	0	
115	5839	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	56	56	22	0 10 3	—	19	0	0	1	13	2	
116	11130	St. Mary's,	Anahorshower,	m	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	176	–	176	46	3 11 11	3 10 2	13	16	3	2	3	3	
117	1403	Do.	Do.	f.	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	176	176	65	2 18 7	2 11 9	54	5	0	2	7	0	
118	7930	Do.	Coosan,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	–	76	28	1 2 3	—	20	13	8	1	15	3	
119	9435	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	35	1 8 5	—	21	10	0	3	7	2	
120	3974	Do.	Athlone Workhouse,			RL	Gds	2RC	R.C.	57	198	255	140	4 16 0	—	0	10	0	—			
121	9182	Do.	Blackberry Lane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	91	182	32	0 11 4	—	20	0	0	3	18	2	
122	9495	Do.	Cloghroney,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	31	107	40	0 10 3	—	20	0	0	3	5	10	
123	5416	St. Feighin's,	Carpenterstown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	43	43	86	41	—	—	30	0	0	2	18	1	
124	5416	Do.	Fore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	–	77	26	—	—	18	0	0	1	13	3	
125	5417	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	62	62	25	0 10 3	—	20	0	0	2	10	4	
126	9191	Do.	Do. No. 3, temp			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	42	92	28	—	—	24	0	0	4	2	3	
127	7130	Do.	Collinstown,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	95	–	95	31	1 7 9	—	18	0	0	3	1	3	
128	7130	Do.	Do.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	113	113	40	1 16 0	—	35	16	8	2	11	3	
129	543	Templepatrick,	Moyvore,	m	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	40	—	—	28	0	0	5	3	1	
130	3441	Do.	Do.	f.	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	107	107	36	2 1 7	—	13	0	0	2	10	11	
131	1432	Templeoran,	Scana,	m.	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	29	1 7 3	—	28	0	0	6	10	0	
132	1907	Do	Do.	f.	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	28	1 10 3	—	22	0	0	0	14	0	
133	5832	Taghmon,	Carley,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	119	–	119	31	1 18 3	—	31	1	3	3	1	3	
134	5832	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	87	87	26	0 10 11	—	18	0	0	2	12	3	
			Total for County Westmeath, 134,							2,725	7,404	14,129	5,087	152 10 3	8 3 3	5,036	8	0	355	2	0	

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—140 Schools.

1	1427	Ardcolm,	Castlebridge,	m	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	98	–	98	40	1 7 2	—	41	12	8	7	0	0	
2	5929	Do.	Do	f	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	29	1 0 0	—	15	15	0	2	5	7	
3	3705	Adamstown,	Adamstown,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	–	74	21	1 3 3	—	18	0	0	2	10	6	
4	3706	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	86	86	23	0 16 3	—	30	0	0	2	2	3	
5	4080	Ardamicha,	River Chapel,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	36	–	36	35	0 10 3	—	21	8	8	2	19	10	
6	4081	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	4	84	88	30	1 16 0	—	17	0	0	2	2	6	
7	8338	Ambrosstown,	Tullycanna,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	31	87	28	0 15 4	—	14	1	7	4	2	6	
8	646	Ballyanne,	Rathgarogue,	m	VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	–	96	36	2 3 5	4 1 11	24	0	0	15	9	11	
9	5987	Do.	Do	f.	VT.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	73	73	25	1 5 0	2 0 8	16	0	0	11	7	0	
10	1816	Ballyhogo,	Galbally,		VT	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	32	87	24	1 6 3	—	24	0	0	3	1	0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WEXFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
11	6034	Ballymitty,	Hillstown,		R C	–	R.C.	–	57	40	97	60	1 0 0	—	15 1 8	0 0 0	
12	4092	Ballyhuskard,	Ballaghkeen,		R C	–	R.C	–	89	–	56	39	2 1 2	—	38 8 4	11 17 0	
13	5211	Do.	Glenbrien,		R.C	–	R C	–	68	40	108	44	0 12 1	—	28 0 0	6 8 0	Residence and garden free.
14	5077	Do.	Coolgarrow,		R.C	–	R C	–	61	44	105	32	1 0 11	—	15 6 8	2 0 8	Residence free.
15	5816	Bannow,	Bannow,		R C	–	R.C.	–	55	44	99	42	1 0 8	—	29 5 0	11 1 8	
16	7370	Do.	Danescastle,		R C	–	R.C	–	62	60	122	45	2 5 6	—	49 11 8	18 18 5	
17	6586	Ballycanew,	Ballycanew,	m	R C	–	R.C	–	85	–	85	27	—	—	11 0 0	2 16 4	
18	6687	Do.	Do	f.	R C	–	R.C	–	–	92	92	27	0 15 7	—	16 0 0	2 12 4	
19	6598	Ballycarney	Castledockrell,	,	R C	–	R.C.	–	52	47	99	37	3 1 8	—	16 0 0	3 10 0	
20	8085	Ballynaslaney,	Redgate,		R C	–	R.C	–	18	34	52	22	—	—	16 0 0	1 6 11	
21	8458	Ballybrazil,	Aughclare,		R C	–	R.C	–	39	27	66	33	—	—	20 0 0	1 18 0	
22	1760	Carnew,	Ballyellis,		R C	–	R.C	–	50	44	94	37	0 10 2	—	28 0 0	4 16 1	
23	2698	Do.	Askamore,		R C	–	R.C.	–	36	35	71	27	0 15 10	—	18 0 0	1 14 8	
24	2100	Clonleigh,	Donard,	m	V.C	–	R.C	–	83	–	83	24	2 7 7	—	28 0 0	10 13 0	
25	2101	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	23	1 8 5	—	18 18 8	1 13 1	
26	4163	Clonmore,	Bree,	m.		–	R.C	–	80	–	80	16	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	2 10 5	
27	4876	Do.	Do	f		–	R C	–	–	70	70	20	—	—	18 0 0	2 8 0	Residence and garden free
28	4852	Clongeen,	Clongeen,	m		–	R.C	–	80	–	80	28	2 11 10	—	19 10 0	4 0 1	Residence free
29	5015	Do.	Do	f.		–	R.C	–	–	95	95	28	2 4 10	—	24 0 0	2 19 5	
30	6087	Carnagh,	Cushinstown,	m.		–	R C	–	83	–	83	54	1 19 0	3 12 0	24 0 0	5 18 1	
31	6842	Do	Do	f.		–	R.C.	–	–	76	76	50	1 16 9	2 2 11	20 0 0	3 17 4	
32	8939	Chepple,	Clonroche,	m.	V C	–	R.C	–	86	–	86	31	1 15 3	—	30 0 0	3 7 0	Garden free
33	8960	Do.	Do.	f.	V C	–	R C	–	–	77	77	23	0 19 0	—	22 0 0	4 0 7	
34	7085	Cloee,	Tinnacross,			–	R.C	–	61	19	70	22	1 5 4	—	17 0 0	—	
35	6941	Carne,	Carne,			–	R C.	–	30	25	55	25	—	—	7 10 0	4 15 2	
36	947	Carrack,	Barntown,			–	R C.	–	63	32	95	37	2 0 7	—	28 0 0	10 8 10	
37	8508	Do	Wexford Warkhe.,			E L	Gds.	R C	–	80	130	231	0 11 8	—	6 0 0	—	
38	948	Duncormick,	Rathangan,			R.C	–	R.C	–	24	60	60	29	—	18 0 0	0 10 2	
39	8073	Do	Do			R C	–	R.C	–	54	42	96	45	1 0 8	—	17 0 0	4 10 0	
40	3601	Donaghmore,	Ballygarrett,	m.		R.C	–	R C	R.C.	147	–	147	82	4 12 8	—	69 1 8	10 8 7
41	3602	Do	Do	f		R C	–	R C	R.C	–	135	135	62	2 19 0	—	51 6 6	0 8 0
42	8018	Edermine,	Oilgate,			R C	–	R.C	–	59	32	91	31	0 0 0	—	28 0 0	0 2 5
43	3179	Ferns,	Ferns,	m		R C	–	R C	–	112	–	112	30	2 15 10	—	18 0 0	0 15 1

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

44	1761	Ferns,	Ferns,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	115	115	56	3	0	10	—	23	0	0	11	0	3	
45	2098	Fethard,	Poulfur,	m.	v.v.s.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	95	95	30	0	14	0	—	18	0	0	3	4	0	
46	2088	Do.	Do.	f.	v.v.s.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	12	101	113	40	2	9	7	—	24	0	0	2	14	8	
47	3754	Horetown,	Cullenstown,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	39	37	66	23		—		—	16	0	0	1	2	2	Residence free.
48	7473	Do.	Tottenhamgreen,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	82	82	48	1	2	8	—	26	0	0	2	12	10	
49	9007	Heck,	Loftus Hall,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	39	43	83	27	1	0	3	—	20	0	0	2	0	3	
50	9453	Inch,	Coolgreany,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	54	32	86	28	2	8	8	—	27	3	4	3	2	2	
51	943	Kilenvan,	Killanerin,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	59	-	59	20	1	10	11	—	18	0	0	8	11	4	
52	950	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	37	37	25	0	12	3	—	22	0	0	1	11	1	
53	955	Kilmannan,	Forth,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	41	33	80	30	1	8	7	—	24	0	0	2	4	8	Do.
54	956	Do.	Clearistown,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	47	39	86	33	1	9	4	—	24	0	0	3	0	0	Do.
55	957	Kilmokea,	Horeswood,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	121	-	121	33	1	12	10	—	37	11	8	3	17	5	Do.
56	958	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	110	110	36	1	10	4	—	24	0	0	0	18	0	Do.
57	959	Kilminick,	Mountfield,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	46	43	89	31	1	2	10	—	15	15	0	3	5	0	
58	960	Kilmore,	Kilmore, No 1,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	81	-	81	53	1	12	3	—	32	0	0	10	12	0	
59	961	Do.	Do. No. 2,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	71	-	71	36		—		—	38	0	0	2	15	1	
60	962	Killurin,	Glynn,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	78	-	78	30	3	0	0	—	24	0	0	3	10	0	
61	4602	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	87	87	30	4	15	7	—	24	0	0	1	17	0	
62	2885	Kilrush,	Kingsland,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	43	46	89	31	1	1	6	—	18	0	0	4	2	8	
63	3178	Kilbride,	Clologue,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	30	68	98	45	2	1	10	—	20	13	4	3	13	9	
64	4264	Kilcomb,	Ballydaff,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	52	51	103	28	1	10	2	—	18	0	0	3	0	0	
65	4555	Kilpatrick,	Siess,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	73	55	128	44	0	15	3	—	35	0	0	10	19	3	
66	4887	Kildavin,	Marrinstown,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	55	39	94	29	0	11	5	—	18	0	0	3	12	8	
67	4969	Kilmallock,	Ballymura,	m.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	60	-	60	25	1	8	4	—	32	0	0	3	19	2	Residence and
68	5070	Do.	Do.	f.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	-	37	37	26	0	11	1	—	24	0	0	3	9	0	garden free.
69	5395	Kilmuckridge,	Kilmuckridge,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	31	-	31	31	1	18	8	—	24	0	0	3	17	2	
70	5396	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	109	109	40	3	5	0	—	18	0	0	2	10	0	
71	5753	Kilcavan,	Baldwinstown,		v.s.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	33	33	66	26	1	3	8	—	38	0	0	1	11	2	
72	5978	Kilcormick,	Boleyvoge,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	29	52	81	32	2	13	10	—	18	0	0	2	5	0	
73	6050	Kilrane,	Kilrane,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	57	30	87	33	0	17	4	—	33	16	4	6	13	4	
74	6054	Kiltark,	Kiltark,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	17	136	154	32	4	2	8	—	78	18	4	10	7	0	Residence free.
75	6700	Kilgarvan,	Carcrelgh,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	78	-	78	20	0	12	8	—	13	10	0	2	5	0	
76	7034	Kilmeaner,	Ballyfadd,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	56	67	123	53	1	6	8	—	21	0	0	3	3	3	Do.
77	7036	Killile,	Blackwater,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	114	-	114	39	1	3	0	—	33	3	0	3	1	0	
78	7037	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	100	108	51	1	3	1	—	17	10	0	8	13	4	
79	8536	Kilgorman,	Castletown,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	103	75	178	63	3	8	5	1 0 0	50	3	4	3	18	6	Do
80	8824	Kilmackilloge,	Gorey Convent,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	18	184	202	133	2	4	1	—	70	18	4	1	18	3	
81	9009	Kilnalme,	Monoseed,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	73	92	165	31	2	7	0	—	43	0	0	3	12	0	
82	9197	Killeek,	Ballynamona,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	81	81	30	1	6	3	4 0 0	10	13	4	3	0	3	
83	9[illegible]4	Lady's Island,	Lady's Island,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	56	-	56	24	1	12	0	—	24	0	0	2	1	2	
84	7052	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	53	53	22	1	0	0	—	20	0	0	4	14	4	
85	107	Malrankin,	Malrankin,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	46	48	94	42		—		—	42	0	0	7	4	10	
86	1124	Mayglass,	Mayglass,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	32	31	63	24	1	3	8	—	28	0	0	3	11	0	
87	8593	Meehagh,	Oulart,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	75	-	75	22	2	3	0	—	24	0	0	3	5	0	
88	4461	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	63	63	22	1	8	3	—	16	0	0	3	11	0	
89	5017	Monamolin,	Ballinvalla,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	47	28	75	28	1	9	1	—	18	0	0	3	14	0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER · County of WEXFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Patron.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Amount paid by the Board during the year. In Free Gift of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
90	2257	Newbawn,	Raheen,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	71	55	126	41	6 14 7	2 10 11	30 16 0	8 4 0	
91	4478	Do.	Carticklyrne,	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	94	43	77	36	6 9 4	—	25 9 8	12 16 10	Residence and garden free.
92	8762	Do.	Newbawn,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	56	109	25	6 2 7	—	16 5 4	2 6 4	Residence free.
93	4960	Rathmacknee,	Pietrostown, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	–	59	24	1 5 8	—	32 0 0	8 9 0	Do
94	8690	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	24	0 16 0	—	24 0 0	5 0 6	Garden free.
95	5057	Ressdrut,	Courtnacuddy, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	–	68	32	0 12 9	—	18 0 0	1 16 0	Do
96	9038	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	76	76	29	1 7 2	—	16 1 1	3 10 0	
97	9683	Do.	Davidstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	44	103	37	1 11 3	—	15 0 0	8 0 0	
98	5890	Rosslane,	Tagoat,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	56	70	126	44	—	—	59 16 0	18 6 0	
99	7828	Rosscleire,	Rosscleire Fort,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	32	23	55	27	2 7 10	—	21 0 0	10 0 0	Residence free
100	8059	Rossmanague,	Crumford, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	84	–	84	28	1 3 7	—	24 0 0	2 18 7	
101	8060	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	29	1 15 8	—	24 0 0	2 10 8	
102	968	St. Peter's,	Wexford, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	–	152	88	2 10 3	—	52 0 0	16 0 0	Do.
103	8557	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	241	–	241	64	3 5 8	—	29 18 4	—	
104	907	St. Mary's (New Ross),	New Ross Conv., f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	439	439	166	8 4 6	—	70 16 4	6 17 0	
105	9047	Do.	Do. No 2, Conv. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	492	492	110	5 1 4	—	61 6 0	6 9 11	
106	3526	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		R.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	131	117	248	136	6 18 2	—	2 0 0	—	
107	6341	Do.	Edermyshall,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	33	110	30	1 0 11	—	18 0 0	8 7 1	
108	3633	Do.	Newtownbarry, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	143	–	143	50	3 10 8	—	85 3 4	5 3 1	
109	3634	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	151	151	64	7 13 0	—	41 0 0	4 6 1	
110	7784	Do. (Ennisscorthy),	Ennisscorthy District Model, m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	Pres.	51	–	51	25	} 6 16 10	0 1 6	324 14 0	31 16 8	
111	7785	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	E.C.	–	–	29	29	19					
112	7786	Do.	Do. 1	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	R.C.	–	91	93	44	21					
113	6056	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	428	426	150	6 16 6	—	70 6 0	38 6 10	
114	5674	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	95	77	172	90	4 11 2	—	—	—	
115	8221	Do.	Templetanner Con. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	220	301	122	7 9 11	—	45 8 4	36 1 12	
116	3489	St. James and Dunbrody,	Ballagrange, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	–	30	24	0 10 0	—	16 9 0	4 9 0	
117	3491	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	84	1 6 6	—	30 9 0	5 11 4	
118	8600	Do.	Dunbrody, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	–	60	25	0 10 3	—	28 0 0	2 14 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

119	8870	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	64	64	93	0	10	8	—		16	0	0	1	14	8	Do.
120	9184	St. James,	Castleboggan,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	103	-	103	44	1	6	1	—		47	10	0	5	4	8	
121	9189	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	56	55	27	1	8	0	—		24	0	0	4	8	0	
122	9204	Do.	Ballybrack,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	48	-	48	33	—			—		18	0	0	4	5	11	
123	9216	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	92	52	27	1	5	0	—		20	0	0	2	14	3	
124	9532	Do.	Bodenan,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	23	33	56	26	0	13	0	—		15	0	0	2	8	3	
125	9413	Skreen,	Skreen,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	77	-	77	35	—			—		0	0	0	1	10	3	
126	9579	Do	Do	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	67	67	29	2	10	0	—		18	12	4	1	4	6	
127	9588	St. Margaret's,	Carnacloe,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	32	47	69	36	0	19	4	—		18	0	0	6	11	0	
128	7954	Suttons,	Killesk,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	81	97	96	31	1	8	1	—		20	0	0	3	6	9	
129	953	St. John's,	Wexford Convent,	.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	—	696	699	275	12	7	11	—		108	10	8	10	0	0	
130	4849	Do	Do	do.	f.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	127	306	433	189	8	16	6	—		77	10	0	25	0	8	
131	1762	Taghmon,	Taghmon,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	81	-	81	99	0	10	8	—		24	1	8	5	14	4	
132	2811	Do	Trinity,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	23	14	37	10	—			—		14	0	0	0	18	8	
133	5145	Do	Coolaw,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	94	94	37	1	5	0	—		26	1	8	6	10	4	
134	9792	Do	Tresaystown,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	32	31	63	21	0	15	0	—		19	0	0	3	11	0	
135	1908	Tagmaghin,	Tacumshin,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	40	30	70	23	1	0	7	—		24	0	0	6	6	0	
136	1910	Tombaggard,	Tombaggard,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	46	41	60	34	0	10	0	—		28	0	0	3	19	6	
137	1920	Tintern,	Ballycullane,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	57	-	57	20	1	6	4	—		24	0	0	2	10	0	
138	3258	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	74	74	27	1	18	2	—		20	0	0	4	8	6	
139	5871	Do.	Dunmain,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	107	-	107	30	1	0	6	—		24	0	0	7	6	0	
140	5323	Do	Do	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	67	67	26	1	10	6	—		24	0	0	4	19	6	
141	2096	Templetown,	Templetown,	m.	v.v.a	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	76	-	76	22	1	10	11	—		21	0	0	1	7	7	
142	2097	Do	Do	f.	v.v.a	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	64	64	15	0	10	2	—		7	0	0	1	2	0	
143	2142	Templeshambo,	Kilteely,	.	v.v.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	104	95	199	49	2	18	9	—		26	3	0	8	12	0	
144	3802	Do.	Pallinteggan,	day,	v.v.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C	100	97	197	50	} 2	0	0	—		08	16	0	{ 8	7	0	
			Do.	eve.		-	-	-	-	31	-	31	21									{ 0	9	0	
145	3353	Toome,	Camolin,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	95	-	95	28	2	13	3	—		28	1	8	2	16	6	
146	8854	Do	Do	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	85	85	28	1	1	11	—		20	0	0	2	7	3	
147	7073	Templeludigan,	Ballylawn,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	41	54	95	30	1	6	8	—		14	13	4	0	12	0	
148	7304	Do	Templeludigan,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	78	62	140	44	3	11	3	—		30	4	8	8	15	6	
149	970	Whitechurch,	Ballykelly,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	81	61	142	42	1	0	9	—		19	6	8	6	13	0	
		Total for County Wexford, 149,								7,186	8,852	16,017	3,161	276	4	3	13	15	4	4,212	3	10	840	4	0	

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—31 Schools

1	2276	Arklow,	Arklow,	m	n.	R.C.	-	R.C.	2R.C	460	-	460	153	6	18	3	—		122	2	8	20	15	0	
2	2277	Do	Do	f.	n	R.C.	-	R.C.	2R.C	-	316	319	126	2	19	2	—		193	2	8	17	9	4	
3	971	Baltinglass,	Baltinglass,	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	192	-	192	30	3	7	5	—		30	3	8	12	7	10	
4	972	Do	Do	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	187	187	74	4	2	6	—		78	0	0	13	5	11	
5	973	Ballynure,	Grange,	.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	71	43	114	45	3	15	3	—		32	0	0	2	8	0	Residence free.
6	974	Baltiboys,	Baltiboys,	f.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	40	37	77	29	1	8	4	—		24	0	0	6	4	5	Do & garden.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of LEINSTER; County of WICKLOW—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
5	973	Bray,	Bray, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	187	–	187	83	4 0 6	—	55 18 4	24 10 8	
8	970	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	33	115	148	43	2 17 5	—	77 8 4	13 17 0	
9	7180	Do.	Do. Conv. No. 2. f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	116	365	481	230	10 3 8	—	90 0 0	17 9 4	
10	5820	Do.	Blackhon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	39	108	42	1 0 8	—	29 10 0	0 17 6	
11	3811	Barrenskey,	Barrenskey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	58	51	109	46	1 8 6	—	31 3 4	5 5 6	Residence free.
12	6176	Blessington,	Blessington, m.		E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	137	–	137	27	4 1 8	—	35 13 0	27 11 3	Do.
13	6175	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	108	108	43	1 11 10	—	30 0 0	13 2 1	[land.
14	9454	Do.	Blackditches,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	1 14 10	—	32 1 8	—	Returns non-
15	6347	Ballintemple,	Ballykillagear,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	38	101	25	—	—	18 0 0	2 8 7	Residence free.
16	7484	Ballykine,	Macreddin, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	–	81	30	1 7 10	—	25 0 0	3 5 5	
17	2716	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	70	70	31	2 3 4	—	18 8 10	3 7 8	
18	3879	Carnew,	Shillelagh Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	R.C. R.C.	–	25	39	64	43	—	—	2 10 0	—	
19	977	Clonmore,	Ballycomell, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	88	–	88	30	1 0 3	—	24 0 0	15 0 0	Do.
20	978	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	47	6 14 8	1 0 0	22 13 8	12 8 6	
21	976	Castle Mascdam,	Newbridge, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	156	–	156	50	2 14 1	—	61 18 4	4 4 9	
22	980	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	147	147	43	1 10 0	—	31 0 0	3 11 7	Do.
23	8210	Crosspatrick,	Cedroe,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	91	59	150	56	1 17 6	—	70 13 4	23 2 0	
24	5921	Calary,	Calary,		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	63	22	85	16	0 17 3	—	15 0 0	25 1 3	
25	7012	Do.	Annacarter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	42	100	58	1 6 3	—	46 0 0	12 11 3	Do.
26	981	Delgany,	Kilmacanogue,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	81	159	42	2 0 3	—	34 10 4	5 10 0	
27	4586	Do.	Delgany, Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	80	–	80	26	1 14 3	—	29 0 0	25 8 8	Do.
28	5237	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	151	151	68	1 18 3	—	34 15 0	6 18 3	
29	983	Derrylossary,	St. Kevin's, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	160	–	160	52	2 1 3	—	58 8 0	4 6 8	
30	3831	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	139	139	53	3 14 3	—	58 0 0	14 1 11	Do.
31	8609	Do.	Glendalough, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	0 7 1	—	26 10 0	—	No returns.
32	8260	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do.
33	8063	Do.	Roundwood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	2 R.C.	139	130	269	82	4 14 0	—	25 10 0	17 3 2	Residence free.
34	3119	Donaghmore,	Brittas,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	55	78	33	1 3 11	—	18 0 0	3 4 1	
35	9295	Do.	Davidstown,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	60	46	116	42	1 5 11	—	42 10 0	4 0 4	
36	4326	Donard,	Donard,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	126	82	210	72	2 6 10	—	49 6 0	5 17 11	
37	4402	Dunganstown,	Barrendarrig, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	31	1 7 3	—	27 10 0	5 9 4	
38	4903	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	74	74	33	1 7 11	—	35 18 4	4 1 7	
39	7800	Do.	Ballinacarrig, No. 2,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	51	85	80	3[illegible]	1 7 0	—	33 0 0	5 10 6	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

40	8161	Do.		Newbown,	m		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	72	58	130	43	1	8	5		—	44	16	0	3	14	2	Do.
41	6986	Dunlavin,		Dunlavin,	m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	124	–	124	41	3	0	9		—	32	10	8	4	9	4	
42	6953	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	–	70	70	40	2	3	10		—	40	0	0	4	2	8	
43	987	Drumbay,		Wicklow,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	226	–	226	73	1	10	9		—	42	16	8	12	9	2	Do.
44	988	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	107	107	42	1	10	8		—	38	12	8	11	1	7	Do.
45	8486	Do.		Do.	m.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	63	113	206	40	1	0	11		—	42	0	0	2	5	5	
46	9192	Emerselly,		Ballymoyle,			R.C	–	R.C	–	22	18	40	18	0	7	3		—	13	0	0	30	14	3	Do.
47	984	Glencaly,		Glencaly,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	50	102	37	1	17	0		—	26	12	4	8	18	2	
48	4249	Hollywood,		Hollywood,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	56	1	11	8		—	30	5	0	10	1	0	
49	4527	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	95	95	39	3	3	0		—	30	5	0	3	11	3	
50	8192	Hacketstown,		Rathmoigue,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	102	–	102	41		—			—	26	15	0	1	15	0	
51	6307	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	–	106	106	31	1	8	8		—	38	0	0	1	11	2	
52	8451	Do.		Askanagap,			R.C	–	R.C	–	36	40	76	25	1	8	10		—	16	11	8	2	6	4	
53	1732	Do.		Johnstown,	m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	90	–	90	32	0	19	2		—	22	0	0	1	14	0	
54	1782	Do.		Do.	f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	72	72	28	1	9	8		—	22	0	0	2	13	1	
55	1517	Kilcommon,		Ballycumber,		v.v.	–	E.C.	R.C	–	40	38	78	24	0	11	10		—	28	15	0	3	8	3	
56	4983	Do		Crossbridge,	m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	83	–	83	21	0	3	0		—	18	0	0	2	9	2	
57	4604	Do.		Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	76	76	27	1	5	3		—	26	0	0	2	0	0	
58	5791	Do.		Tinahely,	m		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	89	82	171	74	3	17	3		—	41	0	0	29	2	9	Do
59	1481	Kilrusslagh,		Talbotstown,	m	v.v.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	35	0	15	0		—	16	11	0	1	18	6	
60	1783	Do		Do.	f.	v.v.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	84	84	30	2	1	9		—	29	0	0	3	14	0	
61	2434	Kiltegan,		Rathcoyle,	m.	v	R.C	–	R.C.	–	103	–	103	31	1	14	9		—	18	0	0	3	3	11	
62	2435	Do		Do	f.	v.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	35	1	11	2		—	23	0	0	1	17	3	
63	6177	Kilbride,		Kilbride,			–	E.C	R.C	–	91	74	165	62	2	18	2		—	30	15	0	12	0	0	Do
64	7074	Kilcoole,		Kilcoole,			R.C	–	R.C	–	85	55	140	47	1	8	0		—	24	0	0	4	19	2	
65	7260	Knockrath,		Claravale,	temp		R.C	–	R.C	–	84	65	99	35	0	5	0		—	22	0	0	7	1	0	
66	8301	Killiskey,		Ballydoff,			R.C	–	R.C	–	73	60	133	32	1	8	2		—	24	0	0	3	5	10	
67	1780	Mullinacuff,		Kilquiggan,	m.	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	–	137	–	137	45	1	5	0		—	45	1	8	13	3	0	
68	603	Do.		Do.	f	v.c.	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	96	96	38		—			—	18	15	3	2	3	8	Do.
69	4668	Moyacomb,		Parkbridge,	f.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	50	56	106	41	2	0	8		—	30	0	0	3	16	8	
70	6398	Newcastle,		Newtownmount-kennedy,	m		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	127	–	127	46	2	4	5		—	30	0	10	7	7	2	
71	8601	Do.		Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	125	125	44	5	4	11		—	42	16	0	7	9	10	
72	6005	Do.		Newcastle,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	63	57	120	44	1	11	3		—	38	0	0	3	14	3	
73	8247	Newbridge,		Ardinary,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	23	57	24		—			—	28	10	0	0	18	4	
74	1110	Powerscourt,		Cuttlestown,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	78	79	157	48	0	10	4		—	46	0	0	7	3	11	
75	2760	Do		Bunnykerry,			R.C	–	R.C	–	28	18	46	20	2	15	3	2	18 9	12	10	0	29	0	0	Do.
76	4093	Preban,		Annagheerragh,	m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	94	–	94	36	2	0	3		—	27	0	0	3	5	8	
77	4235	Do		Do	f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	98	98	28	2	0	2		—	28	5	0	3	13	3	
78	1816	Rathdrum,		Trooperstown,		v.v.	–	R.C.	R.C	–	71	56	127	69	2	2	4		—	30	0	8	19	16	4	Do.
79	1993	Do.		Glenmalur,			R.C	–	R.C	–	41	35	76	27	1	6	9		—	18	13	4	4	7	3	De
80	3188	Do.		Mucklagh,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	52	45	97	20	2	6	1		—	17	5	0	5	6	7	
81	3551	Do.		Hollinacarrig,		v.v.	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	84	72	156	62	1	8	4		—	70	6	8	11	2	10	
82	5049	Do.		Rathdrum,	m	v.c	R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	138	–	138	58	3	3	11		—	78	11	8	20	15	10	
83	5950	Do.		Do.	f.	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	250	250	98		—			—				24	16	5	
84	3383	Do.		Do.	Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C	–	69	95	164	77	4	6	0		—		—			—		

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Leinster: County of Wicklow—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish	School	Vested or Non-Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females	Total	Average Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	Observations.
													£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
85	5150	Rathdrum,	Stratford-on Slaney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	36	1 17 3	—	17 15 0	—	No returns.
86	7768	Rathnew,	Killoughter,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	41	86	42	0 11 11	—	37 15 0	6 13 0	Residence free
87	9019	Do	Ballybuck,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	34	74	29	1 7 2	—	15 0 0	1 12 4	
88	8731	Do	Ashford,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	63	102	42	2 0 1	2 14 0	20 5 0	4 2 7	Do
89	9910	Redcross,	Redcross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	10	23	33	23	1 8 6	—	37 0 0	8 6 7	
90	9399	Do	Do. No. 2.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	23	66	27	1 10 4	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
91	6242	Wicklow	Rathnew,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	81	126	88	2 4 11	—	21 12 6	4 6 8	
			Total for County Wicklow, 91,						6,576	5,632	11,208	4,155	182 13 10	3 12 0	3,105 14 0	180 12 0	

CONNAUGHT—1,042 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—260 Schools

1	989	Abbey,	Briarsfield,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	70	150	53	0 11 2	—	20 0 0	2 17 0	
2	2963	Abbeygormacan,	Mullagh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	23	1 4 8	—	15 10 0	0 2 8	
3	7831	Do.	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	118	118	29	0 11 11	—	14 0 0	0 15 4	
4	3497	Angharim,	Angharim, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	–	70	27	1 5 0	—	25 0 0	0 10 8	
5	8506	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	32	0 17 0	—	25 6 0	1 6 11	
6	3873	Abbeyseragh,	Abbeyseragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	107	–	107	49	—	—	60 16 4	1 4 8	
7	4094	Do.	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	133	133	49	1 11 0	—	42 0 8	1 0 1	
8	3814	Do	Daly's Grove,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	49	90	140	30	0 16 11	—	15 0 0	2 18 0	Residence free.
9	4599	Ardrahan,	Castle Daly,	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	88	93	181	41	—	—	38 0 0	1 13 0	Residence and
10	9400	Do	Ardrahan,	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	94	87	181	53	4 0 10	—	45 10 4	8 2 1	garden free.
11	9784	Abbeyknockmoy,	Newtown (temperacy), m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	108	–	108	27	1 10 0	5 0 0	18 0 0	0 13 0	
12	8008	Do	Newtown, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	134	134	40	1 8 5	—	27 16 8	0 14 11	[garden free
13	8414	Athleague,	Holywood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	80	66	146	42	1 18 11	—	44 0 0	0 18 0	Residence and

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

14	7	Athenry,	m.	Newcastle,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	23	1	0	2	—	14	6	6	0	7	8	
15	7501	Do	.	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	26	1	12	6	—	16	12	2	1	3	5	
16	8226	Do.	.	Athenry,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	187	–	187	52	3	10	0	—	67	0	0	13	9	0	
17	8227	Do	.	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	50	2	17	10	—	51	1	1	6	5	2	
18	8203	Annaghdown,	.	Carrabeg,	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	164	164	61	1	16	0	—	20	8	4	4	10	0	
19	421	Do.		CastleHackettOrdl Agricultural,	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	46	3	14	6	—	38	0	0	4	4	6	House & garden free.
20	838	Do	.	Do	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	77	77	32	2	1	7	—	33	5	0	2	5	0	Do
21	1321	Ballynahill,	.	Woodford,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	154	–	154	54	1	5	8	—	63	17	8	4	14	7	
22	1519	Do	.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	144	144	56	1	6	6	—	44	0	0	3	16	8	
23	1324	Do	.	Dunry,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	97	–	97	25	1	5	0	—	13	10	0	1	19	6	
24	1511	Do.	.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	25		—		—	17	10	0	2	7	6	
25	132	Do.	.	Ballynahill 1st Class Agr.		A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	82	–	82	39	1	17	10	—	58	10	0	4	6	8	Garden free
26	1523	Do	.	Do	f.	A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	76	76	25	3	12	0	—	16	0	0	1	0	3	
27	3633	Do.	.	Tubberee,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	51	107	40	1	5	6	—	10	0	0	2	7	6	
28	4015	Do.	.	Irish Waste Land Society,		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	57	147	45	2	15	6	—	41	16	3	2	1	0	
29	5621	Do.	.	Ballincurry,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	68	176	47	1	5	6	—	43	8	8	3	12	0	
30	6573	Do.	.	Gurmadieve,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	159	101	260	54	1	6	9	—	18	0	0	6	6	8	
31	675	Do.	.	Rossgrey,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	61	58	119	45		—		—	37	0	0		—		
32	7368	Do.	.	Letterfrack,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	81	43	124	46	1	10	2	—	69	13	4	5	7	0	Residence free
33	8336	Do	.	Kylemore,	.	V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	110	–	110	66	1	7	4	—	29	11	8	4	7	10	
34	8511	Do	.	Shrugh,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	20	38	18		—		—	9	7	6	6	0	0	
35	8511	Do	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	67	87	26	2	16	4	—	24	0	0	1	4	8	
36	9107	Do.	.	Abbey of Kilmalkedar,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	78	145	50	1	11	0	—	44	0	0	6	6	2	
37	9444	Do.	.	Tully,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	245	–	245	50	2	16	6	—	40	13	5		—		
38	9444	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	154	154	70	0	2	0	—	63	6	4		—		
39	9564	Do.	.	Loughatemck,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	47	92	21	1	0	1	—	17	13	4	1	0	11	
40	1828	Ballynasward,	.	Ickeer,	m	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	34	1	10	9	—	27	5	0	1	12	8	
41	4220	Do	.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	129	126	67	2	11	6	—	23	6	4	6	15	6	
42	7829	Do.	.	Lissane,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	–	71	27	1	7	9	—	30	13	4	5	12	6	
43	7829	Do	.	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	66	66	30	1	5	8	—	20	0	0	2	12	0	
44	3228	Beagh,	.	Cregg,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	–	63	21	0	14	3	—	15	0	0	1	17	3	
45	3472	Do.	.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	91	91	24	1	4	0	—	19	3	4	2	3	0	
46	3376	Do.	.	Gort Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	26	32	58	53	5	12	6	—		—		0	0	0	
47	9761	Do	.	Lough Cutra,	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	123	123	46	11	12	7	4 10 0	28	17	10	8	0	0	Do.
48	9773	Do	.	Do.	m		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	116	–	116	35	2	14	7	4 10 0	26	18	4	12	0	0	Do
49	6138	Kilclare,	.	Sylane,	.	V.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	126	112	238	81	2	14	9	—	55	0	8	8	16	8	
50	6617	Boyonnagh,	.	Stonetown,	. m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	179	–	179	38	2	12	3	—	26	10	0	6	7	0	
51	7858	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	126	126	24		—		—	12	0	0	0	5	8	
52	6028	Do.	.	Glennamoddy,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	104	57	261	52	3	17	7	—	27	0	0	6	8	8	
53	673	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	53	43	96	51	6	0	7	—		—			—		
54	9461	Do	.	Cashel,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	81	166	46	4	0	4	—	16	10	0	8	17	0	
55	689	Ballindeon,	.	Derrygimla,	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	40	1	18	2	—	58	6	8	1	16	6	
56	929	Do.	.	Do	. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	106	106	25	1	11	0	—	24	6	4		—		
57	9112	Do.	.	Carnalaman,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	66	67	132	22	0	17	6	—	13	10	0	1	10	0	
58	9776	Do.	.	Ailbrack,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	54	165	40	1	5	3	—	18	15	0	0	14	8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £	s.	d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £	s.	d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £	s.	d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £	s.	d.	OBSERVATIONS.
58	7107	Ballynacourty,	Gurrans,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	–	123	52	1	8	2	—			28	19	8	0	19	7	
59	7063	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	68	68	22	1	8	8	—			19	0	0	0	19	10	
61	8919	Do.	Tawin,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	18	18	36	22		—		—			27	0	0	6	6	0	
62	7184	Lower Ballinakill,	Derocher,		vc	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	153	127	260	98	6	2	4	—			65	18	4	14	0	7	
63	7261	Rullaun,	Rullaun,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	61	98	27	0	11	8	—			2	0	0	3	4	3	
64	8331	Ballinrobe,	Killetiane,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	72	178	45	2	11	1	—			14	10	0		—		
65	1408	Cloontuskert,	Cloontuskert,	m.	v.n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	144	–	144	24	0	15	2	—			19	2	9	1	10	0	
66	3292	Do	Do.	f.	v.n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	90	90	38	0	17	0	—			24	0	0	1	10	8	
67	2399	Clonrush,	Lakyle,		v.n.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	128	113	241	83	3	2	4	—			63	0	0	11	15	0	
68	3637	Clonkeen,	Gorteen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	36	104	32	1	6	6	—			24	0	0	9	18	11	
69	3342	Do.	Clonkeen Kerrill 1st class Ag.			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	54	32	86	26	1	0	6	—			42	0	0	2	10	0	Garden free.
70	7920	Clare Galway,	Clare Galway,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	–	101	31	2	12	6	—			19	19	0	5	15	6	
71	6157	Do	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	29		—		1	0	0	17	0	0	6	16	2	
72	6560	Cargin,	Clydagh,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	77	–	77	38	2	17	8	—			34	16	8	6	0	0	Residence free.
73	9828	Do	Do	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	68	43	111	34		—		—			21	1	8	9	8	0	
74	7559	Cross,	Maam,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	62	137	36		—		—			23	0	0	3	1	2	
75	8173	Clonfert,	Clonfert,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	96	96	47	1	5	0	4	0	0	18	11	6	6	0	0	
76	8264	Do.	Esker,	No. 2, m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	70	–	70	32	2	7	1	—			34	10	0	6	6	10	Residence & garden free.
77	8265	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	59	59	26	2	8	2	—			20	0	0	11	11	6	
78	9551	Do.	Kylemore,			–	Pres.	Pres.	–	15	12	27	13	4	4	9	—			12	11	8	45	0	0	
79	9552	Do.	Laurencetown,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	101	181	60	4	0	2	—			27	5	0	4	12	6	
80	8246	Clonberns,	Lerhin,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	74	111	185	51	6	15	4	—			38	11	8	4	0	0	
81	8429	Do.	Mahaugh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	98	85	183	54	3	0	4	—			41	0	0	8	9	0	Residence free.
82	9057	Cummer,	Ballinderry,	m.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	30	1	9	10	—			23	0	0	19	17	0	
83	9058	Do	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	94	94	25	1	8	8	—			16	0	0	1	0	0	
84	7218	Donaghpatrick,	Cahirlistrane,	day,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	} 38	56	114	40	1	10	9	—			27	11	8	7	3	5	
			Do.	eve.		–	–	–	–																	
85	7842	Dunmore,	Dunmore,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	207	–	207	72	9	19	9	—			46	10	0	13	9	0	
86	8899	Do	Do	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	177	177	60	1	17	5	—			44	9	8	9	13	10	
87	7398	Do.	Ballinlass,			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	30	92	122	31		—		—			23	0	0	10	0	0	
88	8102	Do	Shanballymore,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	94	134	41	1	16	9	—			15	10	0	5	0	0	
89	9410	Do.	Fiaska,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	164	64	228	52	1	9	9	—			25	6	8	8	7	6	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

90	9201	Do.		Gurrfruans,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	155	117	272	52	2	15	0	—		18	0	0	5	0	0	
91	7285	Eyrecourt,		Eyrecourt,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	72	162	38	2	10	4	—		33	10	4	9	0	10	Do.
92	7080	Fehenagh,		Fehenagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	56	58	114	24	1	7	1	—		33	5	8	—			
93	8151	Drumhealtra,	m.	Drumhealtra,		V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	35	1	5	8	—		24	0	0	5	0	0	
94	8875	Do.	f.	Do.		V.T.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	32	1	13	3	—		20	0	0	2	11	10	Do.
95	8813	Jamishmore,		Kilronayne,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	154	82	216	91	3	16	9	—		37	8	4	16	18	0	
96	9943	Jamismore,		Killeaney,			–	–	R.C.	–	52	104	152	48		—		—		—			1	0	0	
97	8648	Jamissear,		Jamissear,			–	–	R.C.	–	46	62	108	100		—		—		—			1	10	0	
98	869	Kiltullagh,	m.	Kaker,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	–	100	28	1	11	10	—		20	15	0	—			Do.
99	1006	Do.	f.	Do.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	98	98	33		—		—		19	0	0	—			
100	7622	Do.		Kiltullagh,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	32	104	31	0	11	4	—		18	0	0	3	6	0	
101	9304	Kilcoola,	m.	Lusleen,			–	–	R.C.	–	102	68	170	60	2	13	8	4	0	0	10	10	0	6	2	5
102	1003	Do.		Tobbaree,			–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	112	101	214	56	1	17	10	—		20	0	0	3	10	5	
103	1004	Kilclooney,		Ballinasloe,	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	223	–	223	63	3	10	10	—		32	10	0	7	8	8	
104	6846	Do.		Do.	Convent,	f.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	189	477	666	302	18	0	8	—		183	10	2	4	7	7	
105	7016	Do.		Do.	Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	–	54	76	130	61	2	18	0	—		7	10	0	—			
106	1005	Killaan,		Woodlawn,	m.		–	E.C.	Pres.	–	62	59	121	68	4	15	6	—		27	12	8	28	0	0	Do.
107	1006	Kilmalinogue,		Boley,	m.		V.T.	R.C.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	24	0	8	8	—		15	0	0	0	12	5	
108	1007	Do.	f.	Do.			V.T.	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	83	83	24	0	10	11	—		22	0	0	1	11	0	
109	1326	Killeorum,		Trishill,	m.		A.	R.C.	R.C.	–	158	–	158	52	1	13	4	—		24	0	0	2	8	0	
110	1521	Do.	f.	Do.			A.	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	24	1	8	11	—		20	0	0	—			
111	2172	Do.		Barnaderg,	m.		V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	–	147	29	1	1	4	—		18	0	0	2	13	3	
112	2389	Do.	f.	Do.			V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	148	148	34	1	5	6	—		16	0	0	1	8	0	
113	6438	Do.		Adrigoole,			–	–	E.C.	R.C.	56	59	115	31	1	7	11	—		15	0	0	10	0	0	
114	7455	Do.		Ballygar,	m.		V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	88	–	88	30	0	11	8	—		24	0	0	2	10	0	
115	7456	Do.		Do.	f.		V.C.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	96	96	30	3	17	3	—		18	10	0	4	10	0	
116	1327	Kilbegnet,		Kilbegnet,	m.		V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	95	–	95	34		—		—		24	0	0	—			
117	1556	Do.		Do.	f.		V.T.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	92	92	28	1	7	2	—		20	0	0	3	2	8	
118	2905	Do.		Ballynakill, or Priary Land,				R.C.	–	R.C.	117	92	179	40	1	5	3	—		26	0	0	4	17	0	
119	6702	Do.		Creggs,				R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	73	65	138	51	2	16	2	—	42	0	0	5	18	2	
120	1328	Kiltormer,	m.	Kiltormer,			V.T.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–		—		—					—			No return. School closed during large part of year.
121	1523	Do.	f.	Do.			V.T.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–		—		—					—			Do.
122	2103	Killeoslan,		Kinclare,	m.		V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	33	2	13	2	—		16	10	0	4	4	5	
123	2104	Do.	f.	Do.			V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	136	136	40	4	7	8	—		61	10	0	6	0	0	
124	8905	Do.		Castlefrench,				R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	67	196	37	1	0	6	—	40	0	0	2	2	3	
125	3057	Knuverradoorus,		Knuvers,	f.		A.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	–	183	183	48	1	19	3	—	37	6	8	5	13	7	
126	6316	Do.		Doorus,			V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	54	115	45	1	6	2	—	43	5	4	5	18	9	
127	3723	Kilreekill,		Kilreekill, late Carnagarney,				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	57	62	119	30	0	12	2	—	20	0	0	1	7	8	
128	3848	Killimordaly,		Attymon,	m.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	110	–	110	39	2	17	0	—	36	18	4	1	10	1	
129	7458	Do.	f.	Do.				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	94	94	27		—		18	0	0	1	16	1	
130	6832	Do.		Brackloon,				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	35	60	95	28	1	5	3	—	20	0	0	0	14	3	
131	4401	Killeenadeema,		Derrybrien,				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	61	78	139	34	1	5	3	—	18	0	0	4	12	7	
132	5[illegible]	Do.	m.	Killeenadeema,				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	24	1	0	4	—	21	0	0	4	2	6	
133	5906	Do.	f.	Do.				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	25		—		—	11	0	0	0	16	10	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Connaught: County of Galway—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total	Average Daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
134	4504	Kilconieran,	Gaisty,	V.C.	–	R.C	R.C.	–	123	109	232	90	—	—	18 10 0	1 16 4	
135	4780	Kilcummin,	Oughterard, m.	V.C.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	30	0 18 3	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
136	8322	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	331	331	168	3 3 3	—	34 0 3	2 10 3	
137	5092	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	R.C.	–	83	83	66	44	2 1 0	—	3 0 0	—	
138	5924	Do.	Do.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	77	48	125	48	1 7 3	—	20 10 0	3 14 0	
139	8775	Do.	Glinn,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	46	34	79	30	1 18 9	—	21 10 0	1 4 0	Residence and garden free.
140	9542	Do.	Lettermullen,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	72	33	105	52	2 3 2	—	15 10 0	2 3 0	
141	9567	Do.	Rusmuck,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	108	40	148	44	2 3 3	—	21 15 0	1 5 0	
142	4789	Kilthomas	Peterswell,	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	127	105	232	74	3 7 7	—	60 10 0	3 3 11	
143	4790	Kilmacduagh,	Gort, m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	153	–	153	53	1 11 3	—	67 11 8	3 11 5	
144	4791	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	29	65	94	21	–	—	7 3 3	0 7 0	
145	8195	Do.	Do. No. 2, Con. f.		–	R.C	R.C.	–	157	352	509	252	8 13 11	—	137 13 4	11 11 6	
146	6810	Do.	Kilmacduagh,	V.C.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	69	62	131	35	1 11 4	—	24 0 0	4 13 2	
147	5771	Do.	Killoomoran,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	48	33	81	24	0 16 5	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	
148	5764	Killara,	Craughwell, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	151	–	151	55	1 15 3	—	45 5 0	5 12 4	
149	5755	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	122	122	48	1 3 7	—	38 3 4	4 2 3	
150	6044	Kilcooly,	Kilcooly, m.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	113	–	113	30	1 7 0	—	31 1 8	0 18 3	
151	5581	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	–	88	88	19	1 5 11	—	16 0 0	1 2 8	
152	9791	Kilbennan,	Castlegrove,		E.C	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	34	3 1 5	4 10 0	7 0 0	—	No Returns; attend taken from Inspr's report
153	8848	Killaghlaghton,	Killaghlaghton,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	89	61	150	30	2 13 7	—	24 0 0	2 17 0	
154	8276	Do.	Cappataggle,	V.C.	R.C	–	R.C.	–	39	58	97	31	2 6 3	—	13 0 0	1 17 0	
155	9926	Do.	Killach,	A	R.C	–	R.C.	–	41	31	72	27	0 12 0	—	18 10 0	2 5 3	
156	8394	Kinvara,	Northampton,		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	91	70	161	30	2 10 3	—	46 1 3	4 14 0	
157	1546	Do.	Kinvara Ord.Ag.m.		–	R.C	R.C	–	133	–	133	63	3 10 3	—	73 5 0	7 13 5	
158	9850	Kilgarrin,	Raheen,		–	–	R.C	–	42	43	85	31	1 15 0	4 0 0	5 3 3	2 0 8	
159	6051	Killyon,	Cappagh,	V.C.	–	E.C	R.C	–	150	57	207	41	2 0 7	—	18 0 0	4 3 0	
160	7024	Do.	Kilhan, m	V.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	154	–	154	43	1 9 3	—	27 16 8	1 18 11	
161	8939	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	121	121	30	0 10 3	—	17 0 0	3 3 3	
162	7378	Killursa,	Gweesy,		–	R.C	R.C	R.C	126	109	235	72	3 14 7	—	41 3 4	6 1 11	Residence free.
163	3437	Do.	Hesiford, f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	154	154	64	14 3 3	1 0 0	50 17 8	5 10 6	
164	9604	Do.	Do.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	77	87	164	60	—	—	27 1 0	4 12 0	
165	7326	Killoscobin,	Foley,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	165	142	307	72	0 10 4	—	31 10 0	7 0 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

166	6252	Do.	.	Killeen,	m.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	80	–	86	34	1	6	3	—	24	0	0	5	4	1	Residence and garden free.
167	6255	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	50	50	24	1	6	9	—	25	0	0	1	0	0	
168	6275	Do.	.	Siderna	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	90	87	147	61	2	5	6	—	60	0	0	5	0	0	
169	6580	Do.	.	Tally,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	40	108	36	0	18	7	—	19	10	0	5	0	0	
170	7389	Killeschavans,	.	Ballinfarreen,	m.	v.o.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	111	–	111	35		—		—	25	10	0	4	10	4	
171	7502	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	93	93	34	1	10	2	—	24	0	0	4	17	0	
172	7707	Kalkerrin,	.	Carramore,	.	m.	v.o.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	104	–	104	67	1	7	2	—	30	0	0	7	12	6	Res., offices, and 6 acres of land free.
173	7724	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.	v.o.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	116	116	90	1	18	3	—	14	0	0	2	10	0	
174	8318	Do.	.	Shinkill,	.			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	48	84	132	66	1	10	6	—	24	0	0	0	10	0	
175	8465	Kilkieron,	.	Hesiford,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	188	–	188	78	7	10	11	—	88	6	0	5	7	5	
176	8512	Kilfinore,	.	Kilkeneare,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	218	–	218	65	1	5	0	—	58	17	0	7	5	2	
177	8513	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	165	165	42	8	0	7	—	37	13	4	7	17	0	
178	8602	Kilcommell,	.	Kilcommell,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	106	–	106	32	0	14	8	—	28	0	0	2	12	6	
179	8603	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	23	0	16	4	—	16	0	0	2	17	10	
180	8606	Kilturtan,	.	Kilturtan,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	36	128	42	1	17	1	—	20	16	8	6	10	0	
181	8958	Kilmoylan,	.	Annagh,	.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	103	103	35	1	0	6	—	36	11	8	0	3	7	Residence free.
182	9460	Kilchrest,	.	Kilchrest,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	96	89	185	47	1	15	6	—	39	0	0	5	10	7	
183	9543	Kilteskill,	.	Aille,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	99	59	128	32	1	0	1	—	15	0	0	0	18	6	
184	10081	Lackerrig,	.	Lackerrig,	.		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	93	88	181	50	1	7	0	—	34	0	0	7	10	6	
185	9051	Loughras,	.	Loughras,	.		v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	60	56	116	28	2	5	11	—	25	0	0	2	10	0	
186	1010	Do	.	Do.	.	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	260	–	260	70	2	18	2	—	88	6	8	16	3	10	
187	1011	Do	.	Do	.		v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	—	—		—		—					—		School temporarily closed.
188	3566	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		P.L.	Gds	R.C.	–	38	43	81	43	0	15	6	—					—		
189	6692	Do	.	Do	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	460	583	262	14	12	5	—	104	5	10	6	11	2	
190	3507	Do	.	St. Vincent's Convt.	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–		—		—					—		
191	3174	Linkmolassy,	.	Galway Co. Prison,	.			Gov.	Gaol	–	–	–	–	–	8		—		—					—		No return, av. attendance taken from Inspector's report.
192	3175	Do	.	Fortnuna,	.	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	209	–	209	92	7	6	5	—	83	10	0	6	19	0	
193	6794	Do	.	Do.	.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	101	101	67	6	16	10	—	61	1	8	7	3	2	
194	8879	Do.	.	Do Workhouse,	.			P.L.	Gds	R.C.	–	37	40	77	39	5	4	6	—	1	10	0		—		
195	8007	Lettrim,	.	Gortnaumers,	.		v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	133	121	244	87	1	12	10	—	63	0	0	6	4	6	
196	7014	Lackagh,	.	Lettrim,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	112	93	205	59	1	6	0	—	41	6	8	2	7	0	
197	9069	Do	.	Lackagh,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	84	198	63	2	10	9	—	32	0	0	6	17	7	
198	9070	Do	.	Bawnmore,	.	m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	38	2	15	4	—	35	10	0	8	17	11	Residence free.
199	9437	Liskeavy,	.	Do.	.	f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	125	123	32	0	10	8	—	20	0	0	6	12	1	
200	1012	Moyrus,	.	Belmont,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	86	73	156	46	1	7	1	—	19	10	0	8	2	1	
201	4041	Do	.	Roundstone,	.		v.t.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	50	50	29	5	10	8	—	26	10	0		—		
202	7188	Do	.	Kilkerrin,	.		v.c.	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	66	25	81	25	0	17	5	—	16	0	0	5	0	6	Res. & garden free.
203	0500	Do	.	Murvey,	.	m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	72	–	72	24	0	5	5	—	23	0	0	0	1	5	Residence free.
204	0661	Do	.	Do.	.	f.		–	–	R.C.	–	–	46	46	21		—		£ 10	0	7	11	1	—		
205	9570	Do	.	Curna,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	90	21	117	33		—		—	24	3	4	0	5	0	Residence and garden free.
206	9886	Do	.	Ballinafad,	.			–	E.C.	E.C.	–	90	26	86	40	1	13	10	—	23	8	10	20	0	0	
207	1249	Moyeullen,	.	Toombeola,	.			Dias	–	Dias	–	42	90	72	24		—		—	15	0	0		—		
208	1991	Do.	.	Moyeullen,	.	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	–	112	35	1	12	0	—	13	10	2	4	2	0	Residence free.
209	2210	Do	.	Do	.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	84	84	27	2	1	7	—	30	15	4	4	15	7	Garden free.
210	3237	Do.	.	Knockbane,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	68	143	51	1	8	1	—	27	15	0	4	13	3	
211	4219	Do	.	Spiddle,	.	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	120	–	120	66	2	16	4	—	56	0	0	9	7	6	
				Do.	.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	36	66	46		—		—	34	17	0	6	4	0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Registers, and Apparatus, at Fixed Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Registers, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
212	8446	Moycullen,	Tullokyne,	V C	—	E C.	R.C	R C	118	51	169	66	3 4 1	—	47 0 8	13 12 0	
213	1772	Menlven,	Rye Hill,	V T.	—	R C	R C	—	146	108	254	49	3 0 4	—	64 1 8	3 12 2	Residence and
214	2351	Do	Menlven, m		—	E C	R C.	—	70	—	70	28	2 7 9	—	24 10 0	0 0 4	garden free.
215	8534	Do	Do. f.		—	E.C	R.C.	—	—	60	60	27	1 0 3	—	20 0 0	7 0 3	
216	4974	Moelick,	Moelick,		R C	—	R.C.	—	44	39	83	29	2 11 8	—	17 0 0	2 18 0	Residence free.
217	8240	Moylough,	Moylough, m.		R C	—	R C	—	129	—	129	52	2 12 6	—	43 8 4	10 12 8	
218	8016	Do	Do f		R C	—	R C.	R C	—	121	121	51	3 5 4	—	38 0 0	0 10 0	
219	8812	Do	Mt.BellewBridge,f		R C	—	R C.	—	—	105	105	49	2 9 10	—	29 3 4	8 14 8	
220	6588	Do	Do. Workhouse,		P L.	Gds.	R.C	—	35	30	65	38	4 13 11	—	—	—	
221	7092	Do.	Cooloe,		R C	—	R.C	—	98	87	185	44	1 0 8	—	31 8 8	4 10 0	
222	8038	Menlagh and Killascoole,	Menlagh, m.		R C	—	R C	—	165	—	165	47	1 11 9	—	27 13 8	—	
223	8040	Do.	Do f.		R C	—	R C	—	—	100	100	43	3 13 9	—	26 15 0	5 10 0	
224	4506	Oranmore,	Oranmore, m	V.C	R C	—	R C.	—	98	—	98	40	2 11 0	—	35 0 0	2 5 8	
225	4907	Do.	Do. f.	V.C	R.C	—	R.C.	—	—	72	72	24	—	—	18 10 0	0 12 0	
226	8795	Do.	Do Court.f.		—	R C	R C	—	—	278	278	178	10 12 11	—	103 11 8	—	
227	0457	Do.	Castlegar, m.		R C	—	R.C	—	96	—	96	58	1 18 8	—	28 0 0	3 0 4	
228	9458	Do.	Do f.		R C	—	R C	—	—	78	78	24	1 5 0	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	
229	9014	Do.	Coolagh,		R C	—	R C	—	78	50	128	89	—	—	40 14 4	3 11 1	
230	8799	Do.	Menlough, m.	V.C.	—	E.C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Schools temporarily closed.
231	8800	Do.	Do f	V.C	—	E C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
232	6925	Omey,	Kingstown,		R C	—	R.C	—	70	59	129	76	—	—	15 0 0	—	Residence free.
233	6926	Do.	Claddaghduff, m.		R C	—	R.C	—	124	—	124	26	1 17 4	—	24 0 0	—	
234	8716	Do	Aughrusmore, f.		R C	—	R C	—	—	77	77	21	—	—	14 0 0	—	
235	8770	Do.	Cleggan,		R.C	—	R C	—	77	56	133	54	1 0 11	—	29 8 8	0 8 0	Garden free.
236	8870	Do	Omey Island,		R C	—	R C	—	25	22	47	19	—	—	15 0 0	—	
237	8828	Do	Clifden Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R C.	—	91	38	89	28	1 19 10	—	—	—	
238	9297	Do	Do. m		R.C	—	R.C	—	141	—	141	47	0 14 11	—	47 8 8	1 0 0	
239	9627	Do.	Streamstown,		R C	—	E C	—	52	32	84	22	—	—	17 10 0	—	
240	1130	Ballycon,	Bushy Park, m	V.T	R.C.	—	R.C	—	149	—	149	38	1 0 0	—	28 0 0	1 8 1	Do.
241	9113	Do	Do f.		R C	—	R.C	—	—	104	104	34	0 11 0	—	20 0 0	0 13 8	
242	1865	Do	Freeport, m.	V.T	R C	—	R.C	—	80	—	80	22	—	—	12 15 10	1 17 8	
243	2350	Do	Furbaugh,	V.T.	—	R C	R C	—	110	66	182	49	1 15 0	—	36 0 0	5 2 8	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

244	4501	Do	.	.	Claddagh,	m.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	186	–	186	55	5 5 6	—	65 11 6	13 16 8	
245	4502	Do.	.	.	Do	. f.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	136	136	40	3 11 0	—	58 10 0	4 6 2	
246	6628	Do	.	.	Barna,	. f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	224	224	99	2 6 0	—	29 6 0	2 15 6	
247	1013	Do.	.	.	Rahoon Convent,	f	VT	–	R.C	R.C	–	38	418	456	363	14 2 6	—	178 2 6	—	
248	3968	Do.	.	.	Galway Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C	–	88	73	161	79	10 6 11	—	6 0 0	—	
249	6242	Do.	.	.	Do	Dist. Med	m	V.C	Gen.	R.C	Pres	136	–	136	62	12 17 6	6 3 2	653 1 2	66 14 0	
250	6243	Do	.	.	Do	. f.		V.C	of	R.C	–	–	65	65	38					
251	6244	Do.	.	.	Do	. i.		V.C.	N.E.	R.C	R.C	60	41	80	40					
252	5560	Ross,	.	.	Cornamona,	.	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	–	101	53	154	41	0 12 6	—	94 7 9	5 0 0	
253	6836	Do	.	.	Lennane,	.		R.C	–	R.C	–	70	–	70	24	2 3 3	—	24 0 0	10 4 0	Residence and garden free
254	6555	Do.	.	.	Do	. f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	60	60	20	1 9 1	—	21 0 0	1 16 0	
255	7808	Do	.	.	Clonbur,	. m		R.C	–	R.C	–	117	–	117	45	1 16 10	—	18 0 0	2 4 0	
256	8380	Do.	.	.	Do	. f		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	98	98	31	0 10 0	—	10 0 0	1 13 4	
257	9361	Do	.	.	Tawnaleen,	.		R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School temporarily closed.
258	1016	St. Nicholas,	.	.	GalwayMonastic,	m		R.C	–	R.C	–	280	–	280	369	—	—	148 18 0	—	
259	9800	Do.	.	.	Do. Town Prison,			Gov	Tris.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do
260	4513	Do.	.	.	St. Nicholas's Convent,	. f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	403	403	161	3 2 11	—	84 8 4	—	
261	4515	Do.	.	.	Newtownsmith do			R.C	–	R.C	–	–	823	823	304	15 10 7	—	231 8 4	25 0 0	
262	9416	Do	.	.	Rohermore,	.		R.C	–	R.C	–	96	–	96	44	1 12 3	—	38 0 0	7 16 3	Residence free.
263	5910	Tynagh,	.	.	Tynagh,	. m		R.C	–	R.C	–	104	–	104	34	0 10 0	—	30 0 0	1 18 6	
264	5448	Do.	.	.	Do	. f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	94	94	27	1 7 6	—	20 0 0	1 16 3	
265	8365	Templetogher,			Farm,	.		–	R.C	R.C	–	125	73	198	39	3 1 11	—	16 11 3	5 0 0	Residence and garden free
266	8865	Do	.	.	Willmountown,	.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	185	137	322	65	4 13 2	—	46 16 8	6 5 4	
267	8842	Tyrauseragh,			Tyrauseragh,	m		R.C	–	R.C	–	83	–	83	26	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	2 17 0	
268	8943	Do.	.	.	Do	. f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	98	98	31	1 19 3	—	22 0 0	4 1 1	
269	5448	Town,	.	.	Town Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds	R.C	–	74	73	147	60	2 0 4	—	2 0 0	—	
					Total for County Galway, 269.							19,334	16,084	37,618	12,673	595 0 6	43 9 2	8,969 4 6	1,181 7 1	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—179 Schools.

1	1317	Ballyduff,	.	.	Lisduff, No. 1,	m.	B	R.C	–	R.C	–	124	–	124	67	1 3 0	—	35 0 0	10 0 0	Garden free.
2	5120	Do	.	.	Do	. f.	B	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	104	104	34	1 1 1	—	20 13 4	—	
3	7335	Do	.	.	Drumsna,	. m	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	86	–	86	27	0 16 2	—	26 0 0	8 2 0	
4	2464	Do	.	.	Do	. f.	VT	R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	101	101	34	3 2 6	—	20 0 0	0 6 6	
5	1702	Do	.	.	Ballyduff,	. m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	193	–	193	60	4 3 11	—	15 0 0	3 4 0	
6	4398	Do.	.	.	Do	. f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	113	113	38	1 13 9	—	20 0 0	2 5 8	
7	8641	Do	.	.	Drumod,	.		R.C	–	R.C	–	90	67	157	39	0 11 8	—	14 0 0	0 12 5	
8	8671	Bornacoole,			Cloontuirk,	. m		R.C	–	R.C	–	119	–	119	28	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	2 19 9	
9	8944	Do	.	.	Do.	. f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	93	93	23	1 9 8	—	20 0 0	2 3 10	
10	1209	Corrigallen,			Beaghmore,	.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	102	76	178	40	2 15 6	—	48 0 8	7 15 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Book of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
													£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d	£ s d	
11	3867	Carrigallen,	Drumeela, m		R C	–	R C.	–	72	–	72	23	0 12 10	—	17 15 0	1 0 0	
12	6249	Do.	Do. f		R C	–	R C	–	–	85	85	20	0 10 6	—	16 14 0	0 10 6	
13	4516	Do.	Carrigallen,		Pres.	–	Pres.	Pres.	141	107	248	72	4 4 7	—	66 5 0	5 0 6	
14	5054	Do.	Killygar, m.		–	E C	E C	E C	74	71	145	44	4 10 0	—	31 0 0	—	Residence and garden, and grass for a cow, free.
15	6473	Do.	Drumnahungore,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	41	38	79	23	0 11 1	—	17 0 0	—	Residence free
16	7317	Do.	Cornaugh,		R.C	–	E C	–	60	35	74	24	0 10 0	—	20 0 0	0 17 0	
17	6979	Do.	Newtown Gore, No. 1,		–	E.C	E.C	–	102	167	269	24	—	—	19 0 0	1 4 1	
18	1618	Cloone,	Corlaff,	v.t.	R.C	–	R C	R.C	184	154	338	95	8 14 8	—	38 10 10	—	
19	2410	Do.	Farnaght, m.	v.t.	–	E.C	E C	–	153	–	153	43	2 7 9	—	19 11 8	2 9 8	
20	7729	Do.	Do. f		–	E C	E C	E.C	–	153	139	51	—	—	35 10 0	3 6 9	
21	5913	Do.	Drumsadum, f.	v.t.	R C	–	R C	–	–	141	141	39	0 14 5	—	29 10 0	1 16 2	
22	5193	Do.	Ballageeher,		R C	–	R C	R C.	143	88	231	69	3 9 3	—	41 10 0	7 11 0	
23	6389	Do.	Cloone,		R C	–	R.C	–	107	72	179	36	1 13 6	—	28 10 0	1 0 0	
24	9776	Do.	Ardloher,		R C	–	R.C	–	74	56	130	25	—	—	24 0 0	0 6 6	
25	7135	Do.	Drumkeilvy,		R.C	–	R C	–	60	42	111	33	—	—	25 0 0	6 13 0	
26	3127	Do.	Angharan,		R C	–	R.C	–	89	58	147	42	2 3 8	—	44 3 4	1 6 0	
27	8290	Do.	Cloonsaran,		R C	–	R C	–	79	73	152	35	1 7 0	—	18 0 0	1 10 6	
28	8971	Do.	Broom-street,		E C	–	E C	–	40	56	96	28	2 8 0	—	25 0 0	8 0 0	
29	9005	Do.	Drumbore,		E C	–	E C	–	54	44	98	25	1 6 6	—	16 8 8	5 0 0	
30	9028	Do.	Cloone,		E C	–	E C	–	134	147	281	30	—	—	14 0 0	—	
31	9814	Do.	Anghavas,		E C	–	E C	–	34	47	81	23	1 7 9	4 10 0	11 9 0	—	Residence and garden free
32	9839	Do.	Aughrcashel,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	56	59	115	44	3 2 3	4 10 0	12 10 0	—	
33	9307	Do.	Drumnamore,		R C	–	R.C	–	98	65	163	37	1 6 7	—	19 10 0	6 9 8	
34	3942	Do.	Drumadora Ord. Ag.	v.t.	R.C	–	R C	–	190	–	190	33	0 17 9	—	20 0 0	1 4 2	
35	1640	Cleuclare,	Kiltycloger, m	A.	–	E C	R C	–	122	–	121	90	0 18 1	—	28 0 0	1 9 0	Garden free.
36	2364	Do.	Do. f	A.	–	E C	R C	–	–	87	87	26	1 15 3	—	19 10 0	1 3 9	
37	1701	Do.	Loughros,	v.t.	R C	–	R.C	–	90	55	145	32	1 3 8	—	15 0 0	3 4 0	
38	8127	Do.	Mac orhanilten, m.		–	E C.	R.C	–	121	–	121	35	—	—	24 0 0	1 10 3	
39	7128	Do.	Do. f		–	E C	R C.	–	–	130	130	43	—	—	41 0 0	2 14 3	
40	3219	Do.	Kilica,	A	–	E C	R.C	–	39	34	70	21	0 19 0	—	34 0 0	0 10 0	
41	6392	Do.	Cullentragh,	v.c.	–	E C	R.C	–	150	88	238	77	4 10 3	—	30 10 0	12 9 6	Do.
42	6701	Do.	Mullann, f		R C	–	R C	–	16	87	103	26	1 7 0	—	20 0 0	0 3 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

45	7039	Do.	Monaymore,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	17	42	83	40	1	0	0	—	24	0	0	1	2	6				
46	7099	Do.	Silverymolla,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	40	42	88	33	1	7	1	—	17	0	0	—						
47	7711	Do.	Tawnymabinagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	53	76	92	41	1	0	5	—	35	0	0	1	1	0				
48	8159	Do.	Ballighobolly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	28	27	55	27	0	14	0	—	18	15	0	1	9	9				
49	8190	Do.	Castlemilk,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	38	93	38	1	9	10	—	24	5	0	1	11	8				
45	8390	Do.	Manorhamilton (Masterson's),		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	78	–	78	98	8	8	7	—	38	13	4	32	10	0				
49	3069	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	E.C.	–	20	27	59	30	5	6	0	—	—									
50	6617	Do.	Gortnahibbert,		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	42	30	72	25	1	16	4	—	25	10	0	8	9	0	Residence free.			
51	5572	Do.	Carrygeengeere,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	54	34	88	35	1	5	10	—	46	5	0	5	0	0				
52	9554	Do.	Brockagh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	116	119	235	67	3	16	5	—	38	0	0	11	8	8				
53	9399	Do.	Cornamon,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	41	117	47	2	10	5	4 10 0	3	15	0	—						
54	8346	Corracloone,	Corracloone,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	37	65	102	33	1	5	4	—	18	0	0	1	6	0				
55	4085	Drumreilly,	Carrow Allen,		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	45	46	91	27	1	5	0	—	33	0	0	—			Residence and garden free.			
56	4691	Do	Urhal, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	78	–	78	30		—		—	27	9	8	1	15	0				
57	6270	Do	Do f		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	82	82	28		—		—	23	6	8	2	10	0				
58	6922	Do	Corslobber,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	37	88	27	0	14	10	—	24	0	0	3	0	0				
59	6189	Do	Gortabess, m		E.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	84	111	195	91	5	15	0	—	38	0	0	1	2	6				
60	6444	Do	Derradda,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	94	90	184	46		—		—	49	15	0	0	17	9				
61	7495	Do.	Cornagee,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	64	134	45	2	16	0	—	32	0	0	2	0	0				
62	7582	Do.	Alleeview,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	27	70	23	0	4	9	—	29	0	0	3	10	0				
63	8182	Do	Gubbs and Dernadiffer, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	–	114	32	1	7	1	—	34	0	0	1	10	0				
64	8238	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	97	97	26	1	7	1	—	20	0	0	—						
65	8833	Do	Tullynahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	45	88	40	2	5	4	—	19	17	9	1	2	0				
66	9196	Do.	Tullyvacun,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	50	35	85	38	0	18	3	—	21	0	0	4	14	0				
67	9254	Do	Aughawillan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	87	90	177	40	2	3	4	—	32	0	0	2	4	8				
68	9478	Do	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	–	–	88	54	142	33	0	9	0	—	23	10	0	0	14	0				
69	9534	Do	Dohera,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	59	32	91	26	0	11	1	—	15	0	0	—						
70	9934	Do.	Drumreilly,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	43	29	72	29	1	7	10	4 10 0	1	5	0	0	18	7				
71	49 6	Drumlease,	Corcaslaghin,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	76	183	54	8	7	2	—	63	8	8	2	3	6				
72	5038	Do	Drumlease,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	45	99	34	1	7	11	—	24	0	0	4	13	9				
73	7475	Do.	Gortnaskengh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	98	87	30	0	13	3	—	24	18	4	0	10	6				
74	7698	Do	Kilcoosy,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	47	100	38	1	4	5	—	24	0	0	2	2	0				
75	9223	Do	Moneyduff,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	44	52	96	28	1	16	0	—	20	0	0	1	9	0				
76	1849	Feenagh,	Cornagon,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	49	113	28	2	8	1	—	24	0	0	3	0	0	Garden free.			
77	8266	Do	Feenagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	32	66	19	1	2	5	—	20	5	0	10	0	0	Residence and garden free			
78	9003	Do.	Glesterman,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	51	119	30	3	5	7	—	15	10	0	1	7	0				
79	9144	Do.	Feenagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	73	165	31	2	1	10	—	28	11	8	1	10	0				
80	9418	Do	Drumany,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	70	66	136	37	0	18	11	—	20	1	8	2	0	0				
81	8019	Gerdlitcragh,	Mullaghbrack,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	101	184	41	1	8	0	—	18	0	0	—						
82	8298	Do	Foreples, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	131	–	131	31	1	19	0	—	17	2	9	0	4	6				
83	8801	Do.	Do. f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	110	110	30	1	18	9	—	16	16	0	1	10	11				
84	3333	Inishmagrath,	Turnoe,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	76	71	147	47	3	0	7	—	32	18	4	1	16	0				
85	5140	Do	Drumkeeran,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	103	203	65	4	0	11	—	33	8	4	7	2	4				
86	5405	Do.	Lescoghill,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	79	72	151	48	1	12	11	—	24	0	0	4	4	6				
87	5423	Do.	Kilbride,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	61	136	42		—		—	31	11	8	3	9	0				

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Connaught: County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of Board	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year: Total Number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	Observations.
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
88	5550	Inishmagrath,	Kilmore,		R.C	–	R.C	–	62	59	121	90	1 10 5	—	20 0 0	1 8 6	
89	6070	Do.	Tullycleavan,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	117	115	232	69	4 6 6	—	40 0 0	2 12 4	
90	6356	Do.	Shannon View,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	72	57	129	41	0 10 9	—	13 1 8	1 10 9	
91	6454	Do	Monreesnave,		R.C	–	R.C	–	103	78	181	59	3 9 11	—	52 6 8	2 11 6	
92	6771	Do	Shrulelagh,		R.C	–	R.C	–	51	49	100	31	1 11 0	—	24 0 0	3 1 4	
93	8589	Do.	Tullyhurks,		R.C	–	R.C	–	54	66	120	40	1 0 2	—	24 0 0	0 17 9	
94	9849	Do	Greaghanagiogh,		R.C	–	R.C	–	58	47	105	59	1 13 0	4 10 0	10 0 0	1 18 0	
95	6193	Do.	Glackawn,		R.C	–	R.C	–	81	24	55	21	1 16 0	—	23 0 0	1 5 6	
96	1024	Kiltoghert,	Jamestown, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	107	–	107	43	2 19 1	—	31 0 0	9 6 0	
97	1523	Do.	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C.	–	–	111	111	47	1 5 0	—	24 0 0	1 12 0	
98	1025	Do	Cratty,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	97	30	67	29	9 0 0	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
99	1026	Do	Drumkeelan More,	V.T	R.C	–	R.C	–	68	59	124	81	0 11 9	—	24 0 0	2 5 0	
100	1409	Do.	Corderry,	V.T.	R.C	–	R.C	–	82	68	150	48	2 7 5	—	28 0 0	9 10 0	
101	2285	Do.	Lisdaff, No. 2, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	76	93	139	34	1 5 11	—	28 0 0	9 9 9	Garden free.
102	5179	Do.	Drumshanbo, m		R.C	–	R.C.	–	104	–	104	43	2 8 10	—	33 19 8	6 16 6	
103	9735	Do.	Do Convent, f		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	96	96	37	1 14 8	—	—	8 7 0	
104	6705	Do.	Carrick on-Shan. m.		–	R.C	R.C	–	152	–	152	61	5 6 4	—	40 6 8	18 10 7	
105	6706	Do.	Do f.		–	R.C	R.C	R.C.	–	154	154	57	6 10 5	—	71 19 8	10 7 0	
106	3533	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P.L	Gds	2R.C	–	39	50	89	47	4 2 10	—	—	—	
107	1125	Do.	Leitrim 1st class Ag.	V.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	103	–	103	40	4 2 8	1 0 0	86 19 8	5 17 7	
108	9750	Do	Do f.	V.C.	–	R.C	Pres	R.C	–	118	118	57	—	—	43 10 0	7 10 0	
109	7123	Do	Kiltoghert,		R.C	–	R.C	–	92	72	164	44	3 6 11	—	20 17 6	1 3 6	
110	8171	Do.	Cornashomogue,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	67	65	132	45	8 9 10	—	24 0 0	9 16 0	
111	6538	Do.	Aughagrane,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	76	69	145	38	1 1 9	—	16 0 0	1 2 0	
112	6910	Do.	Kilnagross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	90	171	53	2 17 6	5 0 0	6 8 0	0 14 6	
113	1023	Kiltubbrid,	Moherreevogagh,		R.C	–	2R.C	–	82	94	176	55	3 6 3	—	56 0 0	7 13 6	
114	1030	Do	Luscarban,	V.T.	R.C	–	R.C	–	93	–	93	32	1 8 6	—	40 16 8	6 0 0	Do
115	7570	Do	Garragh, m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	99	–	99	27	0 16 7	—	24 0 0	1 16 6	
116	2851	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	–	101	101	30	0 16 0	—	26 0 0	2 10 6	
117	5971	Do.	Crummy,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	57	57	114	46	0 11 6	—	36 0 0	1 10 6	
118	6907	Do	Kilclare,		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	109	114	230	91	2 10 10	—	38 0 0	—	
119	7305	Do	Rossy,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	61	66	107	29	1 1 0	—	14 0 0	0 14 6	
120	7907	Do	Fumbough,		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	120	110	125	71	4 3 0	—	40 0 0	1 0 7	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

117	7007	Do.	.	Moherpreest,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	116	116	30	0	16	11	—	26	6	6	0	16	6		
118	8170	Killnamoney,	.	Killavoggy,	.	A	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	140	193	279	54	1	10	0	—	88	0	0	1	8	8		
119	0000	Do.	.	Friarstown,	.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—			Temp closed.
124	8535	Do.	.	Adrigoole,	.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—			Do.
125	8070	Do.	.	Sracummer,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	78	72	100	46	1	14	3	—	38	0	0	1	12	0		
126	9901	Do.	.	Ardverney,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	68	52	120	33	1	1	3	—	18	0	0	1	3	3		
127	8724	Killanet,	.	Brackary beg,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	54	74	128	53	4	13	0	—	43	0	0	3	8	0		
128	5538	Do.	.	Leekanrainey,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	64	155	38	1	3	0	—	26	0	0	1	10	0		
129	8046	Do.	.	Glasdcummun,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	34	97	131	85	1	10	4	—	15	3	3	1	3	3		
130	6014	Do.	.	Ardcoole,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	60	48	108	32	1	3	3	—	26	5	4	3	3	3		
131	5680	Do	.	Dirreen,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	38	128	32	1	8	1	—	15	0	0	2	3	3		
132	6218	Do.	.	Glencar,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	74	53	127	46	2	1	11	—	25	0	0	2	3	0		
133	5533	Do.	.	Killanet,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	77	66	143	50	1	13	3	—	30	0	0	0	14	0		
134	4592	Killarga,	.	Drumkeel,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	44	99	33	1	3	11	—	24	0	0	2	18	11		
135	5035	Do.	.	Killarga,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	45	51	96	31		—		—	19	0	0	2	1	10		
136	5561	Do.	.	Tullynacross,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	69	53	122	30		—		—	18	5	0	1	4	0		
137	6355	Do.	.	Mullaghduff,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	60	132	44	1	2	1	—	47	3	3	3	7	0		
138	6592	Do.	.	Lagnaskeahan,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	49	40	89	29	0	15	3	—	16	0	0	1	1	0		
139	9139	Do.	.	Gowlane,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	88	163	31	1	7	6	—	24	0	0	1	13	0		
140	1829	Mohill,	.	Eskeragh,	.	B	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—			School tempo-
141	4624	Do.	.	Esin,	. m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	139	–	139	50	1	12	3	—	36	3	4	3	4	10		rarily closed
142	4625	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	34	34	33	1	12	3	—	21	2	4	3	12	0		
143	7216	Do.	.	Mohill,	. m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	–	162	58	4	1	10	—	67	15	4	3	18	0		
144	5968	Mohill,	.	Mohill,	. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	124	124	49	2	2	7	—	34	18	4	2	2	7		
145	8297	Do	.	Do	. i		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	73	144	51	1	3	3	—	33	0	0	1	3	3		
146	8678	Do.	.	Do.	. m		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	84	–	84	36	2	17	3	—	36	10	0	25	0	0	House & garden free.	
147	8674	Do	.	Do	. f		–	E.C.	E.C.	–	–	91	91	39	1	18	0	—	36	11	8	20	0	0	Residence free.	
148	3419	Do.	.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds	R.C.	–	47	53	100	60	1	17	0	—	3	0	0	—				
149	8422	Do.	.	Shragnen,	. m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	120	–	120	31	1	16	11	—	28	0	0	2	4	3	Garden free	
150	8423	Do.	.	Do.	. f.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	28	0	10	3	—	21	0	0	2	12	5		
151	7435	Do	.	Do.	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	61	131	51	1	7	5	—	44	3	4	4	8	5		
152	9175	Do.	.	Curraghfoghra,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	70	60	130	42	0	12	0	—	32	0	0	3	10	5		
153	8188	Do.	.	Currawn,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	72	62	134	40	4	3	0	—	28	0	0	1	13	7		
154	1408	Oughteragh,	.	Fettore,	. m	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	94	–	94	29	0	10	2	—	34	2	4	2	10	0		
155	2430	Do	.	Do	. f.	V.T	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	77	77	34	0	10	5	—	44	1	8		—			
156	1409	Do	.	Derrinkeher,	.	V.T	–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	98	92	190	65	2	15	8	—	68	8	4	5	1	10	Residence free	
157	2920	Do	.	Bellnamore,	. m.	V.T	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	39	1	8	11	—	40	13	2	2	19	4		
158	2921	Do	.	Do	. f	V.T	–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	31	3	3	5	—	36	18	4	3	10	0		
159	3659	Do.	.	Cranlan,	. m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	93	–	93	53	1	8	3	—	24	10	0	1	1	0		
160	4328	Do.	.	Do	. f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	81	81	26	0	3	0	—	16	0	0	1	5	0		
161	3780	Do.	.	Clogher,	.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	95	51	140	42	1	3	5	—	24	0	0	1	3	0		
162	9197	Do	.	Mayo,	.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	49	47	96	26	2	13	7	—	11	5	0	1	10	0		Do.
163	9762	Do	.	Oughteragh,	.		E.C.	–	R.C.	–	41	41	82	31	3	5	6	4 0 0	29	15	0	29	0	3	Rent & garden free	
164	1341	Rossinver,	.	Loughnaurran,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	67	69	136	31	2	2	11	—	41	0	0	3	12	0	Garden free.	
165	3738	Do.	.	Reckode,	.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	68	50	118	48	1	17	0	—	47	13	8	3	12	0		
166	4097	Do.	.	Ballinhunechon,	.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	38	4	8	3	—	45	10	8	2	19	0		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT. County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	OBSERVATIONS
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
167	4309	Rossinver,	Gannavagh,		R.C	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	-	-	54	6 11 0	—	25 13 4	—	Nurturus. An student, taken from Inspector's Regt.
168	5212	Do.	Edenvella,		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	105	75	180	55	1 8 11	—	38 0 0	3 10 3	Garden free.
169	5294	Do.	Askill,	V.C	—	E.C	R.C	-	42	28	70	32	1 11 1	—	37 15 0	8 0 0	
170	5330	Do.	Tawly,		E.C	-	R.C.	-	80	79	159	42	0 10 6	—	27 6 8	0 2 2	
171	5407	Do	Drumman,		R.C	-	R.C.	-	83	46	129	54	1 10 11	—	20 0 0	—	
172	5563	Do.	Aghanlish,		R.C	-	R.C.	-	74	63	137	42	1 11 2	—	31 0 0	6 6 0	
173	5841	Do.	Boyannagh,		—	E.C	R.C	-	60	33	93	35	1 12 11	—	36 8 4	8 2 6	
174	6894	Do.	Conny,		R.C	-	R.C	-	—	111	111	85	4 14 2	—	46 13 4	0 11 0	
175	6895	Do.	Wardhouse,		R.C	-	R.C	-	50	44	94	42	1 19 7	—	32 0 0	0 12 6	
176	7173	Do	Rossinver,		R.C	-	R.C	-	77	41	118	40	1 8 4	—	28 0 0	0 10 6	
177	8054	Do.	Uragh,		R.C.	-	R.C	-	57	40	97	30	—	—	15 0 0	1 11 5	
178	8537	Do	Glenade,		R.C	-	R.C	-	43	35	78	23	1 5 2	—	18 0 0	—	
179	8840	Do.	Derryloughan,		—	E.C	R.C	-	18	16	34	17	—	—	18 0 0	1 11 0	
		Total for County Leitrim, 179,							11,779	10,305	22,084	6,707	325 3 11	32 10 0	5,084 5 8	581 3 8	

COUNTY OF MAYO—268 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	OBSERVATIONS
1	1411	Aghah,	Aghah,		R.C	-	R.C	-	108	83	161	40	1 5 3	—	22 13 4	0 8 0	
2	4253	Do	Castlebar Workh		P.L	Gds.	R.C	-	32	38	70	36	0 8 10	—	1 10 0	—	
3	6600	Do.	Do m		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	256	—	259	94	2 6 2	—	48 10 0	2 11 4	
4	6801	Do	Do. f.		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	-	109	109	61	—	—	41 10 0	—	
5	3412	Do.	Do Gael,		Gov	Gael	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	Inoperative
6	2085	Adrugoole,	Rathkeel,	V.T	R.C	-	R.C	-	88	84	172	38	—	—	26 15 0	4 12 2	
7	4844	Do	Maschrooke,		R.C	-	R.C	-	68	51	119	43	—	—	27 10 0	2 6 2	
8	6231	Do	Lahardane,	V.T	R.C	-	R.C	-	60	73	133	42	0 12 3	—	42 10 0	3 17 0	
9	6744	Do	Cloondaff,		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C	123	109	232	65	1 6 8	—	34 14 5	0 12 0	
10	3303	Aghill,	Shrewnacre,	A	—	R.C	R.C	-	78	63	141	38	1 6 9	—	31 15 0	1 8 0	
11	3[illegible]	[illegible]	Rhagan,	A	—	R.C	R.C	-	89	54	140	[illegible]			17 0 0	—	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

12	2916	Do.	Doneca,		A.	–	E.C	R C	–	63	32	95	26	1	0	3	—	16	0	0	0	18	0	
13	3205	Do.	Tonrages,		VT	R.C.	–	R C	–	40	18	58	20		—			13	15	0		—		
14	7533	Do	Dungh,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	60	41	101	37	0	10	3	—	34	10	0		—		
16	7941	Do.	Achillbeg,			R.C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—	18	1	8		—		Inoperative during last quarter. No rets
17	8547	Do	Bunacurry,			R C	–	R C	–	–	39	39	15		—		—	15	3	4		—		
18	8548	Do.	Valley,			R.C.	–	R C	–	41	40	81	25	0	10	3	—	18	0	0		—		
			Do.	f.		R C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—	4	16	4		—		Inoperative; amalgamated with male N.S
19	9502	Do	Belfarsad,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	0	6	1	—	10	0	0		—		No returns available. Schoolhouse and records burnt 23 Nov., 1867
20	9557	Do	Bullsmouth,			R C	–	R C	–	40	32	72	24	0	6	3	—	19	0	0		4	2	6	
21	4705	Aghagower,	Lenkill,		VO	–	E.C	R.C	–	112	80	192	44		—		—	37	0	0		7	15	3	Residence free
22	4796	Do	Carrakennedy,		VC	–	E.C	R.C	R C	92	74	166	39	1	0	0	—	15	2	3		0	2	0	
23	5128	Do	Derrycroff,		VC	–	E C	R C	–	48	16	64	19	0	7	8	—	18	0	0		2	0	0	
24	5796	Do.	St. Joseph's,			R.C.	–	–	–	89	90	189	47	1	16	6	—	33	16	8		2	10		
25	8452	Do	Aughagower,			R C	–	R.C	–	82	99	178	40		—		—	21	18	4		2	4	6	
26	9548	Do.	Knappagh,			E C	–	E C	–	28	19	47	31		—		—	24	0	0		2	8	6	Do.
27	8117	Aghamore,	Doogary,			–	R C	R C	R C	99	71	160	50		—		—	47	10	0		1	17	6	
28	9340	Do.	Aghamore,			R.C	–	R C	R.C	154	121	275	81	4	11	3	—	60	10	0		11	4	11	
29	5302	Aughrale,	Westport, No. 2,			–	E C	E C.	E.C	58	49	107	61	2	6	7	3 5 0	31	8	10		—		
30	7898	Attymas,	Treenlaur, temp			–	R C.	R C.	–	162	89	243	87	1	17	0	—	19	0	0		6	11	10	
31	1851	Annagh,	Poolcapul or Logboy,		VT	R.C	–	R C	–	105	140	245	44	1	7	0	—	15	0	0		9	0	0	
32	9544	Do.	Ballybannis,			–	R C	R C	R C	208	148	356	56	3	10	11	—	54	18	8		12	0	0	
33	9550	Do	Coolnafarna,			–	R C	R C	R.C.	124	113	237	72	3	14	4	—	32	16	8		10	2	9	
34	6920	Rallyovey,	Partree,			–	E C.	R C.	–	49	36	85	54	1	3	1	4 0 0	2	6	3		10	13	6	
35	1956	Bekan,	Breelone,			R C	–	R C	–	133	91	223	39	2	6	4	—	18	0	0		7	16	0	
36	6945	Do	Bekan,	m.		–	E C	R C	–	199	–	199	52	1	7	3	—	16	10	0		8	0	0	Residence and garden free
37	9385	Do	Do.	f.		–	R C	R.C.	–	–	177	177	41	0	16	8	—	20	0	0		6	0	0	
38	1057	Breafly,	Breafly,			R C	–	R C	–	78	66	144	58	1	6	8	—	24	0	0		4	17	0	
39	1146	Balla,	Balla,	m.	VT	–	E C	R C	–	139	–	139	59	2	5	6	—	35	0	0		15	0	0	Residence free
40	4391	Do	Do.	f	VT	–	E C.	R.C.	2R.C.	–	174	174	68		—		—	39	13	4		3	0	0	Do
41	1071	Barrisheole,	Newport Pratt,	m	A.	–	E C	R C	R C	102,	–	102	64	1	6	0	—	51	15	6		3	10	0	
42	4691	Do	Do.	f.	A.	–	E C	R.C	R C	–	170	170	61		—		—	43	10	0		2	8	8	
43	1072	Do	Tricbeg,		A.	–	E C	R C	–	76	49	125	32	0	8	7	—	28	16	8		5	0	0	
44	1073	Do	Kilmore,		A	–	E C	R C.	–	63	68	131	33		—		—	18	0	0		1	2	1	
45	1074	Do.	Mulranny,		V.C.	–	R C.	R C	–	118	65	183	28		—		—	16	5	0		0	2	0	
46	1075	Do.	Derradda,		A	–	E.C	R C.	–	113	78	191	51	1	8	8	—	35	10	8		3	0	0	
47	8905	Do.	Skeadagh,		V.C	–	E C	R C	–	69	59	128	21		—		—	28	15	0		0	10	10	
48	6198	Do.	Newport Works			P.L.	Gds	R C	–	23	28	51	26	1	10	6	—	1	10	0		—			
49	7922	Do	Rosgalive,			R.C	–	R C	–	110	51	161	16		—		—	18	0	0		1	19	0	
50	5944	Ballysakeery,	Lisglennon,			Pres	–	Pres	–	10	23	33	14	5	10	10	—	2	6	8		18	5	4	Do.
51	6120	Do	Ballymacholia,			R C	–	R.C.	–	74	44	118	28		—		—	19	0	0		8	0	0	Do
52	6416	Do	Coonsel,			R C	–	–	–	81	59	140	40	0	15	0	—	25	0	0		0	9	6	
53	7571	Do.	Ballybroney,			–	R C	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—	9	6	8		—		School in charge of a dismissed teacher. No records
54	9049	Do	Newtown White,			E.C	E.C.	E C	–	56	51	107	51	2	8	0	—	37	10	0		15	0	0	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Connaught: County of Mayo—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Year of Opening.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premium, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
55	5125	Ballintubber,	Ballyburke,	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	63	58	141	50	0 6 4	—	94 18 4	1 17 6	Residence free
56	4620	De	Killavalla,	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	90	66	156	49	1 10 1	—	18 0 0	4 12 8	
57	7374	Do	Ballintubber,	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	110	59	169	48	—	—	42 13 4	8 0 0	Do
58	5238	Ballynahaglish,	Lisamskea,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	92	132	224	49	—	—	—	5 16 0	
59	4491	Do	Carrogorra Ord. Ag.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	97	103	200	48	1 6 1	—	44 6 8	40 11 1	
60	6729	Do	Rehins,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	96	96	192	47	2 18 11	—	40 10 0	2 0 0	
61	7077	Do.	Pontoon,		R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 7 8	—	Inoperative
62	5750	Burriscarra,	Burriscarra, m	V.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	124	—	124	36	—	—	39 10 0	3 12 6	Residence and garden free
63	5167	Do	Do. f.	V.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	—	109	109	24	0 11 6	—	21 0 0	1 2 3	
64	1387	Ballinskill,	Innisboffin, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	128	—	128	42	0 11 5	—	43 10 0	1 0 0	
65	7983	Do.	Cloonamore, f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	130	130	38	0 3 4	—	21 10 0	1 18 6	
66	8812	Rohola,	Carrowgalda,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	70	77	153	36	0 10 0	—	26 0 0	—	
67	9107	De	Lismirrane,		R.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	5 18 6	—	83 1 8	—	
68	9586	Do	Carrowgawan, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	211	—	211	42	1 13 10	—	35 10 0	5 7 3	Returns not available. Attendances taken from Inspector's report.
69	9785	De	Do f.		—	—	R.C.	—	—	104	104	44	1 8 5	4 10 0	27 0 0	4 17 6	
70	8298	Ballycroy	Trienlaur,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	32	81	128	32	—	—	15 10 0	—	Residence free
71	8028	De	Tallagh,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	91	47	108	29	—	—	19 0 0	0 7 0	Rent 4 garden free
72	6737	Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,		—	E.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	428	—	428	128	6 4 6	—	79 0 0	27 0 0	Do.
73	5137	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	2E.C.	—	59	70	129	85	7 6 7	—	7 10 0	—	
74	9636	Do.	Cregduff,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	137	87	224	57	5 9 6	—	85 10 0	12 1 0	
75	6707	Ballyhean,	Ballyhean,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	76	76	154	45	1 5 3	—	33 0 0	3 10 0	
76	9256	Do.	Westland,		Pres	—	E.C.	—	15	13	28	15	1 14 5	—	15 0 0	16 0 0	
77	8925	Backs,	Shrakeen,		R.C.	—	—	—	50	39	98	24	—	—	14 0 0	1 10 0	
78	1058	Castlemore,	Brusna Ordnancy Ag.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	227	186	413	87	—	—	67 0 0	19 5 9	Residence free
79	1076	Crossboyne,	Ballindine, day m.	V.C.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	126	—	126	49	1 4 11	—	41 13 8	10 15 0	Residence and garden free
			Do eve		—	—	—	—	66	—	66	25	—	—	5 0 0	2 4 10	
80	4828	Do	Ballindine, f	V.C.	—	E.C.	R.C.	—	—	164	164	64	0 1 0	—	62 3 4	17 6 9	Residence free
81	6006	Do	Crossboyne, day,		—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	104	76	177	58	3 2 6	—	28 10 0	10 14 7	
			Do eve		—	—	—	—	68	2	70	25	—	—	4 11 8	5 6 6	
82	4179	Crossmolina,	Lodge,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	82	52	84	27	—	—	23 10 0	0 16 0	
83	6029	Do	Letterbrick,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	91	53	114	34	0 10 3	—	17 2 3	3 0 0	
84	7408	Do.	Rathreove,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	99	65	164	32	—	—	18 18 0	16 0 0	
85	9278	Do.	Crossmolina,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	179	132	311	101	4 2 3	—	39 9 0	13 4 4	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

86	9931	Crossmolina,	Deelbridge,			–	R C	R C	R C	219	–	219	72	3	6	4	—	60	5	5	20	0	0	Residence and garden free
87	7075	Coug,	Cross 1st class Agl			–	R C	R C	–	35	23	58	28		—		—		—		0	14	0	
88	6816	Do.	Coug, m.			R C	–	R.C.	R.C	123	–	123	44	1	16	11	—	42	13	4	5	0	7	
89	6816	Do	Do. f.			R.C	–	R C	–	–	83	83	31	0	10	2	—	27	8	4	3	10	1	
90	8402	Clare Island,	Lecarrow,			R C	–	R.C	–	81	41	122	28		—		—	18	0	0	0	17	8	
91	1849	Deonfeeny,	Portnahalla,			R.C	–	R.C	–	52	33	85	31		—		—	28	0	0	0	14	0	
92	2840	Do	Ballycastle, m			R C	–	R C	–	93	–	93	28		—		—	25	0	0	4	2	0	
93	4867	Do.	Do f			R.C	–	R C	–	–	75	75	28	0	10	5	—	16	0	0	1	0	0	
94	4998	Do	Balderrig,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	97	44	111	30	0	5	6	—	14	0	0	1	4	0	Residence free
95	8737	Do	Palm Hill,			–	R.C.	R.C	–	48	36	86	20	0	5	6	—	12	10	0	1	0	0	Garden free
96	9556	Do	Ballingtion,			Pres	–	Pres.	–	17	33	50	12	0	10	7	—	14	0	0	8	0	0	
97	6048	Drum,	Belearra, m	V C.		R C	R.C	–	136	–	133	31	1	5	9	—	18	0	0	5	14	3	De
98	6049	Do	Do f	V C		–	E.C	R C	–	–	188	188	53	1	10	4	—	29	13	4	4	5	10	
99	6366	Do	Deerpark,			R.C	–	R.C	–	79	62	141	48	2	12	5	—	24	0	0	3	7	8	
100	6723	Do	Clogher, m.	V C	–		R.C	R C	–	109	–	109	32		—		—	24	0	0	4	11	2	Do
101	6324	Do	Do f.	V C	–		R.C	R C	–	–	80	80	28	1	12	0	—	18	10	0	1	1	7	
102	5121	Inishcoeddy,	Cloghernagh,	V C	–		E C	R C	–	110	74	184	51	0	5	0	—	32	0	0	2	0	0	
103	9656	Do	Curnanoola,			R.C	–	R.C	R C.	147	119	266	68	1	13	0	—	43	8	4	10	10	11	
104	6116	Inishboffin,	Innishark,			R.C	–	R.C	–	35	23	58	21		—		—	14	0	0		—		
105	4810	Kilcoleman,	Ballyfarasgh,	V C	–		R C.	R C	–	100	95	195	49	1	11	4	—	24	0	0	5	16	0	Do
106	1074	Do.	Ballinghaderin Ord Ag. m			R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	311	–	311	98	4	9	4	—	105	5	0	20	15	0	Do
107	3950	Do.	Ballinghaderreen, f.	V C.	–		R C	R C	R.C	–	311	311	78	1	16	7	—	70	5	4	21	0	0	Do.
108	3998	Do.	Morneen,	V T.	–		R C	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—	1	0	0		—		Inoperative
109	1993	Do.	Culnboe,	V T	–		R C.	R C.	–	101	68	169	26		—		—	15	0	0	3	0	0	
110	4911	Do.	Richmond, f.	V T.	R C		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—		Do.
111	7560	Do.	Derrreacarta,		R C	–	R C	R.C.	143	109	252	66	1	9	6	—	38	0	0	3	4	8	
112	9803	Do.	Claremorris, m		R.C	–	R C	–	160	–	160	55	2	11	1	5 0 0	28	5	0	8	1	8	
113	7016	Do	Claremorris, f.		E.C	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	136	136	48	4	10	4	—	24	0	0	3	7	8	
114	6148	Do.	Do Workhouse,		P.L	Gds.	R.C	–	17	19	36	52		—		—		—						
115	7360	Do.	Kilmore,		R C.	–	R C	–	102	114	216	40	1	7	6	—	10	0	0	5	10	4	
116	7816	Do.	Loughnamanem,	V C	–		E.C	R C	R.C.	179	120	299	60	2	9	6	—	36	5	0	5	0	0	
117	8160	Do	Cross, m		R.C	–	R C	R.C	130	–	130	50	2	4	6	—	41	5	0	4	11	0	
118	8161	Do.	Do f.		R C	–	R C	R.C	–	61	91	46	1	7	2	—	30	0	0	0	7	0	
119	8228	Do.	Ballaghaderreen, 1.		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	64	151	195	68	1	2	6	—	16	10	11	3	4	10	
120	1077	Killasser,	Attymacbugh,	V T.		Dies	R C	–	124	81	205	46	2	12	1	—	33	0	0	9	16	8	
121	5673	Do	Loebnamock,		R.C	–	R C.	–	138	101	239	36	1	4	3	—	24	0	0	1	15	9	
122	0708	Do.	Callow, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	170	–	170	37	0	11	0	—	28	0	0	1	10	0	
123	7218	Do.	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	154	154	35		—		—	20	0	0	1	0	0	
124	6770	Do.	Knocknamonal,		R.C	–	R.C	–	63	44	107	24		—		—	18	0	0	2	5	0	
125	6804	Do.	Knox,		R C.	–	R.C	–	170	103	287	58	2	14	7	—	44	0	0	0	13	0	
126	7017	Do.	Blackpatch,		R C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—	5	0	0		—		Do.
127	7018	Do	Carramore,		R C	–	R C.	R C	141	125	266	67	0	12	7	—	91	5	0	2	14	10	
128	1613	Killeten,	Kiltumagh, or New town Browne, f.	V T	R C	–	R C	R C	–	199	199	72	4	13	6	—	30	2	2	7	6	4	
129	7366	Do.	Bracloon,		R.C	–	R C	R.C	344	–	344	59	2	18	3	—	47	16	0	4	18	3	
130	8825	Do	Treenaghlerugh,		R C	–	R C	R.C.	194	132	326	66	1	10	7	—	54	0	0	7	10	0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Connaught: County of Mayo —*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non Vested.	Religious Denomination of Managers or Correspondents. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Managers or Correspondents. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
131	9089	Killedmond	Cleragh		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	118	127	245	84	—	—	32 0 0	4 10 0	
132	179	Kilmore Moy	Ballina, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	310	-	310	115	7 12 1	—	77 0 0	16 12 0	
133	821	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	117	592	709	157	—	—	92 6 8	—	
134	3359	Do.	Do. Workhouse		P.L.	Gds	R.C.	R.C.	47	48	95	58	4 16 11	—	4 0 0	—	
135	7054	Do.	Cullenes, No. 2, f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	64	54	118	28	—	—	16 10 0	0 10 10	
136	7051	Do.	Cross, f.		-	R.C.	-	-	-	-	-	—	3 0 1	—	47 3 4	—	Returns not available
137	8607	Do.	Charles-st. Ballina		Pres.	-	Pres.	Pres.	39	89	48	8 12 5	—	—	42 0 0	24 0 0	
138	2030	Kilconduff	Swinsford, m.	VT	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	246	-	246	58	1 19 9	—	68 10 0	2 5 10	
139	7713	Do.	Do. Convent f.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	87	253	343	215	7 19 5	—	113 0 0	7 14 1	
140	4835	Do.	Do. Workhouse		P.L.	Gds	R.C.	-	48	46	94	42	1 6 6	—	2 10 0	—	
141	6761	Do.	Bracloon		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	226	113	355	61	2 3 5	—	25 0 0	1 14 2	Garden free
142	9238	Do.	Tumgesh, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	155	-	155	46	1 18 9	—	18 0 0	2 1 6	
143	9277	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	98	98	33	—	—	13 0 0	1 15 0	
144	2289	Kilbelfad	Cloughans Ord. Agr.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	68	33	107	45	1 18 3	—	31 0 0	12 9 3	
145	8892	Do.	Garracloon, m.	V.C.	-	E.C.	E.C.	-	106	-	106	33	8 19 7	—	63 3 4	20 0 0	Residence and garden free
146	8893	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	-	E.C.	R.C.	-	-	88	88	30	1 6 1	—	24 0 0	—	
147	3027	Kilmore	Corclough, No. 2.	V.C.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	48	31	79	29	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	1 2 0	
148	8414	Do.	Belmullet Workho.		P.L.	G.Gds	R.C.	-	15	29	44	25	1 15 2	—	—	—	
149	8212	Do.	Creeves		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	60	65	125	27	0 3 8	—	15 10 0	0 7 6	Residence free
150	6609	Do.	Kilmore Erris, m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	82	-	82	23	1 18 10	—	30 0 0	2 18 6	
151	8053	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	67	67	22	1 9 11	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	
152	8560	Do.	Shannhee		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	43	19	62	26	0 3 0	—	10 0 0	1 10 0	
153	8736	Kilmore Erris	Angleseam		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	53	27	85	30	0 9 8	—	15 10 0	2 0 0	
154	1412	Kiltartra	Doocastle Ord. Agr.	VT	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	136	-	136	43	—	—	49 15 0	13 13 8	
155	2347	Do.	Do. f.	VT	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	-	137	137	28	1 7 7	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
156	2088	Kilgarvan	Bonniconlan	VT	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	175	99	274	45	—	—	36 0 0	—	Garden free.
157	8419	Do.	Carra		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	120	95	215	45	1 5 10	—	33 1 8	—	
158	8498	Do.	Beifield		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	84	62	146	30	—	—	28 0 0	0 10 0	
159	8346	Killian	Tourabowen		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	63	57	120	23	1 0 3	—	13 13 2	0 16 6	
160	9012	Do.	Ballinkanletra		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	46	55	103	22	0 9 10	—	20 0 0	0 0 0	
161	9385	Do.	Doonamanrow		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	53	36	89	23	0 9 5	—	12 10 0	4 16 0	
162	2926	Kilmovee	Tavrane, m.	VT	-	E.C.	R.C.	-	204	-	204	48	0 1 10	—	24 0 0	0 12 0	
163	2927	Do.	Do. f.	VT	-	E.C.	R.C.	-	-	182	182	52	—	—	23 13 9	5 10 0	
164	3062	Do.	Kilmovee, m.	VT	-	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	284	-	284	78	0 10 5	—	35 18 4	7 10 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

165	3095	Do	.	Do . f.	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	R.C	–	205	205	50	2 0 3		—	56 3 3	5 5 0		
166	8301	Do.	.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	R.C	–	101	–	161	50	1 7 11		—	18 0 0	2 11 0		
167	8302	Do.	.	Do. . f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	190	190	57	0 14 0		—	60 1 8	4 17 6		
168	9638	Do.	.	Kilkelly, . m		R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	218	49	267	84	2 5 2	4 0 0	—	26 0 0	0 12 6		
169	9908	Do	.	Do . . f.		–	–	R.C	R.C	–	177	177	63	1 15 1	4 10 0	—	5 0 0	0 10 9		
170	3204	Kilcommon,		Drimagellagh,	v.c	R.C	–	R.C.	–	63	43	106	30	1 3 1		—	24 0 0	0 15 8	Residence and garden free	
171	3400	Do.	.	Shraghanenragh,	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	–	70	49	119	81	1 5 7		—	27 0 0	0 0 0		
172	71	Do	.	Lehinch, .	v.c	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	153	120	272	74	2 0 0		—	53 3 8	14 1 10		
173	7347	Do.	.	Schoullet, . m		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	160	–	160	64	2 18 7		—	51 8 4	11 5 16		
174	6431	Do.	.	Do . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	150	150	50	—		—	37 0 0	14 15 0		
175	6711	Do.	.	Folstomas, .		–	R.C	R.C	–	48	21	69	17	1 15 7		—	6 5 8	0 4 0		
176	72[illegible]	Do.	.	Geesale, .		R.C	–	R.C.	–	87	23	110	29	0 12 4		—	18 0 0	0 8 0	Residence free	
177	7777	Do.	.	Cleghans, .	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	R.C	147	101	248	80	3 0 8		—	50 0 0	14 12 10		
178	7835	Do.	.	Gleascastle, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	65	44	109	23	—		—	24 0 0	3 10 0		
179	7878	Do.	.	Doolough, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	60	47	107	27	0 10 6		—	25 0 0	1 16 0		
180	7903	Do.	.	Tieling Station, .	v.c	–	E.C	R.C	–	23	25	48	18	—		—	8 3 8	3 0 0		
181	8061	Do.	.	Barnatra, .		R.C	–	R.C.	–	78	29	107	25	—		—	16 0 0	1 14 2		
182	8129	Do	.	Doohoon, .		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	88	54	142	36	0 12 0		—	52 0 0	2 0 0	Do	
183	8284	Do.	.	Ballymonelly, .	v.c.	–	E.C	R.C	–	51	28	79	20	1 4 6		—	17 5 0	20 0 0		
184	9931	Do.	.	Rangor-Erris, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	46	29	75	25	0 5 1		—	20 5 0	0 15 1		
185	9763	Do.	.	Inver, .		R.C.	–	R.C	–	64	26	90	30	2 12 6	4 10 0	—	18 13 4	1 4 6		
186	9808	Do	.	Glencullen, .		R.C.	–	R.C	–	34	32	66	23	1 6 5	4 10 0	—	18 15 0	3 0 3		
187	8767	Kilcommon Erris,		Carrangus, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	56	27	83	23	1 5 3		—	18 0 0	4 0 7		
188	3559	Killala,	.	Killala, .		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	56	83	139	06	—		—	12 13 4	5 0 0		
189	9221	Do.	.	Do Workhouse,		P.L	Gds.	R.C	–	24	17	41	22	—		—	—	—		
190	5477	Do.	.	Ross, .		–	–	R.C	–	35	31	64	28	—		—	—	—		
191	8471	Do.	.	Kilcummin, .		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	26	37	63	9	—		—	14 0 0	10 0 0	Do.	
192	945	Do.	.	Toureen, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	57	67	124	25	0 8 4		—	14 0 0	—		
193	3906	Kilmena,		Readhane, .	v.c	–	E.C	R.C	–	83	71	154	20	0 10 3		—	24 0 0	1 1 3		
194	4105	Do.	.	Carrabolly, .	v.c	–	E.C.	R.C	R.C	76	74	150	30	1 12 2		—	45 10 0	10 9 0	Do.	
195	8[illegible]	Do	.	Muna, .		R.C	–	R.C	–	112	106	218	62	—		—	25 0 0	1 18 10		
196	671	Do.	.	Fahy, .		R.C.	–	R.C	–	80	67	147	20	1 11 0		—	33 15 0	2 7 0		
197	737	Kilgeaconmoge,		Keelogues, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	169	–	169	42	0 4 0		—	17 0 0	0 15 6		
198	762	Do	.	Do. . . f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	163	163	31	1 5 3		—	18 10 0	1 13 9		
199	7613	Killeagh,		Rooskey Ord Agr		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	180	61	280	48	1 5 0		—	48 0 0	1 10 0		
200	479	Do.	.	Lowpark, . m	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	–	209	–	209	48	2 17 4		—	32 0 0	2 8 11	Garden free	
201	478	Do	.	Do. . f	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	146	146	40	2 13 6		—	33 0 0	3 16 0	Do	
202	3014	Do	.	Clonfune, . m	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C	–	216	–	216	63	1 17 0		—	18 0 0	2 11 6		
203	3945	Do	.	Do. . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C	–	–	159	159	47	2 17 10		—	37 2 2	0 6 5		
204	3916	Do	.	Barnacahoge, m.	v.c	–	R.C	R.C	–	173	–	173	39	—		—	36 0 0	0 12 0	Do	
205	3945	Do.	.	Do. . f	v.c.	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	164	164	34	0 6 0		—	16 0 0	4 11 10		
206	7054	Do	.	Cloonkyon, .		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	110	109	238	62	1 6 10		—	42 0 0	—		
207	7653	Do	.	Bourheon, .		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	112	94	206	41	0 14 0		—	32 0 0	—		
208	7050	Do	.	Glen, .		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	145	135	280	60	1 6 7		—	45 6 0	—		
209	7654	Do	.	Tawnyinch, .		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	112	98	210	48	2 13 4		—	60 13 4	—		
210	7510	Do	.	Clonsta, .		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	93	76	169	35	0 10 4		—	41 10 0	1 12 0		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Connaught: County of Mayo—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Managers or Correspondents. Clerical	Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
													£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	
211	8710	Kilbaugh,	Tonurce,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	120	93	213	68	4 9 0	—	50 1 8	4 1 3	
212	9665	Do	Lecarrow,		–	R.C	R.C	–	112	75	187	51	1 12 6	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	
213	8719	Kilgeever,	Carramisky,	v.c.	–	E.C	R.C	–	84	67	151	54	—	—	28 2 9	11 1 7	
214	8848	Do.	Insiduirk,		–	E.C	R.C	–	13	16	29	13	—	—	2 2 0	—	Residence free.
215	5122	Do.	Accony,	v.c	–	E.C	R.C	–	80	70	150	49	—	—	44 2 0	2 10 0	Attendance from Inspector's rept.
216	5123	Do	Belladean,	v.c	–	E.C	R.C	–	–	–	–	49	2 8 9	—	25 3 4	—	
217	5128	Do	Lettisburgh,	v.c.	–	E.C	R.C	–	84	–	84	80	1 8 7	—	31 0 0	3 0 0	Residence free
218	5120	Do.	Do	m	–	E.C	R.C	R.C	–	193	193	50	1 13 9	—	27 16 8	10 0 0	Do
219	8031	Kilmolara,	The Neale,	f	E.C	–	E.C.	–	76	47	123	27	1 19 11	—	16 5 0	5 0 0	
220	9113	Kilmaine,	Kilmaine,	v.c	E.C	–	R.C	–	102	–	102	80	2 18 3	—	26 10 0	4 2 10	
221	9113	Do	Do	m	R.C	–	R.C.	–	–	140	140	44	4 9 4	—	27 0 0	6 4 4	
222	8619	Knock,	Knock,	f	–	R.C	R.C	R.C	159	131	290	51	1 14 8	—	32 0 0	2 10 0	
223	8829	Kilbride,	Kilbride,		R.C	–	R.C	–	91	48	74	27	0 10 0	—	16 0 0	—	
224	6942	Lacken,	Carrowmore Palmer,		R.C.	–	R.C	–	39	70	109	40	0 10 9	—	33 5 0	13 17 5	
225	7173	Do.	Rathlacken,		R.C	–	R.C	–	83	55	138	36	1 3 3	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	
226	9759	Do.	Barragher,		R.C	–	R.C.	–	72	62	134	23	—	—	17 3 8	3 0 0	
227	2972	Meelick,	Culleens,	m.	v.r	R.C	–	R.C	192	–	192	48	1 3 2	—	31 1 8	2 7 2	
228	2913	Do.	Do.	f	v.r	R.C.	–	R.C	–	192	192	40	0 13 0	—	24 0 0	2 1 2	
229	5837	Manulla,	Prizon,	m		–	R.C	R.C	98	–	98	39	1 3 10	—	23 5 0	1 2 1	Garden free
230	8291	Do	Do	f		–	R.C.	R.C	–	106	106	28	0 10 3	—	20 3 8	1 17 2	
231	5302	Do.	Manulla,		R.C	–	R.C	–	98	91	189	44	1 10 11	—	31 5 0	2 3 6	
232	9700	Mayo,	Mayo,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	98	79	175	81	1 3 3	—	30 13 8	10 2 8	
233	8258	Do.	Facefield,		R.C	–	R.C	–	105	77	182	48	2 8 10	—	24 0 0	7 10 0	
234	6845	Moygownagh,	Carn,		R.C	–	R.C	–	57	60	117	29	—	—	20 0 0	—	
235	6949	Do.	Moygownagh,		R.C	–	R.C	–	60	35	95	31	1 7 7	—	24 0 0	1 15 3	
236	2828	Oughaval,	Murrisk,	m.	A.	–	E.C	R.C	–	53	–	53	21 0 10 3	—	15 3 0	—	
237	2824	Do	Do	f.	A.	–	E.C	R.C	–	–	50	50	15 0 3 0	—	12 0 0	—	
238	4494	Do.	Tlemacroughe,		A	–	E.C	R.C	–	12	26	28	21 0 8 8	—	18 0 0	—	
239	4727	Do.	Westport Workho		P.L	Gds	R.C	–	91	37	88	45	0 19 4	—	4 0 0	—	
240	4708	Do.	Brackloon,	v.c.	–	E.C	R.C	–	75	53	131	29	0 8 11	—	12 14 2	2 0 0	
241	4707	Do.	Burrin,	v.c	–	E.C	R.C	–	62	30	122	41	0 10 9	—	23 10 0	9 13 6	Residence free.
242	4854	Do.	Kellaslangan,	v.c.	–	E.C	R.C	–	44	29	73	18	—	—	8 10 0	1 0 0	
243	4855	Do.	Kelsallagh,	v.c.	–	E.C	R.C	–	113	65	178	48	1 12 8	—	29 0 0	2 7 5	
244	4850	Do	Kilmore,	v.c.	–	E.C	R.C	–	65	41	106	37	—	—	13 5 4	5 10 0	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

245	6604	Do.	Knappa,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	72	52	124	26	1 16 10	—	52 16 6	1 16 6
246	6794	Do.	St. Patrick's,			R.C.		R.C.	-	65	69	134	37	0 3 3	—	30 16 8	—
247	6841	Do.	Letterbruck,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	50	57	107	27	1 18 6	—	14 0 0	0 17 4
248	6115	Do.	Derrygorman,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	86	69	155	45	0 13 3	—	32 18 8	—
249	6465	Do.	Lecanvey,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	52	67	119	49	0 8 2	—	37 18 4	1 11 0
250	7749	Robsen,	Hallygarries,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	177	123	300	79	0 10 3	—	32 6 9	—
251	5472	Shrule,	Kilroe,		v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	92	84	176	55	2 7 3	—	38 18 4	3 1 7
252	6762	Do.	Glencorrib,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	117	-	117	27	1 7 4	—	15 0 0	0 10 0
253	6763	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	82	82	24	2 9 1	—	25 0 0	—
254	1795	Do.	Shrule,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	202	-	202	58	2 2 1	—	61 18 4	16 18 0
255	7790	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	138	138	63	1 3 9	—	54 18 4	11 16 8
256	6826	Strade,	Strade,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	112	75	187	46	1 19 11	—	24 0 0	3 14 0
257	3702	Teomore,	Foxford,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	107	-	107	22	—	—	24 0 0	1 0 4
258	5088	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	150	150	46	1 5 6	—	36 3 4	1 3 0
259	6504	Do.	Toomore,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	159	142	301	65	0 10 9	—	48 0 0	3 8 3
260	4197	Turlough,	Plovervale,		v.c.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	65	38	103	24	1 12 2	—	24 0 0	2 2 5
261	6832	Do.	Oughterard,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	91	62	143	43	1 15 6	—	22 10 0	3 12 10
262	6134	Do.	Cranlin,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	135	99	234	43	1 7 3	—	32 0 0	4 6 11
263	6117	Do.	Park,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	145	104	249	30	—	—	—	3 4 0
264	5631	Tagheen,	Tagheen,			-	R.C.	R.C.	-	-	116	118	42	1 13 4	—	20 0 0	5 3 9
265	6830	Do.	Ahena,	day,		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	144	-	144	42	} 1 19 11	—	30 10 0	{ 11 2 6
			Do.	evg.		-	-	-	-	94	18	52	26				{ 1 7 6
266	5620	Templetemore,	Knockszaxon,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	71	85	156	26	—	—	10 3 4	0 10 0
267	5740	Do.	Clonugee,	m.	v.c.	-	E.C.	R.C.	-	120	-	120	41	2 2 8	—	30 19 11	2 13 6
268	5741	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	-	E.C.	R.C.	-	-	109	109	38	—	—	17 4 8	1 10 0
		Total for County Mayo, 268,								22,475	17,890	40,365	11,973	345 6 8	34 6 0	7,718 9 6	1,182 2 6

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—193 Schools

1	1086	Aughrim,	Rodsen,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	125	90	215	53	0 18 10	—	48 10 0	2 11 0
2	3121	Do.	Crosna,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	61	108	169	58	3 11 0	—	60 3 8	6 10 0
3	6220	Ardcarn,	Woodbrook,		v.c.	-	E.C.	R.C.	-	79	43	122	30	1 8 8	—	50 8 4	4 9 0
4	7287	Do.	Bridgecastle,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	110	-	110	38	0 12 0	—	18 0 0	3 3 0
5	7268	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	107	107	38	4 17 7	—	46 10 0	2 17 0
6	7300	Do.	Woodfield,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	143	-	143	44	2 3 6	—	29 16 8	4 1 0
7	7400	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	86	86	34	2 0 0	—	35 13 4	4 12 8
8	7401	Do.	Lapheil,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	83	-	83	32	1 13 2	—	16 0 0	3 0 0
9	7402	Do.	Clegna,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	126	-	126	68	2 17 7	—	33 3 4	3 16 8
10	7851	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	98	98	45	5 17 1	—	30 0 0	3 0 0
11	7787	Do.	Kilnoughna,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	39	72	108	43	3 11 2	—	20 0 0	2 10 0
12	7870	Do.	Ballyfi-moyle,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	39	69	108	37	1 5 7	—	20 0 0	2 18 0
13	7985	Do.	Derrycorgan,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	120	-	120	51	1 17 3	—	36 17 0	5 3 6
14	8111	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	177	177	61	2 11 10	—	36 18 4	3 10 0

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish	School	Vested or Not Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Principals	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers: Assistants	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males	Females	Total	Average Daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, of Reduced Fees	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus	In Salaries, Pensions, and other Gratuities	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary	Observations
													£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d	
15	8639	Ardcarn,	Ardcash,		R.C	–	R.C	–	72	65	137	66	0 16 0	—	28 0 0	1 19 6	
16	6155	Do	Emla, f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	22	89	111	34	1 14 10	—	25 8 4	4 0 0	
17	3591	Athleague,	Athleague, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	101	–	101	61	1 5 6	—	19 10 0	3 17 5	
18	4908	Do	Do. f		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	141	141	45	1 5 0	—	40 0 0	3 0 0	
19	64 6	Do	Scardane,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	67	66	133	50	2 15 6	—	48 0 0	4 7 3	
20	1084	Boyle,	Boyle, m		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	285	–	285	75	1 18 6	—	104 16 8	7 5 3	
21	1082	Do	Do. f.		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	–	241	241	81	6 7 7	—	64 6 8	4 12 2	
22	3255	Do	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	R.C	–	51	81	132	69	3 18 11	—	11 0 0	—	
23	2854	Do.	Doon, m		R.C	–	R.C	–	77	–	77	34	0 18 8	—	18 0 0	2 7 6	
24	8812	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	61	61	26	2 6 4	—	16 0 0	1 10 6	
25	2607	Do	Kiltycreighton,		R.C	–	R.C	–	122	95	217	61	6 10 4	—	32 0 0	4 16 3	
26	2970	Do.	Derrypark,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	84	82	166	54	6 14 6	—	32 0 0	3 5 2	
27	8501	Do.	Corrigeeorus, m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	187	–	187	46	1 18 8	—	63 8 4	4 6 0	
28	3 0 0	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	–	210	210	5	10 2 5	—	64 6 4	8 13 6	
29	3082	Do.	Drum and Erris,		R.C	–	R.C	–	73	41	114	80	1 12 3	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
30	8842	Do	Tivanagh		R.C	–	R.C	–	68	65	133	41	1 18 3	—	18 0 0	2 5 0	
31	3103	Do.	Ardsallagh,		R.C	–	R.C	–	51	54	105	35	1 13 7	—	26 0 0	4 1 6	
32	9241	Do	Grange,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	127	86	213	61	3 14 8	—	31 16 4	5 11 6	
33	4794	Ballin,	Strokestown, m		R.C.	–	R.C	–	107	–	107	27	1 17 10	—	31 0 0	0 12 6	
34	68	Do	Do f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	74	74	28	1 14 0	—	30 0 0	1 2 0	
35	862	Do.	Do.		R.C	–	R.C	–	47	68	85	31	3 12 0	—	40 5 0	45 1 6	Residence free.
36	6233	Do	Do. Workhouse,		P.L	Gds	R.C	–	63	96	159	84	10 17 4	—	2 0 0	—	
37	7[illegible]	Do.	Cordrummon,		–	R.C	R.C	R.C	72	70	142	46	1 8 4	—	67 15 7	0 10 0	Do.
38	[illegible]	Fassilick,	Kilmurry, f.		–	R.C	R.C	–	–	95	95	30	1 17 0	—	69 16 8	0 2 0	
39	5590	Do.	Castleplunket,		R.C	–	R.C	R.C	67	66	133	47	1 15 6	—	88 0 0	2 16 3	
40	1088	Cam	Carrick,	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	55	51	106	22	—	—	24 0 0	1 12 2	
41	4496	Clonfinlough,	Clonfree, m.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	181	–	181	49	2 14 8	—	24 0 0	5 4 0	
42	44 [illegible]	Do	Do f.	VT	R.C	–	R.C	–	–	124	124	40	2 18 7	—	20 0 0	2 6 0	
43	5650	Do	Aughnadarry,	V.C	R.C	–	R.C	R.C	128	105	228	74	2 16 0	—	56 10 0	6 5 6	
44	8092	Do	Cloonagh,		–	R.C	R.C	R.C	67	53	120	58	5 11 2	—	66 3 4	10 2 0	
45	7407	Cloonerex,	Kinard,		R.C	–	R.C	–	87	44	131	34	1 16 4	—	30 7 6	14 13 0	
46	7040	Do.	Cailmore,		–	R.C.	R.C	R.C	88	82	170	47	1 0 0	—	42 0 0	6 5 2	
47	5945	Creagh,	Creagh,		R.C	–	R.C	–	121	49	170	36	2 11 2	—	35 10 0	2 10 8	
48	8250	Do	Newtown,		R.C	–	R.C	–	69	63	132	28	—	—	30 15 0	1 16 3	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

49	3014	Do.		Attirory,	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	88	-	88	21	1 14	9	—	—	24	0	0	0	14	0	
50	3015	Do.		Do.	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	86	86	20	—		—	—	16	17	8	1	3	6	
51	5973	Clontrakert,		Ballyleagues,		V.C.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	84	84	168	45	—		—	—	44	10	0	0	17	0	Garden free.
52	8891	Do		Weekfield,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	52	62	114	34	0	17	8	—	17	11	1	—			
53	3032	Cara,		Bridewell,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	80	62	142	42	2	0	6	—	41	0	0	2	6	0	
54	6104	Creeve,		Bokeros,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	43	63	106	33	1	2	8	—	34	8	4	6	10	0	
55	8587	Do.		Cloomahes,	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	158	-	158	50	3	6	3	—	41	16	8	8	0	9	
56	9451	Do.		Do	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	126	126	51	0	17	1	—	33	8	4	4	0	0	
57	1444	Dyserk,		Ballintleva,	m.	A.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	139	-	139	20	1	10	8	—	18	0	0	1	6	6	
58	1524	Do.		Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	112	112	27	—		—	—	24	0	0	1	12	0	
59	3405	Do		Ballymintan Ord. Ag.			-	E.C.	R.C.	-	35	49	144	40	1	3	10	—	42	10	0	10	12	0	Residence and garden free.
60	9517	Do		Faevagh,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	97	-	97	40	1	13	2	—	22	3	4	0	12	0	
61	9518	Do		Do.	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	104	104	32	—		—	—	28	3	8	0	18	0	
62	1607	Drum,		Cornafulla Ord. Agr		A.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	124	-	124	34	1	7	0	—	47	0	0	8	9	9	
63	3604	Do.		Do	f	A.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	-	110	110	28	1	6	3	—	24	0	0	2	12	0	
64	3648	Do		Drumpark,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	111	-	111	30	1	6	2	—	28	10	0	2	14	4	
65	3642	Do		Do.	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	117	117	28	1	7	6	—	20	0	0	2	1	8	
66	7498	Drumatemple,		Drumatemple,	m.		-	R.C.	R.C.	-	181	-	181	52	2	17	4	—	20	10	0	5	14	0	
67	7055	Do		Do	f		-	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	-	172	172	51	1	7	2	—	25	10	0	3	6	1	
68	1753	Elphin,		Elphin	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	115	-	115	33	2	16	2	—	40	3	4	3	7	3	
69	3695	Do.		Do.	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	137	137	35	2	18	10	—	16	0	0	2	10	3	
70	5923	Do.		Do No. 2,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	134	-	134	50	0	14	1	—	28	11	8	6	4	0	
71	5824	Do.		Do No. 2,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	110	110	38	1	7	8	—	35	6	8	—			
72	8814	Do		Cloneeyquin,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	142	-	142	50	2	16	2	—	40	10	0	12	18	9	Residence free.
73	7203	Do.		Do	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	146	146	40	0	11	6	—	31	6	8	7	15	0	
74	6357	Do		Cloonculinan,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	110	76	186	40	1	16	8	—	27	0	0	2	11	0	
75	7041	Do.		Fluskagh,			R.C.	-	R.C.	P.C.	67	86	153	58	0	9	5	—	68	8	4	14	5	6	Do
76	8870	Easternow,		Knockroe,			R.C.	-	R.C.	-	125	101	226	44	2	0	3	—	17	10	9	3	19	1	
77	4304	Tuorty,		Fuerty,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	96	88	184	61	3	15	7	—	40	0	0	1	18	0	
78	6341	Do		Castlecoote,	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	50	70	120	33	1	6	2	—	20	0	0	—			Res. & garden free.
79	1086	Kilkeveen,		Castleragh,	m.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	122	-	122	40	4	9	2	—	54	0	0	10	0	0	Residence free
80	6198	Do		Do	f.		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	117	117	52	2	18	10	—	52	8	4	3	17	3	
81	4631	Do.		Do			P.L.	Gds.	R.C.	-	68	80	148	83	4	15	6	—	3	10	0	—			
82	1087	Do.		Termon,			R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	138	74	212	46	2	19	11	—	38	0	0	3	18	3	Free garden
83	8886	Do.		Cloonsack,	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	127	127	36	2	18	6	—	16	0	0	2	15	0	Residence free
84	1860	Killtoom,		Ballybay,	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	135	-	135	35	0	7	0	—	24	0	0	—			
85	1346	Do		Do	f.	V.T.	R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	113	113	21	0	10	8	—	34	0	0	—			
86	1566	Do		Famore,		V.T.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	63	51	114	30	0	10	4	—	10	0	0	0	10	5	
87	1860	Killukin,		Corteler,	m	V.T.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	141	-	141	67	3	16	6	—	82	8	4	4	17	0	
88	2494	Do.		Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	150	150	61	1	7	4	—	58	5	0	3	10	3	
89	8051	Do		Clasagarry,			-	E.C.	R.C.	-	62	60	122	37	1	9	2	—	33	0	0	11	12	0	
90	2817	Kilcolagh,		Mantua,	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	166	-	166	50	1	12	7	—	37	6	8	2	13	0	Do
91	2818	Do.		Do	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	-	141	141	44	3	7	6	—	35	8	8	2	17	0	
92	1217	Do.		Bellmunnen,	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	210	-	210	53	4	3	1	—	55	0	0	5	13	4	
93	8899	Do		Do.	f		R.C.	-	R.C.	R.C.	-	230	230	67	3	10	4	—	46	16	8	3	10	0	
94	5619	Do		Knockglas,	m		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	86	-	86	31	3	7	1	—	18	0	0	—			

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Connaught: County of Roscommon—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
95	2427	Killeevan, . .	Killeevan, . m.	V.S.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	125	–	125	33	1 6 3	—	38 0 0	2 12 0	
96	3611	Do . .	Do. . . f.	V.S.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	92	92	35	0 0 0	—	20 0 0	2 2 6	
97	4185	Do . .	Cloencullan, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	107	84	191	50	2 2 4	—	33 10 0	2 4 8	
98	2864	Kilronan, . .	Greaghcafarne, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	63	105	198	54	6 3 6	—	46 5 0	4 14 0	
99	4563	Do . .	Bellyfarnen, No. 1,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	55	38	93	30	0 12 3	—	26 0 0	2 3 4	
100	3836	Do . .	Do . No 2,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	92	98	190	57	8 16 0	—	52 6 1	31 0 0	
101	6100	Do . .	Keadue, m.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	130	–	130	40	5 3 1	—	66 6 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
102	6101	Do . .	Do . . f		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	–	93	93	35	1 16 7	—	44 0 0	11 10 0	Do.
103	7701	Do . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	52	51	103	56	1 5 6	—	39 16 4	12 0 0	Do.
104	6682	Do . .	Greaghacorragh,		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	77	82	159	49	1 7 7	—	62 0 0	3 13 0	Do.
105	7094	Do . .	Cartron, .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	64	62	126	39	2 16 2	—	20 18 0	2 7 6	
106	7863	Do . .	Mount Allen, Ord. Ag		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	126	–	126	41	6 10 11	—	46 16 8	4 11 3	Free garden.
107	7364	Do . .	Do . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	133	133	47	5 8 4	—	34 3 8	2 14 7	
108	2864	Kilcorkey, .	Ballanagare, m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	124	–	124	55	1 16 11	—	24 0 0	1 6 6	
109	2864	Do . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	35	1 0 3	—	21 10 0	1 2 0	
110	6834	Do. . .	Tully, . . .		–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	114	94	208	64	3 3 0	—	48 6 4	10 4 6	
111	7293	Kilmaine, .	Ballymurray Ord Ag.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	75	–	75	25	2 15 0	—	67 0 0	2 13 6	
112	4099	Do. . .	Do . . f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	72	72	13	1 16 3	—	24 0 0	1 13 1	
113	4101	Kilbannon, .	Finnor, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	67	69	136	47	2 8 5	—	54 0 0	6 18 6	
114	5811	Do . .	Creghao, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	108	78	186	66	4 5 10	—	69 6 6	5 8 0	
115	4112	Kilcrustan, .	Kilcrustan, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	65	–	65	27	1 3 6	—	21 0 0	1 7 6	
116	4112	Do . .	Do . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	95	95	62	0 10 8	—	16 0 0	0 8 0	
117	4365	Kilmovey, .	Knockcroghery, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	105	–	105	32	1 17 9	—	28 0 0	1 10 6	
118	4365	Do. . .	Do . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	117	117	50	0 8 0	—	23 10 0	0 5 0	
119	8090	Do. . .	Mount Plunket, .		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	40	66	99	36	1 5 0	—	27 0 0	0 1 4	
120	5218	Kilmore, . .	Kilmore, . .		E.C.	–	E.C.	–	67	50	107	51	2 3 10	—	26 0 0	—	
121	7852	Do. . .	Dangan, . m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	175	–	175	62	2 2 10	—	30 8 4	2 16 6	
122	7852	Do . .	Do . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	176	176	83	1 18 6	—	44 0 0	2 3 6	
123	8216	Do . .	Ballagh, . .		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	83	64	147	39	0 16 3	—	23 3 4	4 0 0	
124	6811	Kilgefin, . .	Do . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	176	167	343	86	4 7 7	—	78 0 0	4 14 0	
125	8106	Kilbride, . .	Carrowmallason, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	92	88	180	54	2 7 1	—	30 9 8	1 7 6	
126	9025	Do . .	Boxboro', . m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	–	91	32	1 10 3	—	13 0 0	0 15 0	
127	8706	Do . .	Do . . f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	109	109	51	1 10 0	—	14 0 0	1 1 0	
128	9305	Kilmannagh, .	Gallow, . m	V.C.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	42	4 11 4	—	24 5 0	1 7 6	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

1[illegible]	6[illegible]	Do.	.	Do.	.	f	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	120	125	77	1	7	7		—	23	6	6	0	15	6	
130	6777	Kilglass,	.	Knockhall,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	81	60	141	35	1	2	6		—	20	5	0	2	13	8	
131	7997	Do.	.	Slatto Ord. Agr	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	66	185	49	2	2	1		—	32	0	0	3	12	7	Garden free.
132	87[illegible]	Do	.	Ballyfeeny,	.			–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–		—			—	—			—			Attuse under new school.
133	9146	Do	.	Do	.		v.c.	–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	63	80	173	55	4	11	6	6	0 0	60	1	1	18	0	0	
134	9209	Do.	.	Drumhaardly,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	101	68	169	47	2	17	7		—	41	0	0	1	0	0	
135	7704	Kilcullagh,	.	Clonnfad,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	186	127	310	84	4	6	8		—	46	13	4	18	6	4	
136	868	Do	.	Granlahan,	.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	194	194	46	3	3	9		—	28	10	0	8	1	10	
137	986	Do.	.	Carrick,	.	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	197	–	167	65	1	10	6	5	0 0	7	10	0	10	10	0	
13[illegible]	992	Do	.	Do.	.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	105	105	44	1	10	10	4	10 0	0	17	8	2	0	0	
139	1081	Lissonaffy,	.	Carnuskagh,	.	m	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	196	–	156	36	2	11	8		—	39	0	0	4	10	0	
14[illegible]	307[illegible]	Do.	.	Do	.	f	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	130	130	35	2	16	8		—	20	0	0	2	1	2	
141	281[illegible]	Do.	.	Curraghroe,	.	m	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	162	–	162	85	1	5	8		—	40	10	0	0	13	4	
142	291[illegible]	Do.	.	Do	.	f	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	181	181	32	1	2	0		—	22	10	0	1	7	3	
14[illegible]	77[illegible]	Do	.	Derryhanny,	.			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	38	29	67	30	0	16	0		—	37	0	0	4	0	0	Residence free
144	71[illegible]	Moore,	.	Mount Welcome,	.		v.c.	–	–	R.C.	–	87	51	118	31	2	2	1		—	40	0	0	15	9	0	
145	625	Do.	.	Derryhlahan,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	85	66	151	30		—			—	29	0	0	4	7	6	
146	930	Do.	.	Derlapark,	.		v.c.	–	Pres.	R.C.	–	63	60	123	33	2	6	3		—	28	0	0	11	8	2	
147	820	Oran,	.	Cleomcolgan,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	92	75	167	47	1	11	8		—	54	0	0	0	17	6	
14[illegible]	849	Do.	.	Rammaucet,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	95	170	55	3	0	5		—	35	0	0	0	5	8	Do.
149	914	Ogulla,	.	Tulsk,	.			–	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	137	84	221	60	3	1	0		—	52	0	0	10	12	0	
15[illegible]	936	Rahara,	.	Rahara,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	82	76	137	82	1	5	4		—	28	7	3	2	2	0	
151	845	Roscommon,	.	Roscommon,	.	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	225	–	225	60	3	13	3		—	57	10	0	10	1	8	Do.
15[illegible]	38[illegible]	Do	.	Do Workhouse,	.			P.L.	Gds.	2R.C.	–	54	60	114	50	2	13	4		—	3	0	0		—		
153	723	Do	.	Do Convent,	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	598	598	186	5	7	5		—	127	0	0		—		
154	3911	St. John's,	.	St. John's,	.		v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	47	45	92	26	0	10	0		—	24	0	0	1	0	0	
155	79[illegible]	Do.	.	Lloyd,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	77	70	147	30	0	12	10		—	29	0	0	1	5	3	Garden free.
15[illegible]	578	Do.	.	Glandaff 1st class Ag.				R.C.	–	R.C.	–	91	69	150	68	2	5	0		—	49	0	0	1	8	6	Do
157	3256	St. Peter's,	.	Clonown,	.	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	37	1	7	3		—	31	15	0	2	17	4	
158	8240	Do	.	Do	.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	82	82	25	0	6	0		—	16	0	0	1	11	0	
159	4195	Do	.	Deerpark,	.	m	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	238	–	238	68	3	17	1		—	42	16	0	7	19	11	
16[illegible]	41[illegible]	Do	.	Do	.	f	v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	256	256	50	1	5	9	2	16 4	28	1	8	1	15	7	
161	772	Do.	.	St. Peter's Convt.	f.			–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	485	485	156	9	4	10		—	92	11	8		—		
162	9210	Do.	.	Clonsakilla,	.	m		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	163	–	163	36	1	7	1		—	24	0	0	5	16	0	
163	9217	Do	.	Do	.	f		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	122	122	30	0	12	1		—	18	0	0	2	4	1	
164	186[illegible]	Tughboy,	.	Ballyforan Ord Agr			v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	147	150	300	49	2	17	0		—	48	0	0	0	16	8	
165	391[illegible]	Tibbine,	.	Lisdrumcnell,	.		v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	182	88	270	61	2	14	1		—	32	3	8	5	10	3	
16[illegible]	3601	Do.	.	Frenchpark,	.		v.r.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	108	–	108	37	2	12	8		—	42	17	0	12	8	3	
167	479[illegible]	Do	.	Do	.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	187	187	35	4	11	11		—	47	15	1	7	6	0	Residence free
168	573[illegible]	Do.	.	Kingsland,	.			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	110	114	224	75	1	18	6		—	32	17	10	5	10	0	
169	41[illegible]	Do.	.	Lenaghrea Sch. Garden,				–	R.C.	R.C.	R.C.	205	–	205	81	1	8	0		—	74	5	6	3	16	0	Garden free
17[illegible]	7[illegible]	Do	.	Loughglynn,	.	f.		–	R.C.	R.C.	2R.C.	–	230	230	87	2	15	3		—	58	13	2	17	7	8	Residence free
171	834[illegible]	Do.	.	Cloonacrow,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	34	1	11	6		—	36	0	0	4	12	0	
17[illegible]	8377	Do.	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	147	147	42	2	18	1		—	32	6	8	5	4	7	
17[illegible]	8411	Do.	.	De Freyne,	.	m.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	185	–	185	39	1	6	3		—	28	10	0	3	5	3	
174	8551	Do	.	Do.	.	f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	144	144	28	2	15	3		—	16	0	0	1	5	0	Do.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of Connaught: County of Roscommon—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School	Parish	School	Vested or Non-Vested	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denominations of Teachers. Principals	Number and Religious Denominations of Teachers. Assistants	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females	Total	Average daily Attendance	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock or Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
175	8570	Tibohine,	Lissenill, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	224	—	224	72	4 10 0	—	59 0 0	4 10 10	
176	8571	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	343	343	70	5 5 0	—	41 5 0	3 14 1	
177	9269	Do.	Mullen,		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	94	74	168	46	2 7 6	—	38 0 0	4 11 6	
178	9740	Do.	Don, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	227	—	227	57	3 0 2	—	15 0 0	5 0 9	
179	9741	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	170	170	56	3 2 2	—	14 0 0	0 8 0	
180	3093	Tisrara,	Tessaragh,	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	133	116	249	47	3 6 11	—	41 0 0	0 5 1	
181	8047	Do.	Mount Talbot,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	70	52	122	30	0 12 0	—	16 0 0	0 7 5	
182	4800	Tarmonbarry,	Raosky, m.	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	—	117	—	117	44	2 0 5	—	41 16 8	6 14 0	
183	4801	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	189	189	47	2 14 7	—	40 0 0	8 2 4	
184	5658	Do.	Whitehall,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	108	108	60	0 10 11	—	21 10 0	1 10 1	
185	6383	Do.	Tarmonbarry,		—	E.C.	R.C.	—	52	45	97	26	1 5 6	—	30 0 0	0 12 0	
186	6383	Do.	Whitehall, m.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	119	—	119	40	0 17 1	—	18 0 0	5 14 10	Residence and garden free
187	5848	Taughmaconnell,	Taughmaconnell, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	150	—	150	83	2 0 1	—	16 0 0	0 8 6	
188	6083	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	134	134	32	1 6 3	—	14 5 0	0 16 5	
189	7078	Do.	Castlesampson,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	86	99	185	66	0 18 7	—	10 0 0	0 12 0	
190	9417	Tumna,	Cootehall,		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	27	100	127	55	2 10 6	—	33 6 8	0 5 0	
191	7808	Do.	Laughill, f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	56	59	35	1 15 10	—	17 0 0	1 6 6	
192	7931	Do.	Drumboylan, m		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	140	—	140	36	2 8 8	—	17 2 6	—	
193	8112	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	95	95	30	0 17 3	—	16 0 0	3 4 5	
		Total for County Roscommon, 193							14,284	14,403	28,687	8,748	457 16 0	18 0 4	6,863 18 9	803 0 7	

COUNTY OF SLIGO—133 Schools.

1	1214	Achonry,	Carrowmore,	V.C.	—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	90	72	162	43	1 0 7	—	38 0 0	4 10 0	Res. & garden free.
2	1595	Do.	Tubberourry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	105	—	105	50	—	—	37 15 8	6 17 0	Garden free.
3	2091	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	245	245	52	1 10 3	—	32 0 0	2 2 0	Do.
4	8219	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gde	R.C.	—	23	23	49	27	2 9 8	—	—	—	Residence free.
5	4480	Do.	Achonry, m.	V.C.	E.C.	—	R.C.	—	163	—	163	50	3 14 1	—	28 7 6	15 3 2	Res. & garden free.
6	4481	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	E.C.	—	R.C.	—	—	161	161	48	4 0 7	—	17 4 0	6 2 6	
7	4862	Do.	Cloonsool, m.	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	190	—	190	50	0 8 3	—	66 0 0	0 16 0	Residence free.
8	4863	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	—	116	116	46	1 10 0	—	64 0 0	—	
9	7761	Do.	Bannagraunagh,		—	E.C.	R.C.	R.C.	191	160	351	55	2 11 2	—	63 0 0	4 9 0	Residence free.
10	8038	Do.	Powellsboro',		R.C.	—	R.C.	R.C.	137	111	248	59	1 9 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	10 10 0	Garden free.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

11	8483	[illegible]	.	Curry Ord Agr		-	1	R	R.C	561	180	441	82	5 7 6		—	66 0 0	2 7 0	
12	1114	Aghanagl	.	Gortalon, [illegible]	f.	R.C	-	R	R	70	73	153	67	1 12 10	4 10 0	3 10 0	10 2 1		
13	8981	Do.	.	Castlebaldwin,		R.C	-	R.C	-	28	18	46	5	1 5 0	3 19 11	12 0 0	—		
14	9080	Do.	.	Ballinafad,	m	R.C	-	R.C	-	134	124	46	6	15 11	—	3 13 4	3 6 0		
15	8301	Ahamlish	.	Belhaiben,	m	W.P	-	E.C	R.C	-	73	59	132	46	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	1 13 0	
16	3305	Do	.	Do	f.	W.P	-	E.C	R.C	-	140	-	140	49	1 6 7	—	34 18 4	—	
17	3750	Do	.	Grange,		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	147	-	147	44	2 15 1	—	50 16 8	21 15 0	Residence free	
18	9094	Do	.	Mount Temple,	f.	W.P	-	E.C	R.C	-	121	131	98	1 6 3	—	38 16 8	21 6 4	Do.	
19	9847	Do	.	Innismurray,		-	-	E.C	R.C	-	161	129	290	72	2 11 0	—	35 13 4	7 4 0	
20	4558	Do	.	Cliffoney,	m	-	-	E.C	R.C	R.C	182	-	182	63	2 12 3	—	106 18 4	30 5 0	Rec & garden free.
21	3774	Do.	.	Do	f.	-	-	E.C	R.C.	R.C	-	209	209	67	7 10 0	—	49 0 0	20 8 3	Residence free
22	4618	Do	.	Castlegal,	m	R.C	-		R.C.	-	77	37	114	40	1 0 11	—	26 0 0	10 7 3	
23	8008	Do	.	Do	f.	R.C	-		R.C	R.C	86	81	167	57	3 12 8	—	48 10 0	10 0 0	
24	5612	Do	.	Mullaghmore,		R.C	-		R.C	R.C	95	68	163	51	2 5 8	—	45 0 0	10 6 6	
25	6272	Do	.	Breaghwy,		R.C	-		R.C	R.C.	104	115	219	40	1 17 0	—	42 0 0	6 17 2	
26	1424	Ballysadare,		Lisaneena,	m	R.C	-		R.C	-	122	-	122	36	1 11 1	—	25 10 0	0 16 6	
27	1526	Do.	f.			R.C	-		R.C	-	-	131	131	56	1 7 1	—	26 0 0	0 8 0	
28	1347	Do	.	Camphill Ord. Agr		W.P	-		E.C	R.C	141	-	141	56	3 8 2	—	70 0 0	2 10 5	
29	1424	Do.	.	Do	f.	W.P	-		R.C	-	R.C	-	104	104	35	1 4 0	—	54 0 0	1 2 0
30	7119	Do.	.	Ballysadare,			-		R.C	-	R.C	100	-	100	34	2 10 10	—	52 0 0	1 16 6
31	0022	Do	.	Do	f.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	93	93	33	2 4 0	4 10 0	—	0 10 0
32	0240	Ballysumaghan,		Sonoy,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	64	92	156	35	1 18 8	—	41 10 0	4 15 7
33	801	Ballymakill,		Coolbock,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	112	106	218	71	6 10 7	—	49 0 0	5 16 8
34	9840	Ballynote,		Ballymote,	f.		-		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	-	122	122	60	1 18 7	4 10 0	18 11 8	4 15 6
35	4545	Castleconnor,		Corbally,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	137	101	238	61	2 11 6	—	51 6 8	3 7 8
36	4519	Do.	.	Stokane,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	74	70	144	40	0 17 5	—	18 0 0	—
37	7411	Do	.	Tully,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	94	51	145	32	2 7 6	4 10 0	20 0 8	—
38	7538	Do	.	Curragurry,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	51	11	62	28	2 2 10	—	25 0 0	—
39	7444	Calry,	.	Colgagh,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	83	52	135	35	1 3 8	—	53 0 0	2 5 0
40	8119	Do.	.	Carrickonmelleen,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	46	45	80	32	0 13 0	—	20 0 0	1 12 0
41	8236	Do	.	Drumcashel,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	28	38	66	14	0 7 0	—	12 16 8	0 10 4
42	7251	Cloonoghill,		Carroreagh,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	84	90	174	46	1 7 3	—	34 0 0	6 2 11
43	9249	Do.	.	Ballynadden,	m		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	89	-	89	27	1 8 6	—	27 0 0	4 7 0
44	9127	Do	.	Do.	f.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	-	71	71	20	1 7 3	—	26 15 0	3 3 6
45	2760	Dromard,	.	Dromard,	.		-		R.C.	-	R.C.	-	37	37	74	30	1 7 0	—	16 0 0	4 2 1
46	9138	Do	.	Ballacutramin,	.		-		R.C.	-	R.C	R.C	148	118	266	72	4 12 2	—	68 8 4	8 2 0
47	8409	Dromcliff,	.	Rathcormack,	f.		-		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	39	154	186	44	1 3 2	—	31 13 4	3 5 8
48	8601	Do	.	Ballywallan,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C.	R.C	96	76	172	39	1 17 1	—	42 10 0	2 15 4
49	8772	Do.	.	Carney,	.		-		R.C.	-	R.C	R.C	123	70	193	39	1 1 11	—	47 0 0	3 7 3
50	8946	Do	.	Rosses, Lower,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	72	66	138	40	2 0 8	—	24 0 0	5 7 0
51	0171	Do	.	Rockley,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	18	26	41	17	—	—	14 0 0	3 10 2
52	0568	Do	.	Ballyconnell,	m.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	95	-	95	24	0 10 5	—	18 0 0	1 16 8
53	6905	Do	.	Do	f.		-		R.C.	-	R.C	-	-	90	90	26	2 4 10	—	21 0 0	2 7 7
54	8086	Drumratt,	.	Coillula,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	R.C.	132	66	228	53	1 1 7	—	38 0 0	6 2 0
55	7000	Emlaghfad,	.	Ballyfonsaghan,	.	W.P.	-		R.C	-	R.C	R.C	80	95	145	51	4 16 8	—	38 0 0	4 16 8
56	3797	Do	.	Ballymote,	.		-		R.C	-	R.C	-	121	69	190	42	4 10 6	—	41 10 0	6 6 8

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1867.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of SLIGO—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Principals.	Number and Religious Denomination of Teachers. Assistants.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Roll within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
57	1652	Easky,	Cloonsennmore,	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	100	108	208	45	1 12 8	—	38 3 8	1 10 0	Garden free
58	3924	De	Owenbeg,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	100	72	172	39	2 12 10	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	
59	8190	De	Easky,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	85	72	157	45	7 17 0	—	38 10 0	2 16 0	
60	8554	De	Rathlee,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	22	19	41	18	1 11 10	—	13 18 10	10 0 0	
61	8991	De	Killendaff, m		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	103	–	103	29	2 12 0	—	24 0 0	1 12 0	
62	9736	De	Do		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	–	89	89	31	1 6 9	—	20 0 0	2 7 0	
63	1092	Kilmacteigue,	Largan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	58	—	—	12 10 0	—	From Insp. Reports, also Attendance Returns not avail-
64	1093	Do.	Ballinale,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	274	34	308	63	1 18 3	—	58 0 0	1 0 0	able. Garden free.
65	1349	Do.	Kilmacteigue,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	248	176	424	66	3 3 4	—	56 6 8	1 3 0	Do.
66	4480	Do.	Castlerock,	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	72	80	152	45	1 7 10	—	46 0 0	—	
67	1097	Kilmacallen,	Greyfort,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	112	54	166	32	1 10 8	—	30 3 4	1 16 7	
68	9923	Do.	Annagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	75	81	156	42	2 4 3	—	39 0 0	4 10 1	
69	8066	Do.	Ross,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	73	56	131	46	1 11 5	—	26 10 0	4 12 1	
70	8610	Do	Drumdoney,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	53	84	140	61	1 11 0	—	16 5 0	2 13 0	
71	9519	Do	Drumlahan,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	54	59	113	36	0 19 9	—	14 0 0	6 6 0	
72	1099	Kilcolgan,	Monasteredan, m		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	174	–	174	46	1 18 9	—	33 0 0	3 10 0	
73	1100	Do	Do f.		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	145	145	49	2 6 6	—	67 0 0	2 8 6	
74	7878	Do	Cloghar,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	24	21	45	22	—	—	22 5 0	12 0 0	Residence free.
75	1101	Kilmorgan,	Kilmorgan,		–	–	R.C.	–	54	43	97	33	2 9 6	—	61 16 8	6 19 0	
76	1102	Kilshalvy,	Killavel,	B.	R.C.	–	R.C.	2R.C.	140	107	247	62	2 1 10	—	64 0 0	6 0 10	
77	8179	Do.	Tunnagh,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	96	50	146	39	1 7 8	—	24 0 0	6 15 0	
78	1213	Kilmactranny,	Geevagh Ord. Agrl	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	134	–	134	34	1 7 7	2 4 8	73 0 0	3 12 1	Res. & garden free.
79	1453	Do.	Do f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	–	160	160	34	6 5 9	—	52 18 4	4 13 8	Residence free
80	3122	Do.	Highwood,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	48	34	82	66	1 14 11	—	24 0 0	4 8 6	Garden free
81	6385	Do.	Kilmactranny,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	42	63	105	41	1 12 6	—	26 13 4	0 11 0	
82	7348	Do	Upper Argna,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	37	32	69	24	—	—	24 0 0	1 8 6	
83	2013	Killarry,	Ballintogher, m	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	–	109	27	1 9 10	—	28 0 0	1 14 0	
84	2032	Do.	Do f.	A.	R.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	71	71	28	2 0 1	—	28 3 4	1 7 0	
85	8473	Do.	Cressboy,		–	R.C.	R.C.	–	102	77	179	56	3 6 7	—	49 3 8	11 12 8	Residence free
86	2536	Killaraght,	Cloonlough,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	103	92	195	57	2 13 7	—	29 0 0	3 4 0	
87	6501	Do.	Killaraght,		R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C.	88	77	165	49	6 12 9	—	32 0 0	4 17 0	
88	8538	Kilmanahlgan,	Dunbaken,		Pres.	–	Pres.	–	41	57	98	21	2 3 3	1 0 0	20 13 4	18 0 0	
89	9172	Do.	Gleneaskey,		R.C.	–	R.C.	–	30	34	64	25	0 14 1	—	13 10 0	0 9 6	
90	9319	Do	Carrowour,		–	E.C.	R.C.	–	68	103	171	30	1 6 8	—	20 0 0	9 0 0	
91	6990	Do.	Bonnacre West Workhouse,		P.L.	Gdn.	R.C.	–	14	13	28	17	0 18 3	—	1 10 0	—	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

92	2372	Killaspugbrone,	Grange Ormsby,			R.C	–	R.C	–	62	86	100	27	1	6	9	—			20	0	0	2	9	2		
93	3788	Do.	Strandhill,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	58	95	148	39	0	4	0	—			39	5	0	1	7	0		
94	9016	Do	Coney Island,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	26	20	46	21	0	10	0	—			13	0	0	1	6	6		
95	4156	Kilfree,	Cara,			R.C.	–	R.C	–	90	87	177	67	1	16	0	—			40	0	0	2	10	0		
96	4160	Do	Mullaghree,			R.C.	–	R.C.	R.C	115	102	217	72	6	1	10	—			59	1	8	0	9	0		
97	9772	Do	Cleenanure,	f.			–	R.C	R.C	–	195	195	84	11	11	9	5	0	0	25	10	0	1	16	3		
98	4161	Do.	Do.			R.C	–	R.C	–	145	–	145	48	4	0	7	1	0	0	57	13	4	0	6	6		
99	4081	Do.	Kilfree,			R.C	–	R.C	R.C	131	142	273	63	1	18	6	—			28	0	0	1	7	6		
100	4004	Kilmacowen,	Kilmacowen,	m.		R.C	–	R.C	–	67	–	67	29	0	10	8	—			15	0	0	1	12	0		
101	8051	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C	–	R.C	–	–	149	149	38	1	17	6	—			26	15	0	1	10	11		
102	5925	Kilglass,	Ballaccone,			R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	77	67	144	44	2	10	7	—			42	0	0	5	16	5		
103	6197	Do.	Culleens,			R.C	–	R.C	–	130	99	229	60	2	18	6	—			32	0	0	5	2	0		
104	7962	Do.	Quigebar,			R.C	–	R.C	–	66	45	111	45	2	9	4	—			27	18	4	10	2	8		
105	6080	Killoran,	Rockfield,			R.C	–	R.C	–	112	86	198	65	8	1	1	—			73	15	0	4	5	0		
106	6556	Do	Cappagh,			R.C	–	R.C	R.C.	73	72	145	39	1	15	0	—			22	11	3	0	5	6		
107	8835	Do.	Killoran,			R.C	–	–	–	108	94	202	53	2	13	5	—			34	18	8	3	0	0		
108	8432	Kilvarnet,	Ballynacarrow,			R.C	–	R.C	–	70	54	124	31	1	11	4	—			51	0	0	3	9	6		
109	5557	Kilmore Moy,	Corrimbla,			–	–	R.C	R.C	–	–	–	–	—			—			—			—				Temporarily closed.
110	9893	Do.	Crecketstown,			R.C	–	R.C	R.C	94	105	199	59	1	6	3	—			43	10	0	1	4	0		
111	7874	Killadoon,	Mount Town,			R.C	–	R.C	–	73	47	120	42	0	6	8	—			24	0	0	2	2	6		
112	9455	Do	Cloonagh,			R.C.	–	R.C	–	41	32	73	28	1	7	11	—			24	0	0	2	17	0		
113	2904	Skreen,	Ballindig,			R.C	–	R.C	–	46	43	89	69	1	16	9	—			24	0	0	2	14	5		
114	3337	Do.	Carrewcaslan,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	58	75	143	46	2	2	7	—			45	6	4	6	15	9		
115	3455	Do	Carrewmore,			R.C	–	R.C	–	70	49	119	45	1	9	9	—			32	0	0	4	18	11		
116	9202	Do.	Derk,			R.C	–	R.C	–	47	40	87	32	2	2	2	—			24	0	0	2	15	0		
117	9685	Do	Doonflin Ord Agrl			–	R.C	R.C	–	63	65	128	48	5	16	1	—			52	13	4	14	0	0	Rent & garden free	
118	5217	Shancongh,	St. James's Well,			R.C	–	R.C.	–	86	77	165	60	1	15	8	—			20	0	0	1	0	0	Do.	
119	9158	St. John's,	Ballydoogan,			R.C	–	R.C	–	57	56	63	19	0	16	1	—			18	0	0	0	7	10		
120	7923	Do	Carrewroe,			–	R.C	R.C	R.C.	121	83	204	57	6	12	11	—			66	10	0	15	1	0	Residence free	
121	9201	Do.	St. John's,			R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	47	45	92	38	1	7	6	—			20	0	0	11	0	0		
122	8236	Do.	Sligo Dist. Mod.m.	v o.		Com	N E	R.C	E.C. / Dis.	139	–	139	71	19	15	10	6	0	0	519	3	4	60	16	1		
123	8237	Do	Do.	f	v o	Com	N.E	E.C	Pres	–	105	105	63														
124	8203	Do.	Do.	i.	v c.	Com.	N E	Pres	–	61	54	115	61														
125	5651	Do.	Sligo Convent,	f.		–	R.C.	R.C	–	–	664	664	282	10	15	3	—			110	0	0	20	4	2		
126	3330	Do	Do. Workhouse,			P L	Gds	Pres / R.C.	–	68	111	209	93	7	16	4	—			5	10	0	—				
127	9032	Do	Do. Lunatic Asylum,			Gov.	of	–	–	–	–	–	30	1	18	2	—			2	10	0	—			Returns not available. Attendance taken from inspector's Report.	
128	2859	Toomour,	Kensh,			R.C.	–	R.C	–	118	88	206	60	5	0	3	—			57	6	8	41	15	6		
129	5042	Do	Carscrory,			–	E.C	R.C.	–	60	78	138	30	1	6	1	—			18	0	0	4	0	0		
130	5158	Do	Grasmore,			Pres	–	Pres.	–	83	68	151	41	1	5	6	—			18	0	0	30	0	0		
131	9401	Do	Rathmullen,			R.C.	–	R.C.	–	101	107	208	58	1	14	5	—			31	6	8	9	6	5	Residence free	
132	4106	Templeboy,	Kilrushclipiter,			R.C	–	R.C.	R.C	95	78	173	59	3	4	10	—			42	0	0	5	13	6	Garden free.	
133	4308	Do.	Ballyscalcect,			R.C.	–	R.C	R.C	84	76	160	41	1	19	5	—			42	0	0	8	6	0		
		Total for County Sligo 133,								10,309	9,659	19,968	6,132	330	17	2	41	4	5	4,916	6	0	754	7	0		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Summary of the foregoing 6,520 Schools in Counties and Provinces.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ulster:									
Antrim,	489	45,023	39,486	84,509	28,267	1,713 9 8	281 1 9	23,424 18 1	6,597 2 2
Armagh,	186	15,542	14,170	29,712	9,903	452 1 9	61 6 8	8,052 0 0	2,091 17 4
Cavan,	246	15,094	13,554	28,648	8,605	428 7 1	5 0 7	7,346 16 7	792 17 7
Donegal,	305	19,691	15,101	34,882	10,760	501 5 10	109 9 8	9,399 15 4	1,320 8 7
Down,	356	27,607	23,248	50,945	18,385	1,120 17 0	80 0 9	15,301 5 5	4,828 9 5
Fermanagh,	126	7,322	6,043	13,365	4,205	184 3 5	269 13 5	3,571 10 1	453 7 0
Londonderry,	230	13,474	11,489	24,963	8,891	634 11 2	47 6 3	8,828 14 0	2,777 4 7
Monaghan,	151	10,015	9,030	19,045	5,875	415 14 5	13 8 2	4,007 4 4	942 18 1
Tyrone,	317	19,439	15,307	34,746	11,579	625 9 3	55 9 11	8,746 11 8	2,020 7 3
Total,	2,406	173,897	147,518	321,415	106,470	6,084 19 9	872 17 2	80,578 11 0	21,830 12 0
Munster:									
Clare,	198	13,657	13,099	26,756	10,311	462 5 8	—	7,720 8 5	1,413 10 5
Cork,	557	43,539	45,097	88,636	36,055	1,857 16 3	63 6 3	25,013 7 10	5,251 5 10
Kerry,	235	18,477	19,084	37,561	15,323	705 5 5	27 15 5	9,826 12 0	1,608 1 0
Limerick,	204	15,012	18,510	34,422	14,208	742 7 3	60 1 9	11,160 19 1	2,770 1 8
Tipperary,	284	19,003	19,416	38,419	14,436	702 6 6	07 15 9	12,017 12 8	2,524 17 8
Waterford,	113	7,046	7,583	15,229	0,094	253 8 1	35 17 3	4,793 15 7	1,288 5 5
Total,	1,592	118,234	122,780	241,023	00,427	4,723 4 2	254 10 7	69,538 16 1	14,850 2 0
Leinster:									
Carlow,	61	3,500	4,324	7,824	3,030	119 2 5	7 15 3	2,392 3 0	344 17 0
Dublin,	228	23,203	20,093	52,896	18,233	1,115 4 11	181 18 4	15,462 0 7	3,586 11 8
Kildare,	105	6,495	6,498	12,994	4,987	303 2 1	27 8 1	4,423 10 8	865 17 4
Kilkenny,	168	9,918	10,352	20 270	8,080	470 6 1	92 4 1	6,961 5 2	1,175 5 2
King's,	101	6,146	6,511	12,057	4,488	276 18 5	42 18 3	3,450 3 3	780 10 10
Longford,	03	6,369	5,803	12,172	3,849	133 9 11	10 5 2	2,730 4 7	301 14 2
Louth,	87	0,705	6,791	13,496	4,740	228 18 5	4 19 5	3,104 9 8	703 17 11
Meath,	171	8,638	7,928	10,566	6,123	355 4 10	43 15 1	5,322 0 11	1,107 3 6
Queen's,	94	5,922	5,888	11,810	4,230	177 0 6	22 18 10	3,605 4 0	624 5 7
Westmeath,	184	0,725	7,404	14,129	5,087	182 19 6	8 3 9	3,636 8 0	564 2 0
Wexford,	149	7,105	8,852	16,017	6,101	279 4 5	19 15 4	4,212 0 10	810 4 0
Wicklow,	01	5,576	5,632	11,208	4,155	182 13 10	6 12 0	3,105 14 0	780 12 9
Total,	1,480	90,362	105,076	202,038	73,103	3,823 16 4	468 14 0	58,437 17 5	11,075 1 11
Connaught:									
Galway,	269	19,534	18,084	37,618	12,673	505 0 5	43 3 2	8,909 4 5	1,181 7 1
Leitrim,	179	11,779	10,305	22,084	6,767	328 3 11	32 10 0	5,084 5 8	581 3 8
Mayo,	268	22,475	17,890	40,365	11,373	345 0 8	04 5 0	7,718 9 3	1,182 2 6
Roscommon,	193	14,284	14,403	28,087	8,748	457 16 0	18 6 4	0,603 18 9	803 0 7
Sligo,	133	10,309	9,659	10,968	0,122	830 17 2	41 4 5	4,916 6 0	754 7 0
Total,	1,042	78,381	70,341	148,722	45,683	2,063 7 2	160 3 11	33,351 15 1	4,502 0 10
Summary:									
Ulster,	2,406	173,897	147,518	321,415	100,470	6,084 19 0	872 17 2	89,578 11 0	21,836 12 0
Munster,	1,592	118,234	122,789	241,023	90,427	4,723 4 2	254 16 7	69,538 10 1	14,856 2 0
Leinster,	1,480	90 862	105,076	202,038	78,103	3,828 16 4	408 14 6	58,437 17 5	11,675 1 11
Connaught,	1,042	78,381	70,341	148,722	45,683	2,063 7 2	160 3 11	33,351 15 1	4,502 0 10
Total,	6,520	466,874	446,324	919,108	321,083	16,603 7 3	1,765 17 2	250,906 19 7	52,860 16 9

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX H.

List of Seventy-one Schools on the Suspended List at end of year 1867.

County.	Parish.	School.		Roll No.
Antrim,	Carrickfergus,	Carrickfergus,	m.	31
Do.,	Armoy,	Breen,	f.	1503
Do.,	Culfeightrin,	Ballyverdock,	f.	1787
Do.,	Tullyrusk,	Dundrod,	f.	5537
Do.,	Shankill,	Cavehill,	f.	6633
Armagh,	Do.,	Dougher,	f.	3460
Cavan,	Annaghcliffe,	Curlurgan,	.	129
Do.,	Killeshandra,	Coronary,	m.	143
Do.,	Annagcliffe,	Coolhoyogue,	f.	158
Do.,	Mullagh,	Killeter,	f.	2334
Do.,	Annagh,	Kilnaleck,	.	3370
Donegal,	Fahan, Lower,	Ballymacarney,	.	2408
Do.,	Muff,	Ture,	f.	2999
Do.,	Fahan, Lower,	Tullydish,	.	3684
Do.,	Conwal,	Templedonglas,	f.	8092
Fermanagh,	Magheraculmoney,	Tulnaquiggy,	.	286
Do.,	Derryvullan,	Cules,	.	2869
Londonderry,	Templemore,	Shantallagh,	.	1538
Do.,	Do.,	Molenan,	m.	1570
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	1571
Do.,	Tamlaght O'Crilly,	Drumgarner,	f.	2486
Monaghan,	Tedavnet,	Tullycronan,	f.	4653
Tyrone,	Clogher,	Eskra,	m.	393
Do.,	Donagheady,	Donagheady,	.	1260
Do.,	Clogher,	Eskra,	f.	1890
Do.,	Kilskerry,	Feglish,	f.	3277
Clare,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	m.	443
Do.,	Kilmoon,	Caherhullog,	m.	3198
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	3199
Do.,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	f.	5314
Cork,	Brigoun,	Mitchelstown,	m.	504
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	505
Do.,	Blarney,	Blarney,	f.	1542
Do.,	Ardnageehy,	Killuntine,	.	3049
Do.,	Kilmichael,	Dromleigh,	f.	3509
Do.,	Britway,	Britway,	f.	3994
Do.,	Doneraile,	Skeehanaheg,	m.	4128
Kerry,	Dingle,	Dingle,	m.	1278
Do.,	Kenmare,	Kenmare,	f.	2850
Do.,	Tuosist,	Danrus,	f.	7122
Limerick,	Kilcolman,	Kilcolman,	f.	4014
Tipperary,	Cloughprior,	Carney,	m.	2076
Waterford,	Tallow,	Kilcalf,	m.	3490
Do.,	Mothill,	Coolnahorna,	f.	4137
Do.,	Tallow,	Ballyduff,	f.	4318
Kildare,	Dunmanogue,	Levitstown,	f.	2712
Kilkenny,	Powerstown,	Skeavostheen,	.	1155
Do.,	Lisluning,	Mullinakill,	f.	3877
Do.,	Aghaviller,	Newmarket,	.	6518
King's,	Kilbride,	Tullamore,	m.	829
Do.,	Birr,	Thomastown,	f.	2414
Longford,	Columhkill,	Cloneen,	.	2372
Do.,	Clonahard,	Clonahard,	f.	2691
Louth,	St. Mary's,	St. Mary's,	f.	846
Do.,	Drumshallon,	Kellystown,	m.	1305
Do.,	Rathdrummin,	Walshestown,	m.	1593
Do.,	Termonfeckin,	Cartown,	f.	2004
Meath,	Kilshairn,	Mount Hanover,	f.	1175
Do.,	Cushinstown,	Cushinstown,	f.	3147
Do.,	Kildalkey,	Carnisle,	f.	3812
Westmeath,	Ballymorin,	Newbristy,	m.	1313
Wexford,	Ballyhoge,	Galhally,	f.	1491

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LIST of SEVENTY-ONE SCHOOLS on the Suspended List at end of year 1867—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	School.	Roll No.
Galway,	Abbey,	Briersfield,	989
Do.,	Lickerig,	Lickerig, f.	1009
Do.,	Ballinakill,	Tully,	1319
Do.,	Kilbeacanty,	Killafeon, m.	1325
Do.,	Do.,	Do., f.	1520
Do.,	Kilcummin,	Outerard, f.	4787
Mayo,	Kilconduff,	Swinoford, i.	2031
Do.,	Crossmolina,	Richmond, m.	4010
Do.,	Achill,	Curranes,	4110

APPENDIX I.

LIST of ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE SCHOOLS, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867; with Summaries in Counties and Provinces.

ULSTER—16 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9343	Knockbride,	Derrydamph,	1	40	20	60	In Board.
		Total,	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF DONEGAL, ... 5 Schools.

9577	Burt,	Carrowan,	1	40	20	60	In Board.
9141	Drumholme,	Laghey,	2	40	20	60	
9142	Inishmacsaint,	Bundoran, m.	3	75	–	75	
9143	Do.	Do. f.	4	–	75	75	
9606	Killaghtee,	Drimduth,	5	40	20	60	
		Total,	5	195	135	330	

COUNTY OF DOWN, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH, ... 4 Schools.

7366	Cleenish,	Mullaghdun,	1	40	35	75	In Board.
9503	Do.	Mullymeskor,	2	40	35	75	In Trustees.
9786	Magherculmoney,	Lack,	3	60	40	100	
9913	Enniskillen,	Tempo,	4	40	20	60	—
		Total,	4	180	130	310	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—ULSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, ... 2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School		No. of Schools	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9559	Greenlough, . .	Moneystaghan, . .		1	40	35	75	—
9831	Maghera, . .	Gulladuff, . . .		2	40	35	75	—
		Total, . .		2	80	70	150	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE, ... 4 Schools.

7952	Drumragh, . .	Cavanacaw, . . .		1	60	40	100	In Board.
9867	Errigal Keerogue, .	Dunmoyle, . . .		2	40	35	75	
9868	Donaghedy, . .	Loughash, . . .		3	40	35	75	
9869	Kilskeery, . .	Grannan, . . .		4	40	20	60	
		Total, . .		4	180	130	310	

MUNSTER—78 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE, ... 10 Schools.

9424	Kilmanaheen, .	Runneeu, . .	m.	1	75	–	75	In Trustee.
9425	Do. . .	Do.	f.	2	–	75	75	
9507	Kilmacduane, .	Tullybrack, . .	m.	3	75	–	75	Do.
9508	Do. . .	Do.	f.	4	–	75	75	
9678	Do. . .	Oceanview, . .	m.	5	75	–	75	—
9861	Do. . .	Do.	f.	6	–	75	75	—
9679	Do. . .	Atlantic, . .	m.	7	75	–	75	—
9862	Do. . .	Do.	f.	8	–	75	75	—
9804	Killard, . .	Killard, . .	m.	9	100	–	100	In Board.
9805	Do. . .	Do.	f.	10	–	100	100	
		Total, . .		10	400	400	800	

COUNTY OF CORK, ... 28 Schools.

9587	Ballinadee, . .	Ballinadee, . . .		1	40	35	75	In Trustees.
9647	Caharagh, . .	Bauravilla, . .	m.	2	75	–	75	Do.
9648	Do. . .	Do.	f.	3	–	75	75	Do.
9588	Drimoleague, .	Knuckeenbwee, . .		4	40	35	75	Do.
9385	Drishane, . .	Rathduane, . .	m.	5	75	–	75	In Board.
9406	Do. . .	Do.	f.	6	–	75	75	Do.
9144	Kilbrin, . .	Curras, . .	m.	7	75	–	75	—
9145	Do. . .	Do.	f.	8	–	75	75	—
9162	Kilmonogue, .	Belgooley, . . .		9	60	40	100	In Trustees.
9649	Ringrone, . .	Old Head of Kinsale, .		10	60	40	100	—
9766	Kilmichael, . .	Castleview, . .	f.	11	–	60	60	In Trustees.
9787	Dromtariff, . .	Derrygalun, . .	m.	12	150	–	150	In Board.
9788	Do. . .	Do.	f.	13	–	150	150	
9815	Tullalease, . .	Tullalease, . .	m.	14	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9816	Do. . .	Do.	f.	15	–	75	75	
9817	Kilmeen, . .	Umeraboy, . .	m.	16	100	–	100	Do.
9818	Do. . .	Do.	f.	17	–	100	100	
9819	Do. . .	Cronrea, . .	m.	18	–	60	60	Do.
9829	Ballygarvan, .	Ballygarvan, . .	m.	19	75	–	75	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Roll No.	Parish.	School.		No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9830	Ballygarvan,	Ballygarvan,	f.	20	–	75	75	—
9848	Kilcatherine,	Kilmacowan,	m.	21	75	–	75	In Board.
9849	Do.	Do.	f.	22	–	75	75	
9870	Drishane,	Hollymount,	m.	23	60	–	60	—
9871	Do.	Do.	f.	24	–	60	60	—
9872	Do.	Cloghooly,	m.	25	75	–	75	In Board.
9873	Do.	Do.	f.	26	–	75	75	
9953	Kinneagh,	Castletown,	m.	27	75	–	75	—
9954	Do.	Do.	f.	28	–	75	75	—
		Total,		28	1,110	1,180	2,290	

COUNTY OF KERRY, ... 26 Schools.

9700	Castleisland,	Knocknagashel,	m.	1	100	–	100	In Trustees.
9709	Do.	Do.	f.	2	–	100	100	Do.
7843	Kilshinane,	Rathea,	m.	3	90	–	90	Do.
7844	Do.	Do.	f.	4	–	60	60	
9524	Kilmoyly,	Banna,	m.	5	100	–	100	Do.
9525	Do.	Do.	f.	6	–	100	100	Do.
9650	Kilcummins,	Scrahanaville,	m.	7	100	–	100	—
9651	Do.	Do.	f.	8	–	100	100	—
9782	Ballymacelligott,	Ballymac Elligott,	m.	9	100	–	100	In Trustees.
97.3	Do.	Do.	f.	10	–	100	100	
9806	Dromod,	Cahersavane,		11	60	60	120	In Board.
9835	Kilnaughtin,	Reenturk,	m.	12	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9836	Do.	Do.	f.	13	–	75	75	
9837	Knockane,	Gap of Dunloe,		14	40	20	60	—
9841	Rattoo,	Ballinacrossig,	m.	15	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9842	Do.	Do.	f.	16	–	75	75	
9850	Ballymacelligot,	The O'Brennan,	m.	17	75	–	75	Do.
9851	Do.	Do.	f.	18	–	75	75	
9874	Brandonnell,	Ardfert,	m.	19	100	–	100	Do.
9875	Do.	Do.	f.	20	–	100	100	
9876	Caher,	Kimego,	m.	21	100	–	100	—
9877	Do.	Do.	f.	22	–	100	100	
8878	Do.	Aughatubrid,	m.	23	100	–	100	In Board.
9879	Do.	Do.	f.	24	–	100	100	
9938	Castle Island,	Curranes,	m.	25	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9939	Do.	Do.	f.	26	–	75	75	
		Total,		26	1,190	1,140	2,330	

COUNTY OF LIMERICK, ... 13 Schools.

9632	Clonelty,	Ahalin,	m.	1	100	–	100	In Trustees.
9633	Do.	Do.	f.	2	–	100	100	
9401	Monagay,	Monagay,	m.	3	100	–	100	Do.
9402	Do.	Do.	f.	4	–	100	100	
9820	Corcomohide,	Ballygran,	m.	5	75	–	75	Do.
9821	Do.	Do.	f.	6	–	75	75	
9852	Killagholehane,	Broadford,	m.	7	100	–	100	Do.
9853	Do.	Do.	f.	8	–	100	100	
9915	Athneasy,	Martinstown,	m.	9	100	–	100	Do.
9916	Do.	Do.	f.	10	–	100	100	
9927	Ballingarry,	Grannagh,	m.	11	100	–	100	Do.
9928	Do.	Do.	f.	12	–	100	100	
9935	Cahereonlish,	Inch St. Lawrence,		13	60	40	100	Do.
		Total,		13	635	615	1,250	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
9070	Cordangan, . .	Cordangan, . . .	1	40	20	60	In Board.
		Total. . .	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF WATERFORD, . Nil.

LEINSTER—8 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN, ... 1 School.

9957	Clondalkin, . .	Clondalkin Village, .	1	40	20	60	—
		Total . .	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF KILDARE, . . . Nil.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY, ... 2 Schools.

8014	Kilfane, . .	Kilfane, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Board.
9880	Kilbride, . .	Ballyfasey, . . .	2	60	40	100	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	2	120	80	200	

KING'S COUNTY, . . . Nil.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD, ... 2 Schools.

9940	Mohill, . .	Ederclone, . . m.	1	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9941	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	75	75	
		Total, . . .	2	75	75	150	

COUNTY OF LOUTH, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF MEATH, ... 1 School.

9605	Dunderry, . .	Tullahanstown, . f.	1	–	60	60	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	–	60	60	

QUEEN'S COUNTY, ... 1 School.

9914	Stradbally, . .	Bawngomeely, . .	1	60	40	100	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH, . . . Nil.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—LEINSTER—*continued.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.		No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.			If Lease executed, how School vested.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
9717	Old Ross, . .	Park, ...		1	40	20	60	In Trustees.
		Total, . .		1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF WICKLOW, ... Nil.

CONNAUGHT—23 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY, ... 12 Schools.

9607	Abheyknockmoy, .	Newtown, . .	m.	1	50	–	50	In Trustees.
9608	Do. . .	Do.	f.	2	–	50	50	
8717	Killeely, . .	Rahassane, . .	m.	3	100	–	100	In Board.
8718	Do. . .	Do.	f.	4	–	100	100	
8838	Killursa, . .	Headford, . .	m.	5	100	–	100	In Trustees.
8839	Do. . .	Do.	f.	6	–	100	100	
8974	Do. . .	Claran, . .	m.	7	100	–	100	—
8975	Do. . .	Do.	f.	8	–	100	100	—
8973	Killeany, . .	Cloghonower, . .		9	60	40	100	—
9079	Rahoon, . .	Barna, . . .	f.	10	–	100	100	In Trustees.
9833	Ballynakill, . .	Lettergesh, . .	m.	11	100	–	100	In Board.
9834	Do. . .	Do.	f.	12	–	100	100	
		Total, . .		12	510	590	1,100	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM, ... 3 Schools.

8976	Kiltoghart, . .	Kilnagross, . . .		1	60	60	120	In Trustees.
9942	Mohill, . .	Clooneagh, . .	m.	2	75	–	75	Do.
9943	Do. . .	Do.	f.	3	–	75	75	
		Total . .		3	135	135	270	

COUNTY OF MAYO, ... 3 Schools.

9658	Islandeady, . .	Glan Island, .	m.	1	75	–	75	In Board.
9659	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	2	–	75	75	
9698		Drumslide, . . .		3	60	40	100	Do.
		Total, . .		3	135	115	250	

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON, ... 5 Schools.

9496	Kilronan, . .	Ardcollum, . .	m.	1	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9497	Do. . . .	Do. . .	f.	2	–	75	75	
9093	Lisacul, . .	Brierfield, . . .		3	60	40	100	—
9639	Tarmonbarry .	Tarmonbarry, . .		4	40	20	60	In Board.
9899	Kilmore, . .	Scrahba, . . .		5	40	20	60	—
		Total, . .		5	215	155	370	

COUNTY OF SLIGO, ... Nil.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

List of One Hundred and Twenty-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

SUMMARIES IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

Summary of Ulster.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Antrim,	–	–	–	–
Armagh,	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	40	20	60
Donegal,	5	195	135	330
Down,	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh,	4	180	130	310
Londonderry,	2	80	70	150
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–
Tyrone,	4	180	130	310
Total,	16	675	485	1,160

Summary of Leinster.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Fem.	Total.
Carlow,	–	–	–	–
Dublin,	1	40	20	60
Kildare,	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	120	80	200
King's,	–	–	–	–
Longford,	2	75	75	150
Louth,	–	–	–	–
Meath,	1	–	60	60
Queen's,	1	60	40	100
Westmeath,	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	1	40	20	60
Wicklow,	–	–	–	–
Total,	8	335	295	630

Summary of Munster.

Clare,	10	400	400	800
Cork,	28	1,110	1,180	2,290
Kerry,	26	1,190	1,140	2,330
Limerick,	13	635	615	1,250
Tipperary,	1	40	20	60
Waterford,	–	–	–	–
Total,	78	3,375	3,355	6,730

Summary of Connaught.

Galway,	12	510	590	1,100
Leitrim,	3	135	135	270
Mayo,	3	135	115	250
Roscommon,	5	215	155	370
Sligo,	–	–	–	–
Total,	23	995	995	1,990

Summary in Provinces of the Foregoing.

Province.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ulster,	16	675	485	1,160
Munster,	78	3,375	3,355	6,730
Leinster,	8	335	295	630
Connaught,	23	995	995	1,990
Total,	125	5,380	5,130	10,510

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX K.

I.—List of One Hundred and Twenty-seven Schools to which Grants of Salary and Books were made during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Note.—In cases marked thus (*) the Grants were subsequently cancelled.

ULSTER—50 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—18 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9767	Shankhill,	Lecson-street,	m.
9775	Drumaul,	Randalstown.	
9776	Shankill,	St. George's.	
9778	Do.	Fountain square.	
9779	Do.	Tennent-street.	
9789	Do.	St. Anne's, Pat.	m.
9790	Do.	Do.	f.
9791	Do.	Trinity Church,	m.
9792	Do.	Do.	i.
9793	Kilwaughter,	Millbrook.	
9808	Do.	Trinity Church,	f.
9822	Dunaghy,	Killyree.	
9881	Aghalee,	Soldierstown.	
9900	Ramoan,	Ramoan.	
9944	Shankill,	Hardinge-street,	m.
9945	Do.	Do.	f.
9950	Do.	Conway-street (2),	m.
9951	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—2 Schools.

9809	Drumcree,	Curran-street.
9895	Ballymore,	Drumnalig.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

9929	Castletara,	Corratubber.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—7 Schools.

9764	Kiltyvoge,	Boltifree.	
9794	Templecrone,	Inishkeoragh.	
9810	Killybegs Lower,	Kilrain.	
9823	Conwall,	Meenatinny.	
9854	Do.	Letterkenny,	i.
9882	Kiltyvoge,	Welshtown	
9955	Killynard,	Lough Eske.	

COUNTY OF DOWN—9 Schools.

9800	Donaghcloney,	Banoge.	
9811	Killyleagh,	Shrigley,	i.
9844	Saupatrick,	Friar's-place.	
9866	Kilclief,	Kilclief,	f.
9883	Annahilt,	Annahilt, free,	m.
9884	Do.	Do.	f.
9901	Drumbeg,	Hill Hall.	
9911	Saintfield,	Saintfield,	f.
9930	Tullylish,	Knockcagore.	

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9768	Templecarn,	Letter.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—5 Schools.

9807	Faughanvale,	Craigbrack.	
9864	Templemore,	Foyle Factory,	evg.
9902	Drumachose,	Fermoyle.	
9903	Kirrigal,	Ballerin.	
9918	Dungiven,	Dungiven.	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—7 Schools.

9795	Ardstraw,	Erganagh.	
9796	Clonfeacle,	Drummond.	
9801	Aghaloo,	Annalongbey.	
9824	Ballinderry,	Derrychrin.	
9832	Cappagh,	Mayno.	
9904	Ardstraw,	Newtownstewart,	f.
9919	Clonfeacle,	Mullycar.	

MUNSTER—23 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—Nil.

COUNTY OF CORK—8 Schools.

9799	Ballymartle,	Durah.	
9855	Templemartin,	Gurraun.	
9885	Do.	Templemart'n.	
9898	Shandrum,	N.-T.-Shandrum.	
9905	Kilbrittain,	Borleigh.	
9917	Ahinagh,	Ahinagh.	
9920	St. Anne's (Shandon),	Angel Guardians.	
9924	Kilmanaagh,	Reontrisk.	

COUNTY OF KERRY—2 Schools.

9769	Killekenny,	Rathea,	temp.
9931	Kilquane,	St. Brendan's.	

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—2 Schools.

9886	Morgan's,	Mountpleasant,	m.
9887	Do.	Do.	f.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—7 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9798	Killoscully,	Drumbawn,	f.
9856	Tubrid,	Ballylooby,	m.
9857	Do.	Do.	f.
9865	Tipperary,	Tipperary,	m. inf.
9925	Templeachally,	Boher,	f.
9946	Newtownlennon,	Upper Newtown,	f.
9956	Cloughjordan,	Cloughjordan,	inf.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—4 Schools.

9774	Abbeyside,	Garranbane,	f.
9825	Affane,	Affane.	
9889	Modeligo,	Modeligo,	m.
9890	Do.	Do.	f.

LEINSTER—27 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—1 School.

9936	St. Mullin's,	Leany.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—6 Schools.

9845	Rathmichael,	Tillystown.	
9888	Balrothery,	St. Mary's, inf. (Balbriggan).	
9923	St. Michan's,	Josephian,	inf.
9932	St. Paul's,	Manor-street,	f.
9933	Do.	Do.	inf.
9952	St. Mary's,	Bolton-street.	

COUNTY OF KILDARE—3 Schools.

9777	Rathangan,	Rathangan,	par.
9897	Downing,	Roseville.	
9947	Kilberry,	Kilberry.	

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—2 Schools.

9826	Dysart,	Coan,	f.
9906	Aghavilla,	Newmarket.	

KING'S COUNTY—3 Schools.

9858	Roscomroe,	Bohernaphooka.
9892	Wherry,	Leamore.
9907	Geashill,	Garryhinch.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9827	Kilglass,	Ballycloghan,	f.
9908	Clonbroney,	Ballinascraw.	

COUNTY OF LOUTH—Nil.

COUNTY OF MEATH—4 Schools.

9780	Slane,	Slane Parish.	
9846	Rathregan,	Rathregan.	
9891	Kilmainham Wood,	Tyrcork.	
9937	Painstown,	Yellow Furze,	f.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

9812	Clonenagh.	Kilbricken,	f.
9892	Clonaslee,	Tinnehinch.	

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—2 Schools.

9770	Lickhra,	Balrath,	m.
9771	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—1 School.

9797	Killesk,	Ballynamona.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—1 School.

9765	Callary,	Ballinastoe.*

CONNAUGHT—27 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—8 Schools.

9773	Beagh,	Loughcutra,	m.
9781	Kilbonnan,	Castlegrove.	
9784	Abbeyknockmoy,	Newtown,	temp. m.
9828	Cargin,	Clydagh,	f.
9859	Kilquain,	Raheen.	
9894	Kilconla,	Lisaleen.	
9948	Inisheer,	Inisheer.	
9949	Innismore,	Kilraney.	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—6 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9813	Inishmagrath,	Greaghnaglogh.	
9814	Cloone,	Aughavas.	
9839	Do.	Aughacashel.	
9893	Clooncla re,	Cornamon.	
9910	Kiltoghert,	Kilnagros.	
9934	Drumreilly,	Drumreilly.	

COUNTY OF MAYO—7 Schools.

9785	Bohola,	Carrowgowan,	f.
9803	Kilcommon,	Glencullen.	
9838	Kilmovee,	Kilkelly,	m.
9863	Kilcolman,	Claromorris,	m.
9909	Kilmovee,	Kilkelly,	f.
9926	Ballyovey,	Partree.	
9921	Crossmolina,	Deel Bridge.	

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—2 Schools.

9860	Kiltullagh,	Carrick,	m.
9912	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—4 Schools.

9772	Kilfree,	Cloonanure,	f.
9840	Ballymote,	Ballymote,	f.
9847	Ahamlish,	Innismurray Island.	
9922	Ballysodare,	Ballysodare,	f.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Antrim,	18
Armagh,	2
Cavan,	1
Donegal,	7
Down,	9
Fermanagh,	1
Londonderry,	5
Monaghan,	–
Tyrone,	7
Total,	50

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Clare,	–
Cork,	8
Kerry,	2
Limerick,	2
Tipperary,	7
Waterford,	4
Total,	23

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Carlow,	1
Dublin,	6
Kildare,	3
Kilkenny,	2
King's,	3
Longford,	2
Louth,	–
Meath,	4
Queen's,	2
Westmeath,	2
Wexford,	1
Wicklow,	1
Total,	27

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

Galway,	8
Leitrim,	6
Mayo,	7
Roscommon,	2
Sligo,	4
Total,	27

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

Province.	No. of Schools.
Ulster,	50
Munster,	23
Leinster,	27
Connaught,	27
Total,	127

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

II.—List of Sixty-seven Schools, towards which Grants were sanctioned for *Building, Fitting-up,* and *Enclosing,* during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

ULSTER—7 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—Nil.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9843	Knockbride,	Derrydamph.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—Nil.

COUNTY OF DOWN—Nil.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—2 Schools.

9786	Magheraculmony,	Lack.
9913	Enniskillen,	Tempo.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—1 School.

9831	Maghera,	Gulladuff.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—3 Schools.

9867	Errigle Keerogue,	Dunmoyle.
9868	Donaghady,	Loughash.
9869	Kiliskery,	Grannan.

MUNSTER—49 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—4 Schools.

9804	Killard,	Killard,	m.
9805	Do.	Do.	f.
9861	Kilmacduane,	Ocean View,	f.
9862	Do.	Atlantic,	f.

COUNTY OF CORK—18 Schools.

9766	Kilmichael,	Castleview,	f.
9787	Drumtariffe,	Derrygalun,	m.
9788	Do.	Do.	f.
9815	Tullalease,	Tullalease,	m.
9816	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF CORK—*continued.*

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9817	Kilmeen,	Umeraboy,	m.
9818	Do.	Do.	f.
9819	Do.	Cronrea,	f.
9829	Bullygarvan,	Ballygarvan,	m.
9830	Do.	Do.	f.
9848	Kilcatherine,	Kilmacowan,	m.
9849	Do.	Do.	f.
9870	Drishane,	Hollymount,	m.
9871	Do.	Do.	f.
9872	Do.	Cloghooley,	m.
9873	Do.	Do.	f.
9953	Kinneigh,	Castletown,	m.
9954	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF KERRY—18 Schools.

9782	Ballymac Elligott,	Ballymac Elligott,	m.
9783	Do.	Do.	f.
9806	Dromod,	Cahirsivane.	
9835	Kilnaughten,	Kanturk,	m.
9836	Do.	Do.	f.
9837	Knockane,	Gap of Dunloe.	
9841	Rattoo,	Ballincrossig,	m.
9842	Do.	Do.	f.
9850	Ballymac Elligott,	The O'Brennan,	m.
9851	Do.	Do.	f.
9874	Brandonnell,	Ardfert,	m.
9875	Do.	Do.	f.
9876	Caher,	Kimego,	m.
9877	Do.	Do.	f.
9878	Do.	Aughatubrid,	m.
9879	Do.	Do.	f.
9938	Castleisland,	Curranes,	m.
9939	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—9 Schools.

9820	Corcomohide,	Ballygran,	m.
9821	Do.	Do.	f.
9852	Killgholshane,	Broadford,	m.
9853	Do.	Do.	f.
9915	Athneasy,	Martinstown,	m.
9916	Do.	Do.	f.
9927	Ballingarry.	Grannagh,	m.
9928	Do.	Do.	f.
9935	Caherconlish,	Inch St. Laurence.	

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—Nil.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—Nil.

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—5 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9957	Clondalkin,	Clondalkin Village.

COUNTY OF KILDARE—Nil.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—1 School.

9880	Kilbride,	Ballyfasey.

KING'S COUNTY—Nil.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—2 Schools.

9940	Mohill,	Edercloone,	m.
9941	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—Nil.

COUNTY OF MEATH—Nil.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—1 School.

9914	Stradbally,	Bawnogemeoly.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—Nil.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—Nil.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—Nil.

CONNAUGHT—6 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—2 Schools.

9833	Ballynakill,	Lettergesh,	m.
9834	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—2 Schools.

9942	Mohill,	Clooneagh,	m.
9943	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF MAYO—1 School.

9[illegible]98	Kilcommon,	Drumslide.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—1 School.

98[illegible]9	Kilmore,	Scrubba.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—Nil.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Antrim,	–
Armagh,	–
Cavan,	1
Donegal,	–
Down,	–
Fermanagh,	2
Londonderry,	1
Monaghan,	–
Tyrone,	3
Total,	7

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Clare,	4
Cork,	18
Kerry,	18
Limerick,	9
Tipperary,	–
Waterford,	–
Total,	49

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Carlow,	–
Dublin,	1
Kildare,	–
Kilkenny,	1
King's,	–
Longford,	2
Louth,	–
Meath,	–
Queen's,	1
Westmeath,	–
Wexford,	–
Wicklow,	–
Total,	5

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.
Galway,	2
Leitrim,	2
Mayo,	1
Roscommon,	1
Sligo,	–
Total,	6

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Province.	No. of Schools.
Ulster,	7
Munster,	49
Leinster,	5
Connaught,	6
Total,	67

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

III.—List of Fourteen Building Cases brought into operation during the year 1867.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.		Province and County.	Roll No.	School.	
Ulster.				Munster—*con.*			
Donegal, .	9660	Barnesmore,	m.	Kerry, . .	8349	Ballinskelligs,	m.
Ditto, . .	9661	Ditto,	f.	Ditto, . .	8350	Ditto,	f.
Fermanagh, .	9071	Enniskillen Dist. Mod.	m.	Limerick, .	9385	Castleconnell,	m.
Ditto, . .	9072	Ditto,	f.	Ditto, . .	9386	Ditto,	f.
Ditto, . .	9073	Ditto,	i.				
Ditto, . .	9467	Lisblake.		Connaught.			
				Galway, .	9566	Murvey,	f.
Munster.				Roscommon, .	9468	Ballyfeany.	
Cork, . .	9448	Glenogue.		Sligo, . .	9004	Mount Temple.	

IV.—List of Five Operation Schools Suspended during the year 1867.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.	
Ulster.			
Antrim, ...	1503	Breen,	f.
Armagh, ...	3460	Dougher,	m.
Fermanagh, ...	2869	Cules.	
Leinster.			
Louth, ...	1593	Walshestown,	m.
Connaught.			
Mayo, ...	4110	Curranes.	

V.—One Suspended School re-opened during the year 1867.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.	
Munster.			
Clare, ...	1263	Belvoir, . . .	m.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

VI.—List of Seventy-three Schools struck off the Roll during the year 1867, with the reasons assigned.

Province and County.	Parish.	Roll No.	Building Cases.	No.	Operation Schools.	No.	Total No. of struck off schools.	Reasons for striking Schools off Roll.
Ulster.								
Antrim,	Ballymoney,	5130			Garryduff,	1	1	School being worthless.
Ditto,	Floven,	9671			Killeans,	2	2	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Shankill,	9125			Kent-street, Lower,	3	3	School being inefficiently conducted.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9615			Ship street,	4	4	School having ceased operation.
Ditto,	Killead	60			Kilcross,	5	5	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Shankill,	9720			Alexander-street,	6	6	School being inoperative.
Armagh,	Ditto,	8588			Holftown, f.	7	7	Amalgamated with male school.
Donegal,	Donegal,	6778			St Ernan's,	8	8	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Kilbarron,	8807			Carrickmahorns,	9	9	Attendance insufficient for continuance of grants.
Ditto,	Tullyfern,	8815			Glentidaly,	10	10	Ditto.
Ditto,	Gartan,	9351			Gartan,	11	11	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Donoghmore,	7555			Donoghmore,	12	12	Ditto.
Ditto,	Garton,	9084			Lossett,	13	13	Attendance being insufficient, and school altogether worthless.
Ditto,	Letterminewaard,	8685	Doney Rock,	1			14	Property having been sold subject to leases made, and no steps
Ditto,	Ditto,	8688	Ducharry,	2			15	having been taken towards building.
Down,	Newry,	3562			Rockvale,	14	16	Attendance being insufficient for continuance of grants.
Ditto,	Kilcoo,	9684			Newmastle, m.	15	17	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Knockereda,	8637			Henryville,	16	18	Manager having failed to secure a suitable house.
Ditto,	Drumgath,	3077			Ballykeel, No. 1,	17	19	Attendance insufficient, teacher incompetent.
Fermanagh,	Rossory,	6913			Ashwood,	18	20	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Enniskillen,	8729			Enniskillen, m.	19	21	Ditto.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8738			Do., f.	20	22	Ditto.
Ditto,	Cleenish,	9009			Drumawillan,	21	23	School house unsuitable.
Londonderry,	Faughanvale,	7363			Eglinton Agricultural,	22	24	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Maghera,	7863			Ballymacaseake,	23	25	Teacher inefficient, school worthless.
Ditto,	Drumachose,	4990			Newtownmavady, f.	24	26	Attendance insufficient for continuance of grants.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	558			Latlerkan,	25	27	School having ceased operation.
Tyrone,	Clogherney,	7666			Clogherney, f.	26	28	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Clogher,	8103			Kilbeg,	27	29	Manager having failed to appoint a competent teacher.
Ditto,	Aughalee,	8536			Caledon,	28	30	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Fermanagh,	6029			Stranlecross, f	29	31	
Munster.								
Clare,	Inch,	8956			Inch, f.	30	32	School inoperative, amalgamated with male school.
Ditto,	Tomgraney,	9195			Scariff, prep	31	33	Pupils transferred to Scariff male and female schools.
Ditto,	Killaloe,	7437			Killaloe, prep.	32	34	Pupils transferred to Killaloe male and female schools.
Cork,	Shandrum,	7467			N. T. Shandrum,	33	35	House unsuitable.
Ditto,	St Peter's,	9375			Henry-street, f.	34	36	School having ceased connexion with Board.
Ditto,	Kilbrin,	6024			Carrigbe, f.	35	37	School-house taken possession of by proprietor.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8678			Do., m.	36	38	Manager having failed to provide suitable house.
Ditto,	Kilmeomogue,	9188			Beurry (3),	37	39	School having ceased operation.
Tipperary,	Killaloe,	6641			Killaloe, obs.	38	40	Ditto.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ditto,	Templeboy,	3832				Newtown,	m.	39	41	Amalgamated with female school
Ditto,	Cloghjordan,	3371				Deerpark,	f.	40	42	School having been transferred to another place.
Ditto,	Dolla or Kilmore,	3310	Shrevephelim,		3				43	Manager having declined to avail himself of grants for the present
Waterford,	Drumcannon,	1794				Tramore,	m.	41	44	School having ceased connexion with Board.
Ditto,	Templemichael,	2718				Glendine,		42	45	Dismissed teacher retained by manager.
Leinster.										
Dublin,	Newcastle,	725				Newcastle,	m.	43	46	Amalgamated with female school.
Ditto,	Rathfarnham,	8269				Rathfarnham,		44	47	Attendance insufficient to warrant continuance of grants.
Ditto,	St. Mary's,	9065				King's Inns-street,	m.	45	48	School having ceased operation.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8506				Do.,	f.	46	49	Ditto.
Ditto,	St. Thomas's,	9395				Grisi-street,		47	50	Ditto.
King's,	Killride,	9046				Clara, No. 2,		48	51	School inoperative.
Longford,	Rathreagh,	8964				Cluntymullen,		49	52	Pupils transferred to Ballyclougher N. S.
Westmeath,	Killucan,	5806				Kinnegad,	f.	50	53	Amalgamated with male school
Ditto,	St. Mary's,	6430				Cummerstown,		51	54	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Ballyloghloe,	9476				Dualem,		52	55	School-house being altogether unsuitable.
Wexford,	Kilbride,	9160				Clologe,	f.	53	56	Amalgamated with male school
Wicklow,	Callary,	8705				Ballinastoe,		54	57	School inoperative.
Connaught.										
Galway,	Roundstone,	9626				Shanaheela,		55	58	Ditto.
Leitrim,	Rossinver,	3763				Tullekan,		56	59	House being unsuitable for school purposes
Ditto,	Killargue,	9138				Kilhoman,		57	60	Do., and teacher incompetent
Ditto,	Carrigallen,	9354				Newtowngore, No. 2,		58	61	Attendance being insufficient
Ditto,	Kiltoghert,	4351				Drumdaff,		59	62	School inefficiently conducted and almost useless
Ditto,	Inishmagrath,	8971				Lackoun,		60	63	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Drumreilly,	9747				Stradrum,		61	64	School not required, and no prospect of sufficient attendance.
Ditto,	Clonclare,	9081				Baleyboy,		62	65	Attendance altogether inefficient.
Mayo,	Kilcolman,	1892				Claremorris,	m	63	66	School having ceased operation.
Ditto,	Beleen,	8598				Lenganboy,		64	67	School having failed in usefulness.
Ditto,	Kilmore Moy,	7452				Tullyegan,		65	68	House unsuitable, teacher incompetent, attendance insufficient
Ditto,	Killala,	7313				Killala,	f.	66	69	Amalgamated with male school
Ditto,	Rathreagh,	4058				Tonroe,		67	70	School inoperative.
Ditto,	Adragoole,	6744				Ratribane,		68	71	Ditto.
Sligo,	Drumcliff,	5261				Rathcormac,	m.	69	72	School-house being unsuitable.
Ditto,	Kilmore Moy,	7618				Mullanes,		70	73	Ditto.
			Total,		3			70	73	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

VII.—GENERAL SUMMARY—Showing, 1. The Number of Schools in Operation on the 31st of December, 1867, with the Total Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance for the year: 2. The amount received for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at reduced prices: 3. Amount of aid granted by the Board in Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus: 4. The Amount paid during the year in Salaries, Premiums, and Gratuities, together with the Amount contributed by the local parties in aid of Teachers' Salaries. 5. The Number of Schools towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which had not come into operation on the 31st of December, 1867, with the expected Attendance upon them: 6. The Number of Schools in the Suspended List at the end of the year: And 7. The Total Number of Schools in connexion with the Commissioners at the end of the year 1867.

ULSTER—Operation Schools, 2,400. Building Schools, 16. Suspended Schools, 26.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emolements received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Building Schools. No. of Building Schools on the 31st December, 1867.	Expected Attendance. Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Schools in Stage and List on 31st Dec., 1867.	Total No. of Schools, Operation, Building, Suspended, and sanctioned with the Commissioners in the December, 1867.
Antrim,	409	45,023	39,486	84,509	23,267	1,713 6 3	231 1 8	23,424 13 1	6,597 2 2	.	.	.	.	5	494
Armagh,	196	15,542	14,170	29,712	9,903	452 1 9	61 6 3	8,052 0 0	2,041 17 4	.	.	.	.	1	187
Cavan,	246	15,094	13,554	28,648	8,955	420 7 1	5 0 7	7,346 16 7	792 17 7	1	40	20	60	5	252
Donegal,	305	19,691	15,191	34,882	10,160	301 5 10	109 9 3	9,359 15 4	1,539 3 7	5	165	135	300	4	314
Down,	356	27,697	22,248	50,945	18,385	1,129 17 0	30 0 1	15,201 5 5	4,020 9 5	.	.	.	.	.	356
Fermanagh,	126	7,322	6,043	13,365	4,205	184 3 5	269 13 5	3,571 10 1	453 7 0	4	130	130	310	2	132
Londonderry,	220	13,474	11,489	24,963	8,291	634 11 2	47 6 8	8,820 14 6	2,777 4 7	2	90	70	150	4	236
Monaghan,	151	10,615	9,030	19,645	5,875	415 14 5	13 8 2	4,907 4 4	942 19 1	.	.	.	.	1	152
Tyrone,	317	19,489	15,397	34,746	11,579	625 9 5	55 9 11	8,746 11 8	2,026 7 3	4	130	130	310	4	325
Total,	2,406	173,397	147,518	321,415	106,470	6,084 19 9	872 17 2	89,578 11 0	21,836 12 0	16	675	485	1,160	26	2,448

MUNSTER—Operation Schools, 1,592. Building Schools, 73. Suspended Schools, 19.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emolements received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Building Schools. No. of Building Schools on the 31st December, 1867.	Expected Attendance. Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Schools in Stage and List on 31st Dec., 1867.	Total No. of Schools, Operation, Building, Suspended, and sanctioned with the Commissioners in the December, 1867.
Clare,	199	13,657	13,099	26,756	10,811	462 5 2	—	7,725 3 5	1,413 10 5	10	400	400	800	4	213
Cork,	557	43,539	45,097	88,636	36,055	1,857 16 5	63 6 5	25,013 7 10	5,251 5 10	28	1,110	1,160	2,270	7	592
Kerry,	235	16,477	15,084	31,561	15,323	705 5 5	27 15 3	9,326 12 6	1,603 1 0	26	1,190	1,140	2,330	8	264
Limerick,	264	15,912	16,410	32,322	14,200	742 7 8	60 1 8	11,160 18 1	2,770 1 8	13	635	615	1,250	1	218
Tipperary,	204	13,003	16,416	30,419	14,436	702 0 0	67 15 0	11,017 12 8	2,524 17 0	1	40	20	60	1	206
Waterford,	113	7,646	7,583	15,229	6,004	253 8 1	35 17 0	4,795 15 7	1,263 5 5	.	.	.	.	3	116
Total,	1,592	110,234	122,289	241,023	96,827	4,723 4 2	254 16 7	69,038 16 1	14,826 2 6	76	3,375	3,355	6,730	19	1,609

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LEINSTER—Operation Schools, 1,480 Building Schools, 3. Suspended Schools, 17.

Carlow,	61	3,500	4,324	7,824	3,030	118	2	5	7	15	5	2,392	3	6	344	17	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
Dublin,	226	23,203	29,693	52,896	18,243	1,115	4	11	181	16	4	15,402	0	7	3,886	11	8	1	40	20	60	.	.	227
Kildare,	105	6,495	6,496	12,993	4,967	503	2	1	27	6	1	4,425	10	8	865	17	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	106
Kilkenny,	168	9,918	10,352	20,270	8,080	470	6	1	92	4	1	6,961	5	2	1,175	5	2	2	120	80	200	3	.	173
King's,	101	6,143	6,511	12,654	4,486	276	18	5	42	18	3	3,450	3	3	790	10	10	.	.	.	.	2	.	103
Longford,	93	6,368	5,804	12,172	3,349	133	9	11	10	5	2	2,730	4	7	301	14	2	2	75	75	150	2	.	97
Louth,	57	6,705	6,791	13,496	4,740	228	13	5	4	16	5	3,194	9	8	703	17	11	.	.	.	.	4	.	61
Meath,	171	8,638	7,928	16,566	6,123	555	4	10	43	15	1	5,322	3	11	1,107	8	6	1	.	60	60	3	.	175
Queen's,	94	5,922	5,888	11,810	4,230	177	0	6	22	18	10	3,605	4	0	624	8	7	1	60	40	100	.	.	95
Westmeath,	134	6,725	7,404	14,129	5,087	162	10	6	8	3	9	3,636	8	0	564	2	0	.	.	.	.	1	.	135
Wexford,	149	7,165	8,852	16,017	6,101	279	4	5	19	15	4	4,212	9	10	840	4	0	1	40	20	60	1	.	151
Wicklow,	91	5,576	5,632	11,208	4,155	192	13	10	8	12	6	3,105	14	8	788	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	91
Total,	1,480	96,362	105,678	202,038	73,103	3,823	16	4	466	14	6	58,437	17	5	11,675	1	11	8	335	295	630	17	1,505	

CONNAUGHT—Operation Schools, 1,042. Building Schools, 23. Suspended Schools, 9.

Galway,	269	19,534	18,084	37,618	12,673	595	0	5	48	3	2	8,989	4	5	1,181	7	1	12	510	580	1,100	8	.	287
Leitrim,	179	11,779	10,305	22,084	6,597	528	8	11	32	10	0	5,084	5	8	581	3	3	3	135	135	270	.	.	182
Mayo,	263	22,475	17,990	40,465	11,393	845	9	8	84	5	0	7,718	0	8	1,132	2	6	3	155	115	250	3	.	274
Roscommon,	193	14,254	14,403	28,657	9,749	457	16	0	13	8	4	6,663	18	8	803	0	7	5	215	155	370	.	.	193
Sligo,	133	10,309	8,659	18,968	6,122	336	17	2	41	4	5	4,916	8	8	754	7	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	133
Total,	1,042	78,361	70,341	148,722	45,533	2,063	7	2	169	8	11	33,351	15	1	4,502	0	10	23	895	985	1,990	9	1,074	

GENERAL SUMMARY IN PROVINCES of the 6,520 Operation Schools, 125 Building Schools, and 71 Suspended Schools.

Ulster,	2,405	173,897	147,518	321,415	106,470	6,634	18	6	872	17	2	99,578	11	0	21,836	12	3	16	675	425	1,160	26	2,446	
Munster,	1,592	118,234	122,789	241,023	86,427	4,723	4	2	254	16	7	69,533	18	1	14,856	2	0	76	3,375	3,355	6,730	16	1,639	
Leinster,	1,480	96,362	105,676	202,038	73,103	3,823	16	4	466	14	6	58,437	17	5	11,675	1	11	8	335	295	630	17	1,505	
Connaught,	1,042	78,361	70,341	148,722	45,533	2,063	7	2	169	8	11	33,351	15	1	4,502	0	10	23	895	985	1,990	9	1,074	
Total,	6,520	466,854	446,324	913,198	331,603	16,695	7	5	1,765	17	2	250,906	18	9	52,869	16	9	125	5,380	5,130	10,510	71	8,716	

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX L.

I.—List of One Hundred and Forty-five Workhouse Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1867, with the Total Number of Pupils for any time on Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, as returned for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

NOTE.—For columns marked thus (*) no returns were received from Clerk of Union; average daily attendance taken from Inspectors' reports.

ULSTER—32 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—7 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3048	Belfast	815	274
3652	Ballycastle	48	23
3653	Larne	145	75
3680	Ballymoney	97	57
3843	Ballymena	249	123
6314	Antrim	150	87
8781	Lisburn	126	55
	Total	1,630	694

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—4 Schools.

3420	Cavan	115	63
3447	Bailieborough	45	25
3644	Cootehill	64	25
6910	Bawnboy	74	32
	Total	298	145

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—7 Schools.

3363	Inishowen	38	15
4313	Donegal	53	25
4339	Ballyshannon	63	39
4932	Milford	50	20
4975	Letterkenny	*	21
5837	Dunfanaghy	25	15
7714	Glenties	65	33
	Total	294	168

COUNTY OF DOWN—2 Schools.

3068	Banbridge	74	20
3350	Newtownards	188	70
	Total	262	90

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—3 Schools.

3381	Coleraine	103	73
3881	Londonderry	216	86
9587	N.T.Limavady	79	50
	Total	398	209

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3388	Monaghan	105	50
3668	Carrickmacross	52	28
7812	Clones	93	33
7884	Castleblayney	*	38
	Total	250	149

COUNTY OF TYRONE—5 Schools.

3039	Castlederg	30	16
5074	Cookstown	80	37
6315	Strabane	138	47
6316	Omagh	142	61
9522	Dungannon	188	48
	Total	506	209

MUNSTER—49 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—8 Schools.

3288	Ennis	66	44
3408	Scariff	87	51
3849	Kilrush	114	66
3534	Ennistymon	143	64
6130	Tulla	151	79
6224	Killadysert	58	29
6359	Ballyvaughan	64	30
6595	Corrofin	30	21
	Total	721	384

COUNTY OF CORK—17 Schools.

3167	Midleton	97	66
3242	Fermoy	131	67
3417	Skibbereen	96	39
3545	Cork	881	443
3565	Dunmanway	64	31
3651	Mallow	342	229
3923	Kanturk	287	121
4411	Bantry	24	14
4896	Macroom	87	39
4925	Kinsale	106	37
5993	Castletown	78	28
6012	Millstreet	69	46
6121	Youghal	201	86
6123	Bandon	100	44
6140	Skull	47	27
6216	Mitchelstown	133	84
6949	Clonakilty	57	32
	Total	2,880	1,424

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF KERRY—6 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3860	Tralee	340	196
4314	Listowel	130	67
4340	Killarney	178	100
4670	Kenmare	99	39
4996	Caherciveen	63	32
5324	Dingle	73	38
	Total	883	472

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—6 Schools.

3040	Newcastle	100	39
3066	Kilmallock	182	104
3415	Rathkeale	157	76
5058	Limerick	*	257
6013	Croom	117	62
6021	Glinn	42	26
	Total	598	564

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—9 Schools.

3024	Clonmel	323	170
3142	Tipperary	126	74
3363	Cashel	286	131
3414	Roscrea	75	49
3445	Clogheen	99	58
3519	Nenagh	178	118
3546	Carrick-on-Suir	257	30
3647	Thurles	163	90
9031	Borrisokane	48	32
	Total	1,555	752

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—3 Schools.

3418	Lismore	79	41
3826	Waterford	261	102
6745	Kilmacthomas	183	48
	Total	523	191

LEINSTER—35 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—3 Schools.

3144	Balrothery	87	33
3265	Rathdown	194	106
7187	Dublin, North	576	302
	Total	857	441

COUNTY OF KILDARE—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3155	Naas	154	79
3862	Athy	251	124
8534	Celbridge	77	48
	Total	482	251

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—5 Schools.

3378	Callan	113	54
3507	Kilkenny	255	140
6278	Thomastown	98	63
6625	Urlingford	102	61
6947	Castlecomer	48	25
	Total	616	343

KING'S COUNTY—3 Schools.

3364	Edenderry	76	36
3446	Tullamore	218	93
7989	Parsonstown	152	77
	Total	446	206

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—3 Schools.

3368	Longford	249	68
3566	Granard	153	96
6811	Ballymahon	67	31
	Total	469	195

COUNTY OF LOUTH—3 Schools.

3340	Drogheda	146	66
3377	Dundalk	111	56
3382	Ardee	125	60
	Total	382	182

COUNTY OF MEATH—5 Schools.

3143	Dunshaughlin	72	52
3280	Trim	120	61
3409	Navan	83	51
3410	Kells	62	39
3544	Oldcastle	83	61
	Total	420	264

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

QUEEN'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
4315	Mountmellick	153	76
9006	Donaghmore	34	22
	Total	187	98

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

3274	Athlone	255	110
3650	Mullingar	182	78
6866	Delvin	63	36
	Total	500	224

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—3 Schools.

3508	Wexford	231	167
3520	New Ross	238	139
5674	Enniscorthy	172	90
	Total	641	396

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

3383	Rathdrum	164	77
3879	Shillelagh	64	43
	Total	228	120

CONNAUGHT—29 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

3365	Galway	161	79
3366	Loughrea	81	43
3379	Gort	58	33
5323	Clifden	89	28
5448	Tuam	147	69
5992	Oughterard	66	44
6568	Mount Bellew	65	80
6733	Glenamaddy	96	51
6734	Portumna	77	39
7019	Ballinasloe	130	61
	Total	970	485

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—3 Schools.

3419	Mohill	100	60
3533	Carrick-on-Shannon	89	47
3669	Manorhamilton	56	30
	Total	245	137

COUNTY OF MAYO—9 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
3859	Ballina	95	58
4253	Castlebar	70	36
4727	Westport	88	45
4895	Swineford	94	42
5117	Ballinrobe	129	85
6143	Claremorris	36	32
6198	Newport	51	26
8474	Belmullet	44	25
9221	Killala	139	66
	Total	746	415

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—4 Schools.

3289	Boyle	132	92
3878	Roscommon	114	59
4933	Castlerea	148	83
6122	Strokestown	159	84
	Total	553	308

COUNTY OF SLIGO—3 Schools.

3399	Sligo	209	93
6500	Dromore, West	26	17
8219	Tobercurry	49	27
	Total	284	137

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
Antrim	7	1,630	694
Armagh	–	–	–
Cavan	4	298	145
Donegal	7	294	168
Down	2	262	90
Fermanagh	–	–	–
Londonderry	3	398	209
Monaghan	4	250	149
Tyrone	5	506	209
Total	32	3,638	1,664

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

Carlow	–	–	–
Dublin	3	857	441
Kildare	3	482	251
Kilkenny	5	616	343
King's	3	446	206
Longford	3	469	195

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
Louth	3	382	182
Meath	5	420	264
Queen's	2	187	98
Westmeath	3	500	224
Wexford	3	641	396
Wicklow	2	228	120
Total	35	5,228	2,720

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

Clare	8	721	384
Cork	17	2,600	1,424
Kerry	6	883	472
Limerick	6	598	564
Tipperary	9	1,555	752
Waterford	3	523	191
Total	49	7,080	3,787

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
Galway	10	970	485
Leitrim	3	245	137
Mayo	9	746	415
Roscommon	4	553	308
Sligo	3	284	137
Total	29	2,798	1,482

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Ulster	32	3,638	1,664
Munster	49	7,080	3,787
Leinster	35	5,228	2,720
Connaught	29	2,798	1,482
Total	145	18,744	9,653

II.—List of Nineteen Schools attached to Prisons, which were in connexion on 31st December, 1867.

Extract from Commissioners' Rules, as to nature of aid granted to Prison Schools.—"Such Schools are received into connexion upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of books are made thereto. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers."

No.	Roll No.	School.	County.	No.	Roll No.	School.	County.
1	3266	Ennis,	Clare.	11	9376	Kilmainham,	Dublin.
2	1385	Cork County, No. 1,	Cork.	12	8821	Naas,	Kildare.
3	1386	Ditto, No. 2,	Ditto.	13	8993	Maryboro', m.	Queen's.
4	6962	Tralee,	Kerry.	14	8994	Ditto, f.	Ditto.
5	9258	Clonmel,	Tipperary.	15	5475	Mullingar, m.	Westmeath.
6	9520	Nenagh, m.	Ditto.	16	5613	Ditto, f.	Ditto.
7	9521	Ditto, f.	Ditto.	17	3567	Galway County,	Galway.
8	9259	Waterford,	Waterford.	18	3800	Ditto Town,	Ditto.
9	7483	Richmond Bridewell, m.	Dublin.	19	3412	Castlebar,	Mayo.
10	7484	Ditto Penitentiary, f.	Ditto.				

III.—List of Two Schools for which the Patron, at his own request, receives only Grants of Books and the benefits of Inspection.

606 Solahade, m. Tipperary. | 2012 Solahade, f. Tipperary.

IV.—List of Four Lunatic Asylum Schools, in connexion on 31st December, 1867.

3865 Richmond, m. Dublin. | 9032 Sligo, Sligo.
8866 Ditto, f. Ditto. | 9065 Londonderry, Londonderry.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

V.—List of One Hundred and Forty-two Convent and Monastic Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1867, with the Total Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance, as returned by the Managers, for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

ULSTER—15 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
7059	Crumlin-road,	f.	911	331
		evg.	430	197
3056	Hamilton-st.,		716	384
	Total,		2,057	832

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—3 Schools.

7588	Canal-street,	f.	415	140
		evg.	250	58
8228	Mt. St. Catherine,	f.	250	153
9719	Edward-street,	f.	433	174
		evg.	260	86
	Total,		1,688	611

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

8490	Cavan,	i.	377	147
	Total,		377	147

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—2 Schools.

9278	Moville,	f.	110	54
7593	Ballyshannon,	f.	259	121
	Total,		369	175

COUNTY OF DOWN—3 Schools.

243	High-street,	f.	768	302
7272	John-street,	f.	290	97
9725	Rostrevor,	f.	178	71
	Total,		1,226	478

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—1 School.

7497	Enniskillen (2),	f.	350	163
	Total,		358	163

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—1 School.

6168	St. Columb's (2),	f.	420	238
	Total,		428	238

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—1 School.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
359	Monaghan,	f.	388	157
	Total,		388	157

COUNTY OF TYRONE—1 School.

6328	Omagh,	f.	227	85
	Total,		227	85

MUNSTER—51 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—2 Schools.

7299	Kilrush,	f.	469	203
7315	Ennis,	f.	886	337
	Total,		1,355	540

COUNTY OF CORK—20 Schools.

512	Midleton,	f.	832	423
1541	Charleville,	f.	376	159
2258	Fermoy,	f.	542	278
2278	Mill-street,	f.	462	218
3828	Youghal,	f.	653	309
4268	Doneraile,	f.	538	202
4572	Kinsale,	f.	559	305
4630	Mallow,	f.	342	228
5257	Bandon,	f.	696	392
5669	Gt. George's-st. Lancasterian,	m.	735	329
5940	Blackrock,	f.	201	87
5999	Douglas-street,	m.	1,873	402
6153	St. Finbar's,	f.	1,660	670
6376	Queenstown,	f.	901	439
6528	St. Joseph's,	f.	1,804	349
7651	Clonakilty,	f.	604	323
8414	Passage West,	i.	387	145
8438	Skibbereen (2),	f.	606	372
9161	Bantry,	f.	383	168
9523	Castletown,	f.	291	147
	Total,		12,845	5,929

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF KERRY—12 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
533	Killarney (1),	f.	738	292
538	Dingle,	f.	502	240
545	Tralee (1),	f.	778	381
1793	Killarney,	m.	584	210
1859	Milltown,	f.	442	148
2884	Cahirciveen,	f.	429	230
3655	Miltown,	m.	226	128
4062	Listowel,	f.	679	349
6215	Castleisland,	f.	629	311
6654	Killarney (2),	f.	247	104
8320	Kenmare,	f.	559	324
9266	Tralee (2),	f.	295	148
	Total,		6,108	2,865

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—8 Schools.

570	SS. Mary and Munchin's,	f.	1,211	484
5143	Perry-square,	f.	659	284
5547	Sexton-street,	f.	1,218	447
5554	St. Mary's,	f.	119	30
8032	St. Catherine's,	f.	573	306
6569	St. Anne's,	f.	494	198
6936	St. John's-square,	f.	900	343
9296	Adare,	f.	295	134
	Total,		5,469	2,226

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—7 Schools.

581	Cashel,	f.	700	352
2133	Air-hill,	f.	522	292
4068	Thurles,	f.	548	288
7392	Nenagh,	f.	521	176
8903	Fethard,	f.	445	276
9407	Templemore,	f.	360	158
9432	Tipperary,	f.	701	300
	Total,		3,797	1,842

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—2 Schools.

1289	Tallow,	f.	351	180
3228	Cappoquin,	f.	437	223
	Total,		788	403

LEINSTER—60 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—4 Schools.

681	Tullow,	m.	327	108
682	Ditto,	f.	285	106
656	Carlow,	f.	690	306
1928	Bagnalstown,	f.	228	125
	Total,		1,530	645

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—16 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
715	Lucan,	f.	204	75
721	Blackrock,	f.	511	292
729	Loretto,	f.	230	133
1149	King's Inns-street,	f.	2,106	785
1985	Booterstown,	f.	314	117
2018	Baggot-street,	f.	1,576	737
5600	Kingstown,	f.	1,111	530
5933	George's-hill,	f.	1,598	532
6372	Fir-house,	f.	217	90
6742	Warrenmount,	f.	834	235
7029	Tranquilla,	f.	195	66
7182	Dalkey,	f.	288	119
7546	Golden-bridge,	f.	635	240
7608	Glasthule,	f.	331	183
7883	Clondalkin,	f.	319	127
9743	Roundtown,	f.	285	134
	Total,		10,754	4,395

COUNTY OF KILDARE—5 Schools.

771	Kildare,	f.	225	78
779	Maynooth,	f.	246	100
1151	Clane,	f.	177	99
3246	Naas,	f.	349	194
4997	Athy,	f.	693	229
	Total,		1,690	700

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—3 Schools.

806	Kilkenny,	f.	789	285
5437	Mooncoin,	f.	271	117
9134	Goresbridge,	f.	189	76
	Total,		1,249	478

KING'S COUNTY—8 Schools.

823	Killina,	f.	223	80
2080	Tullamore,	f.	503	192
3220	Birr,	f.	592	2.7
7471	Portarlington,	f.	295	112
8982	Clara,	f.	281	102
9227	Banagher,	f.	126	61
	Total,		2,020	794

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—1 School.

857	Longford,	f.	646	167
	Total,		646	167

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF LOUTH—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ending 31st Dec., 1867.
851	Drogheda,	f.	949	412
5387	Dundalk (2),	f.	902	331
8052	St. Mary's,	f.	480	194
	Do.	evg.	152	76
8445	Ardee (2),	f.	280	121
	Total,		2,763	1,134

COUNTY OF MEATH—2 Schools.

883	Navan (1),	f.	475	188
7472	Do. (2),	f.	502	208
	Total,		977	396

QUEEN'S COUNTY—6 Schools.

902	Coote-street,	f.	239	94
1956	Maryborough,	f.	441	166
3526	Abbeyleix,	f.	225	107
6497	Stradbally,	f.	318	177
7183	Mountmellick,	f.	272	128
7442	Borris-in-Ossory,	f.	160	63
	Total,		1,655	735

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

934	Mullingar,	f.	553	235
6674	Rochford Bridge,	f.	187	81
8682	Moate (2),	f.	390	115
	Total,		1,130	431

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—8 Schools.

967	New Ross,	f.	439	166
969	Wexford,	f.	699	275
3634	Newtownbarry,	f.	151	54
3824	Gorey,	f.	202	133
4949	Wexford,	i.	433	199
6058	Enniscorthy,	f.	426	150
8221	Templeshannon,	f.	301	122
9047	New Ross (2),	f.	402	110
	Total,		3,053	1,209

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
5237	Delgany,	f.	151	68
7180	Bray (2),	f.	481	230
	Total,		632	298

CONNAUGHT—16 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

1011	Loughrea,	f.*	–	–
1013	Rahoon,	f.	456	353
1016	Galway,	m.	980	369
4515	Newtownsmith,	f.	823	364
6613	St. Nicholas',	f.	403	191
6632	St. Vincent's,	f.	583	262
6839	Ballinasloe,	f.	666	302
8195	Gort (2),	f.	509	252
8322	Oughterard,	f.	331	163
8795	Oranmore,	f.	278	178
	Total,		5,029	2,434

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—1 School.

9735	Drumshambo,	f.	96	37
	Total,		96	37

COUNTY OF MAYO—2 Schools.

5215	Ballina,	f.	709	167
7713	Swinoford,	f.	343	215
	Total,		1,052	382

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—2 Schools.

7238	Roscommon,	f.	533	186
7722	St. Peter's,	f.	485	156
	Total,		1,018	342

COUNTY OF SLIGO—1 School.

5851	Sligo,	f.	664	282
	Total,		664	282

* No returns received from manager.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
Antrim,	2	2,057	832
Armagh,	3	1,608	811
Cavan,	1	377	147
Donegal,	2	369	175
Down,	3	1,228	470
Fermanagh,	1	350	163
Londonderry,	1	420	238
Monaghan,	1	388	157
Tyrone,	1	227	85
Total,	15	7,024	2,878

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

Clare,	2	1,355	540
Cork,	20	12,845	5,929
Kerry,	12	6,108	2,865
Limerick,	8	5,489	2,226
Tipperary,	7	3,797	1,842
Waterford,	2	788	403
Total,	51	30,362	13,805

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
Carlow,	4	1,530	645
Dublin,	16	10,754	4,395
Kildare,	5	1,690	700
Kilkenny,	3	1,249	478
King's,	6	2,020	794
Longford,	1	646	167
Louth,	4	2,763	1,134
Meath,	2	977	396
Queen's,	6	1,655	735
Westmeath,	3	1,130	431
Wexford,	8	3,053	1,209
Wicklow,	2	632	298
Total,	60	28,099	11,382

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

Galway,	10	5,029	2,434
Leitrim,	1	96	37
Mayo,	2	1,052	382
Roscommon,	2	1,018	342
Sligo,	1	664	282
Total,	16	7,859	3,477

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Province.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1867.
Ulster,	15	7,024	2,878
Munster,	60	30,362	13,805
Leinster,	51	28,099	11,382
Connaught,	16	7,859	3,477
Total,	142	73,344	31,542

VI.—List of One hundred and twelve Agricultural School Farms in connexion with the Board on 31st December, 1867.

Twenty-one School Farms under exclusive management of the Commissioners.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Antrim	6737	Ballymoney.	Limerick	5564	Tervoe.
Ditto	6967	Ulster (Belfast).	Ditto	6969	Limerick.
Cavan	5627	Bailieborough.	Tipperary	3694	Kyle Park.
Donegal	6968	Templedouglas.	Ditto	5424	Derrycastle.
Ditto	4705	Dunlewey.	Ditto	5615	Gormanstown.
Monaghan	4885	Bath.	Dublin	—	Albert Training Institution.
Cork	1272	Glandore.	Kildare	6209	Athy.
Ditto	5236	Farrahy.	Kilkenny	5251	Woodstock.
Ditto	5636	Dunmanway.	Ditto	6981	Kilkenny.
Ditto	6736	Munster (Cork).	Leitrim	1125	Leitrim.
Limerick,	5643	Mount Trenchard.			

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Seventeen School Farms under Local management.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Antrim	2454	Larne.	Kilkenny	6189	Piltown.
Ditto	6081	Ballycarry.	King's	824	Rahan.
Monaghan	370	Cornagilta.	Louth	837	Dromiskin.
Tyrone	400	Loughash.	Meath	6592	Woodpole.
Clare	2439	Feakle.	Galway	1320	Ballinakill.
Ditto	3373	Sallybank.	Ditto	3842	Clonkeen Keryl.
Ditto	5186	Cahersherkin.	Mayo	7075	Cross.
Waterford	1710	Glengarra.	Roscommon	5783	Glanduff.
Carlow	5803	Garryhill.			

Sixty-nine Ordinary Agricultural School Farms.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Armagh	4271	Taniokey.	Clare	448	Parteen.
Ditto	4325	Drumbanagher.	Ditto	6783	Tubber.
Donegal	5363	Balleighan.	Ditto	2383	Ballinruan.
Ditto	5230	Convoy.	Ditto	6573	Moveen.
Ditto	5000	Carradoon.	Ditto	6368	Cross.
Ditto	1595	Tooban.	Ditto	3400	Dromandoora.
Ditto	8426	Myragh.	Cork	5700	Clonkeen.
Ditto	9282	Donoughmore.	Ditto	3431	Kildinan.
Ditto	6571	Arranmore Island.	Ditto	6295	Freemount.
Cavan	4942	Drung.	Ditto	4455	Newmarket.
Ditto	6857	Termon.	Kerry	7813	Dirreendarragh.
Ditto	8713	Corracleigh.	Ditto	6091	Lansdowne.
Ditto	4024	Tullycasson.	Ditto	8251	Sneem.
Ditto	8312	Kilcogy.	Waterford	632	Lismore.
Fermanagh	3794	Crieve.	Ditto	5233	Grange.
Ditto	3569	Lack.	Galway	1645	Kinvarra.
Ditto	1741	Gushedy.	Ditto	4216	Castlehacket.
Monaghan	5114	Broomfield.	Leitrim	3942	Drumadorn.
Ditto	5499	Ashburton.	Mayo	4692	Carragorra.
Tyrone	1557	Ballynenor.	Ditto	1412	Doocastle.
Ditto	2236	Drumnafoin.	Ditto	1058	Brusna.
Westmeath	931	Ballinvally.	Ditto	7327	Rooskey.
Meath	885	Ratoath.	Ditto	2290	Cloughans.
Ditto	2797	Kilcloon.	Roscommon	1607	Cornafulla.
Kilkenny	4881	Ballygloss.	Ditto	7292	Ballymurray.
Ditto	6183	Whitechurch.	Ditto	8405	Ballymintan.
Ditto	6919	Clonmore.	Ditto	1860	Ballyforan.
Wicklow	4588	Delgany.	Ditto	7997	Slatta.
Kildare	2284	Twomilehouse.	Ditto	7863	Mountallen.
Ditto	1713	Clane.	Sligo	1213	Geevagh.
Ditto	772	Tiermohan.	Ditto	1347	Camphill.
Ditto	6174	Rathcoffey.	Ditto	6484	Curry.
Longford	5559	Ratheline.	Ditto	9669	Doonllin.
Ditto	1435	Cloontagh.	Ditto	8628	Powellsboro'.
King's	6721	Ballyegan.			

Five School Gardens.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Dublin	4992	Glasnovin.	Mayo,	5937	Prizon.
Roscommon	4100	Lough Glynn.	Armagh	7200	Derryeughan.
Mayo	1074	Balleghadereen.			

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX M.

List of Teachers in receipt of Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.

With a view to encourage efficient and earnest teachers to labour zealously for the improvement of their schools, Supplemental or Good Service Salaries, in addition to the ordinary class salaries, are awarded upon the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, and in accordance with the following graduated scale based upon classification and length of service combined.—

Scale of Good Service Salaries.

Males.							Females.						
Of Class.	After good service of						Of Class.	After good service of					
	8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.			8 Years.			12 Years.			17 Years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
III[1]	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	III[1]	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
III[2]	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	III[2]	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
III[3]	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	III[3]	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	10	0
II[2]	6	0	0	7	10	0	9	10	0	II[2]	4	10	0	6	10	0	7	10	0
II[1]	7	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	0	II[1]	6	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0
I[1]	8	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	I[1]	7	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0

The regulations under which these Salaries are awarded, and continued, are:—

1. No teachers less than eight years in the Commissioners' service from date of first obtaining classification, or who may rank below III[1] Class, or at whose schools the daily average attendance is under thirty-five, shall be entitled to Good Service Salary.
2. No teachers shall be eligible for this salary who have been fined or depressed for misconduct, or who have been reprimanded or admonished for serious neglect.
3. When a teacher in receipt of Supplemental Salary, shall have completed the period of service next above that on account of which such award was made, the higher rate of Good Service Salary attached to such higher period shall not be paid until so recommended by Inspector.
4. When a teacher shall become entitled to a higher rate of Supplemental Salary by promotion from one class to another, such higher rate shall not be paid until the expiration of one year in the new class, nor until such increase shall have been specially recommended by Inspector.
5. Teachers who, after having obtained Good Service Salaries, shall relax, in their efforts or fail in those qualities that first obtained them this distinction, or at whose schools the average attendance shall fall below thirty-five, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.
6. The number of teachers for the present admissible to benefit of Supplemental Salaries is to be limited to 500—i.e., 330 males and 170 females.

County	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher and Term of Service completed since first Classification					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Antrim .	2572	Collybackey, . m,	–	–	William Craig,	–	–	–
Ditto .	6953	Mount Cottage, .	–	–	William Foster	–	–	–
Ditto .	78	Ballycarrickmandy,	–	–	Thomas Bigley.	–	–	–
Ditto .	37	Whitehouse, . m	–	–	Hugh F. Percy.	–	–	–
Down .	5725	York street, . m, 2	–	–	Daniel M'Kee	–	–	–
Ditto .	8253	Lisnaball-street, . .	–	–	Hugh Kelly.	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years	12 Years.	17 Years.
Antrim	9405	Ashmore-street,	–	H. P. Ward.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3592	Guy's Free	–	John Alexander.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7680	Usherwick-place,	–	Terrens Elliott.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2091	Victoria place,	–	–	John Beal.	–	–	–
Ditto	8017	Knockahollet,	–	–	James M'Williams.	–	–	–
Ditto	47	Dunmurry, m	–	–	Joseph Conkey.	–	–	–
Ditto	53	Ballclare, No. 2,	–	–	David J. M'Cune	–	–	–
Ditto	54	Ballclare own, South,	–	–	Charles O'Hare	–	–	–
Ditto	6781	Earl street, m.	–	–	Edward Rodgers	–	–	–
Ditto	7423	Eglinton street,	–	–	George Quinn	–	–	–
Ditto	2672	Townsend-street,	–	William Erskine	–	–	–	–
Ditto	24	Carnmoney,	–	–	John Robinson	–	–	–
Ditto	1992	Ballygraton m.	–	–	John Boyd	–	–	–
Ditto	2575	Broughshane, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Buick.
Ditto	596	Gracus, f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Buchanan.	–
Ditto	6050	Cullybacker, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Craig
Ditto	32	Carnalbergus,	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Ferran	–
Ditto	8850	Earl-street, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Rodgers.	–
Ditto	2562	Fountain-street. f.	–	–	–	–	–	Prudence Hayes.
Ditto	4652	Ballybeley, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Logan.
Ditto	1476	Frederick-street,	–	–	–	–	–	Isabella Ferguson
Ditto	2454	Larne, m.	–	William Hay.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2224	Ballyrichardmore,	–	–	Jas. Sneddy.	–	–	–
Ditto	92	Tullagh,	–	Saml. M'Williams.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6503	Connor, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Dowell.	–
Armagh	9757	Drumkerney,	–	–	Eugene Lennon.	–	–	–
Ditto	121	Ballinalinch, m.	–	–	John Moore.	–	–	–
Ditto	115	Lisbea, m	–	Michael M'Parland	–	–	–	–
Ditto	105	Bluedelisgrange, m.	–	–	Thomas Graham	–	–	–
Ditto	4320	Newtownhamilton,	–	Thomas Mackin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2868	Keady, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Potts.
Ditto	4061	Poyntzpass, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine Watson.
Ditto	1478	Markethill, m.	–	Jas. Maksague.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6430	Ballear,	Jos. Lilley.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7854	Crossmore Keady, f.	–	–	–	Ellen Quiers	–	–
Ditto	10424	Portadown, No. 2, f.	–	–	–	Martha Dowling	–	–
Ditto	[illegible]	Lurgan-lane,	–	–	Alexr. Gurney	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Cavan	4375	Cavan,	m.	–	Jas. Corcoran	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	126	Drumlassy,	–	–	–	Thomas Cusack.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4592	Culliee	–	–	–	John M'Cabe.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5175	Castlecaban,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary O'Reilly.	–	–
Ditto	4024	Tullycarson,	–	–	–	Peter M'Auley.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	150	Ballynorry,	m	–	–	Michael Clarke.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4291	Northlands,	–	–	–	Michael Gargan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5731	Cootehill, No 2,	–	–	Robert Ross.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6039	Curraboe,	–	–	Bernard M'Manus	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4763	Crosskeys,	–	–	–	Patrick Reilly	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5696	Knockbride,	–	–	–	Samuel Queyle.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2763	Ballynagh,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Kiernan.	–
Ditto	2744	Lathurry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Cabe.	–
Ditto	2843	Ballyconnell,	m.	–	–	Michael Corry.	–	–	–	–
Donegal	5760	Muff,	–	–	–	Michael Johnston.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4416	Carrickbay,	–	–	–	Farrell M'Gowan	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3739	Dunglow,	–	–	James Sweeny.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	160	Boeun,	–	–	–	John M'Colgan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1621	Tullaragh,	–	–	–	Francis Gulgar	–	–	–	–
Ditto	161	Caramore,	–	–	William Cannoy.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6162	Cannaveen,	–	–	John Sweeney.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5272	Meenmore,	–	–	John Sweeney.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1572	Dumfries,	–	–	–	Wm. M'Loughlin	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7145	Monreagh,	–	–	–	Henry Allen	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6109	Moriay,	–	–	–	John M'Connell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2309	Glenties,	–	–	–	Andrew Furey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4429	Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	Daniel Gibbons.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2253	Donegal,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Hunter.	–
Ditto	4421	Ballyshannon,	f.	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Gowan.	–	–
Ditto	6577	Dunglow,	f.	–	–	–	Margaret Doherty.	–	–	–
Ditto	1210	Keenaghan,	–	–	Jas. Gallagher.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1.160	Crough,	–	–	Thos M'Guiley.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6322	Belcy,	–	–	Pat. Mahon.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2292	Donegal,	m.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7598	Kilkenny,	–	Neil Martin	–	John W. Hunter	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7601	Teahn,	–	Patrick Boyle.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6062	Letterfad,	–	–	James Mulherrin.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5874	Coolmore,	–	–	James M'Intyre.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7591	Ballyshannon,	i.	–	–	–	Mary Reddy.	–	–	–
Ditto	1754	Mullanmore,	–	Pat Mulloy.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6071	Kilcloony,	–	–	–	William M'Coale.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7293	Gortnessy,	–	–	Robert Hewlett.	–	–	–	–	–
Down	6061	Ballymullan,	–	–	–	Samuel Ballin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	193	Tullyancarrett,	–	–	–	James Morgan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2518	Ballyclaborn',	–	–	Andrew Frame.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4657	N. 2 Ards,	–	–	John M'Conkey.	–	–	–	–	–

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County	Roll No.	School.		Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
				Males.			Females.		
				8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Down	2698	Grange,		–	–	Henry Dymond.	–	–	–
Ditto	3033	Ballybram,		–	–	James Harper.	–	–	–
Ditto	200	Dromore,		–	–	Robert Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	5976	Rathfriland,		–	–	Michael Grant	–	–	–
Ditto	1334	Downpatrick,		–	–	John Fell	–	–	–
Ditto	2546	Castlewellan,		–	–	Peter Gilmore.	–	–	–
Ditto	8895	Holywood,	m.	Adam Speers.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	9477	Newry street,	m.	–	George Wensley.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	253	Kircubbin,		–	John M'Caw.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4811	Gilford Mill,	m.	–	–	Hu Martin	–	–	–
Ditto	5900	Ballyknockan,		–	Wm. Maxwell	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3229	Gilford, No 1,		–	James Parkes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3073	Donaghclonney,		–	Henry Oswald.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7234	Lettrim,		–	James M'Graw.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5905	Banbridge,	m.	Daniel M'Conville.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7096	Ballyphilip,	m.	–	Patrick Doyle.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6642	Windsor Hill,	m.	–	William Nesbitt	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5953	Ballysallagh,		–	Wm. Waterworth.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2548	Mt. Pottinger,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Martha Hood.
Ditto	6827	Larragmore,		–	–	Robert Henry.	–	–	–
Ditto	5012	Bangor,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Gillevray.
Ditto	4343	Ballyphilip,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Boyle
Ditto	5011	Bangor,	m	–	John Neill.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4914	Donaghadee,	f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Young.	–
Ditto	3067	Castlewellan,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Cath A Gilmore
Ditto	9866	Kilclief,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine Starkey.
Fermanagh	9720	Sess,		–	–	James O'Flanagan.	–	–	–
Ditto	293	Derrylin,		–	–	Francis Clarke	–	–	–
Ditto	4423	Carrowkeel,		–	–	Francis Petty.	–	–	–
Ditto	2943	Neaghers,		–	–	Owen Gallagher	–	–	–
Ditto	4717	Lisnaskea,		–	–	Giles M'Mahon	–	–	–
Ditto	3267	Grove,		–	–	William Brown.	–	–	–
Ditto	2934	Enniskillen,	m	Henry M. Cassidy	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry	7853	Isle of Man-street,	m	–	James Mullen.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2950	Market-street,		–	–	James Wilson.	–	–	–
Ditto	8528	Killeagan,		–	–	Kennedy Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	303	Lower Cumber,		–	–	Hugh Mehaty.	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ditto	311	Cranagh Hill,	—	—	Samuel M'Intyre	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6461	Waterside, No. 2,	—	—	Wm. M'Cullagh	—	—	—	—
Ditto	7418	Miltown,	—	—	Thos. Boyd.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	1371	Meghera,	—	—	John M'Cleskey.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	294	Straw,	—	—	Thomas M'Gowan.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6494	Miltown,	—	Neil Blair	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6329	Drughead,	—	John Boyd.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6527	Mullinahinch,	—	Robert M'Alister	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	2668	Dandbead,	—	—	Henry Cassidy	—	—	—	—
Ditto	4674	Glenullin,	—	Philip Kerlin	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	4298	Coleraine,	m.	Edward Quinn	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	1640	Moneybunghan,	m.	—	John Devine.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	327	Ballymachary,	—	—	Wm. Doherty.	—	—	—	—
Monaghan	8498	Oram,	—	—	Michael M'Mahon.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	4245	Castleblayney,	m.	—	Francis M'Kenna.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	2242	Corraerin,	—	Pat. Keenan.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6911	Derrygonney,	—	John Keelan	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	4197	Edcomore,	—	—	Daniel Clarkin	—	—	—	—
Ditto	5501	Ballynaukney,	—	—	Francis Byrne	—	—	—	—
Ditto	4344	Castleblayney,	f.	—	—	—	Bridget M'Kenna.	—	—
Ditto	370	Comaghie,	—	—	—	—	Charlotte A. Begley.	—	—
Ditto	307	Carricknacross,	f	—	—	—	—	Anne M'Nally.	—
Tyrone	8543	Strabane, Parochial,	m.	—	Charles Mathews.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6607	Bridge End,	—	—	Pat. M'Gowan.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	9681	Loy,	m.	Pat. Kennis.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6763	Anne-street,	—	John Boyd.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	2954	Ballygawley,	—	—	James Harvey.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	209	Tattnhamaught,	—	—	Charles Teague.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	2733	Magheruageragh,	—	—	Joseph Robinson	—	—	—	—
Ditto	7965	Derrabard,	—	Joseph Boyd	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	7649	Letterce,	—	Thomas Curran.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	1257	Newtownstewart,	—	—	Charles Magnare	—	—	—	—
Ditto	1989	Flaters,	m.	John Logue	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	3511	Aughamore,	—	—	Hugh Kelly.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	7780	Stewartstown, No 2,	—	William Campbell.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	8016	Lower Langfield,	—	Adam Touchburne.	—	—	—	—	—
Clare	3427	Killaloe,	f	—	—	—	—	Mary Cleary.	—
Ditto	2282	Kilkee,	f.	—	—	—	—	Julia Lynch.	—
Ditto	8510	Killaloe,	—	Michl. Moloney.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	4674	Scarff,	m.	—	Thos. O'Gorman	—	—	—	—
Ditto	1627	Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—	Mary Riordan.	—	—	—
Ditto	4290	Kinaleera,	—	—	Thos. Finucane	—	—	—	—
Ditto	2480	Newmarket-on-Fergus,	—	—	Jeremiah Mahoney	—	—	—	—
Ditto	3321	Kilrush, No 1,	m.	John Trousdell.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	9959	Miltownamallay,	m.	—	John Sullivan	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6931	Coonclare,	—	—	Corns. M'Dermott.	—	—	—	—

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Clare	6435	Ballyvaughan, m.	–	Pat Riordan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1042	Tulla,	–	John O'Brien	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2410	Feakle, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Morrissy.
Ditto	2456	Kilfenora, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget M'Namara
Ditto	2363	Ballinruan,	–	–	Michael Hogan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3920	Mallagh,	–	J. M'Keogh.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4063	Moyrheel, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Flanagan
Ditto	4076	Cahertinaphy	–	–	Patrick Costelloe.	–	–	–
Ditto	6172	Carrigaholt, m.	–	Martin Maher.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6392	Bodyke, f.	–	–	–	Bridget Doherty.	–	–
Ditto	6575	Carrahan,	–	John Garvey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7703	Tullyerine, m.	–	–	Thomas Flood.	–	–	–
Ditto	7995	Kilmaley,	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Namara.	–
Cork	506	Moreoba,	–	–	Michael Wall.	–	–	–
Ditto	3670	Clontead, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Tuomy
Ditto	33 0	Castleview,	–	Peter D Good.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2452	Clonne,	–	–	Michael Collins.	–	–	–
Ditto	1367	Cove, No. 1,	–	–	John Keating	–	–	–
Ditto	3722	Ballinora,	–	–	Jeremiah Mullane.	–	–	–
Ditto	5654	Kilbrittain,	–	–	Daniel Coghlan.	–	–	–
Ditto	456	Bantry, m.	–	–	Pat M'Swiney.	–	–	–
Ditto	454	Ovens,	–	–	Patrick Callaghan	–	–	–
Ditto	6307	Curreglass,	–	–	–	–	Mary Gorman.	–
Ditto	3098	Castlemartyr,	–	Pat. Scannell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4701	Spike Island,	–	–	Patrick Desmond.	–	–	–
Ditto	490	Clonakilty, m.	–	–	Timothy Hurley,	–	–	–
Ditto	2329	Killavullen,	–	–	Thos. M'Carthy	–	–	–
Ditto	2803	Banteer,	–	–	Denis Scully.	–	–	–
Ditto	1690	Mill-street,	–	–	John M'Carthy.	–	–	–
Ditto	5055	Ennuskeane, f.	–	–	–	Kate O'Keeffe.	–	–
Ditto	5093	Newtown, m.	–	–	Cors. Cronin.	–	–	–
Ditto	6611	Lisavaird, f.	–	–	–	–	Ellen Collins.	–
Ditto	2534	Timoleague,	–	Felix M'Swiney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2373	Dunbeacon,	–	–	Daniel Driscoll.	–	–	–
Ditto	1923	Kanturk, f.	–	–	–	–	Bridget Kennedy	–
Ditto	1793	Inchigeela,	–	–	Pat Lehane.	–	–	–
Ditto	476	Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	–	Julia Donovan.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ditto	3997	Ballyhooley,		–	–	James Taobill	–	–	–
Ditto	4455	Newmarket,		–	–	Kerry Huran.	–	–	–
Ditto	1273	Charleville,		–	–	William Croke.	–	–	–
Ditto	7606	Waterstown,		–	–	Denis Mahony.	–	–	–
Ditto	4755	Glountane,		–	Denis Dowsing.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	453	Abadda,		–	Peter M'Evey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5590	Shannon street,		–	–	John Collins.	–	–	Jane White.
Ditto	491	Clonakilty,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Julia O'Shea.
Ditto	1543	88 Peter and Paul's,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Morton
Ditto	7453	Laurence Cove,		–	–	–	–	–	Anne Cotter.
Ditto	1378	Ratlcormac,		–	–	–	–	–	Cath. O'Donoghue.
Ditto	2993	Lislevane,		–	–	–	–	–	Johanna Ryan
Ditto	2168	Dromagh,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Dwyer
Ditto	2707	Sandayswell,		–	–	–	–	–	Mary Downing.
Ditto	4756	Glauntane,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Ahearne.
Ditto	2221	Glandere,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5700	Clonkeen,		–	–	Daniel Callaghan	–	–	–
Ditto	4742	Castletown,		–	–	William Dwyer.	–	–	–
Ditto	5477	Laragh,		–	Thomas Joyce	–	–	–	Eliza Ryan
Ditto	4239	Buttevant,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2141	Grange,		–	–	Pat Sheedy	–	–	–
Ditto	1817	Buttevant,		–	Thomas Ryan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1271	Killolane,		–	–	Mat Fitzpatrick.	–	–	–
Ditto	6716	Coldthurst,		–	–	–	–	Ellen Lynch	–
Ditto	6693	Timoleague,	f.	–	–	–	–	Johanna M'Carthy	–
Ditto	6350	St Nicholas,	m.	–	John B Crawford.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1762	Kanturk,	m.	–	John O Callaghan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3665	Ballincollig,	m.	–	–	Edward Reynolds.	–	–	–
Ditto	3872	Ballincollig,	f.	–	–	–	–	Kate Reynolds.	–
Ditto	7450	Derrinagree,	m.	John Cashell.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7451	Derrinagree,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Cashell.	–
Ditto	7471	Castlemartyr,	f.	–	–	–	Ellen Scannell.	–	–
Kerry	6791	Lauragean,		–	–	Peter Fleming	–	–	–
Ditto	2849	Keamaas,		–	–	Maurice Murphy.	–	–	–
Ditto	5319	Cahir,		–	Daniel Scannell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1797	Listowel,	m.	–	–	Cal. O'Callaghan.	–	–	–
Ditto	2349	Dingh,	m.	–	James Dower	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7536	Kilgarvan,	m.	–	–	Felix Cronin	–	–	–
Ditto	4251	Coolard,		–	–	John Nulligan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1749	Blennerville,		–	–	Denis Reddy	–	–	–
Ditto	5-81	Kilbonane,		–	–	John Mahoney.	–	–	–
Ditto	1277	Boulinshere,		–	–	Thomas Stratch.	–	–	–
Ditto	4459	Curreas,	m.	–	Martin Daly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1004	Ballyconry,		–	–	John Sheehy.	–	–	–
Ditto	6535	Ardee		–	–	Jeremiah O'Connor.	–	–	–
Ditto	2995	Rathmore,		–	–	–	–	–	Jane Hassett.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School	Name of Teacher, and Terms of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years	17 Years.
Kerry	1276	Ballylongford,	–	–	John Enright.	–	–	–
Ditto	8251	Sneem, m.	–	–	Michael Golden.	–	–	–
Ditto	1260	Tarbert, m.	–	–	Tim. J. Sheahan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1303	Dingle, m.	Michael Habbert.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5590	Tralaragh,	Thomas Molyneux	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5517	Meharrig,	–	Thady Flaherty	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7614	Dingle Gallarragh, f	–	–	–	Ellen Lavery	–	–
Ditto	7557	Kilgarvan, f.	–	–	–	Anne Curran.	–	–
Ditto	330	Castleisland, m	–	Charles Brennan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1690	Ballyduff, m.	–	Patrick O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2002	Kilflynn, f.	–	–	–	M. A. Dowd.	–	–
Ditto	6935	Knockenure,	Daniel Keane.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6420	Finuge,	Michael Cussen.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7813	Dirrendarragh, m.	–	John Lavery	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6202	Sneem, f.	–	–	–	–	Anne Bennett.	–
Limerick	1935	SS. Peter and Paul's, m.	–	–	Richard Hogan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3609	Pallaskenry, m.	–	William Moore.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3766	Shanagolden, m.	–	–	Thomas O'Reilly.	–	–	–
Ditto	366	Glenmore,	–	–	Peter M. A. Ryan.	–	–	–
Ditto	2540	Mt. Trenchard, m	–	–	James Hanrahan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3151	Do. f	–	–	–	–	–	Maria Hanrahan.
Ditto	552	Kilmark, m.	–	–	Patrick Fitzpatrick.	–	–	–
Ditto	3934	Kilcolman,	–	–	George M. Namara.	–	–	–
Ditto	6517	Killaloe, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Fersse.
Ditto	2969	Ballingarry, m.	–	Timothy O'Regan	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7699	Knocklong, m.	–	James Fitzsimon.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2539	Abbeyfeale, m.	Roger Finnerty	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6544	Hospital, f.	–	–	–	–	Kate Fitzsimon.	–
Ditto	8157	SS. Peter and Paul's, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza O'Leary.	–
Ditto	6915	Doneghmore,	–	John O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4467	Killacolin, m.	–	John Kelly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1144	Lowtown, f.	–	–	–	M. A. Clancy.	–	–
Ditto	6540	Drumcollagher, f.	–	–	–	–	Julia Hunt.	–
Ditto	8420	Ardpatrick, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Brazil.	–
Temporary	603	Mayne,	–	–	John Bancu.	–	–	–
Ditto	3335	Killeenale,	–	–	Wm. Fitzgerald.	–	–	–
Ditto	3094	Kyle Park,	–	–	John D. Gallagher.	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ditto	2203	Clerihan,		–	–	Edmond Slattery	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2325	Carrig,		–	Laurence Phillips	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1285	Tipperary,	m	–	–	James Doherty	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5309	Killenaule,		–	–	–	–	–	Mary FitzGerald	–
Ditto	574	Clonmeclane,		–	Rody Fogarty	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	592	Holyford,	m.	–	Edmund Ryan	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4003	Twomilebarris,	m.	–	Michael Cantwell	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3529	Mardyke,	m.	–	–	Patrick O'Gorman	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7498	Do.,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anastasia O'Gorman	–
Ditto	4131	Berrycloone,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Hogan	–
Ditto	6992	St Cronan's,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Murphy	–
Ditto	6147	Sagwell,		–	–	George Elliott	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7449	Ballinalinch,		–	Pat. O'Donnell	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1594	Reserca,		Ed. McGrenahan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	584	Cloneen,		–	–	Thomas Flemming	–	–	–	–
Ditto	560	Cashel,	m	–	–	William Mullen	–	–	–	–
Ditto	576	Cahir,	m.	–	H Fox	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	601	Loulia,	f	–	–	–	Bridget Maugher	–	–	–
Ditto	1062	Tipperary,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Hon. M Stanley	–
Ditto	6861	Killenaulin,	f.	–	–	–	Margaret Lynch	–	–	–
Waterford	3766	Knockanore,		–	–	Michael O'Donnell	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1286	Summerville,	m	–	–	Michael Power	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1857	Clonea,	m	–	–	Thomas Flannery	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1288	Fallow,	m.	–	–	John O'Leary	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4690	Rathcormac,	m	–	–	John Flemming	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5197	Ballyguiner,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Power.
Ditto	6871	Rathcormac,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Crowe.
Ditto	7460	Dungarvan East,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Wood.	–
Ditto	1578	Knockmahon,	m.	–	–	John Rowan	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4639	Dundill,	f	–	–	–	C. Roche	–	–	–
Ditto	5548	Ballymacart,	m	Michael Sexton	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8284	Passage East,	f.	–	–	–	C. Mahony	–	–	–
Carlow	679	Leighlinbridge,	m.	–	–	John Conwell	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5693	Garryhill,	m.	–	–	Loughlin Ryan	–	–	–	Mary Foran
Ditto	671	Leighlinbridge,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maria Murray.
Ditto	1499	Hacketstown,	f	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Ryan
Ditto	661	Clonmore,		–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary D'Arcy
Ditto	652	Borris,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin	3007	St. Michan's,		–	–	Peter J. Norris	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3061	St. Peter's,		–	Timothy O'Brien	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4817	Crumlin,	m	–	Edward F. Murphy	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3917	Ringsend,	m.	–	–	John Horte	–	–	–	–
Ditto	739	Harold's Cross,		–	–	Mylee O'Reilly	–	–	–	–
Ditto	738	St Catherine's,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Whelan.
Ditto	741	St Andrew's,		–	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Hogan.
Ditto	6269	St. Peter's,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Frances Rochford.	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County	Roll No.	School.		Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
				Males.			Females.		
				8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Dublin	754	St. Peter's,	f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Taylor	–
Ditto	3062	Do. (Phibsboro'),	f.	–	–	–	–	Maria Short.	–
Ditto	6254	Blanchardstown, infant.		–	–	–	–	Mary Byrne.	–
Ditto	1783	St. Paul's,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Morris.	–
Ditto	7539	Swords,	f.	–	–	–	Rose Malloon	–	–
Ditto	750	Saggard,	m.	Edwin Crichton.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	754	SS Michael and John's,		–	Daniel Murphy	–	–	–	–
Ditto	745	Do.,	f	–	–	–	–	Mary A. M'Keown.	–
Ditto	3293	Ballycorus,	m.	Joseph M'Carroll	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3294	Do.,	f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret M'Carroll.	–
Ditto	6260	Booterstown,	m.	Patrick Shannon.	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare	1713	Clane,	m.	–	Peter Farrelly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4174	Naas,	m.	–	–	Daniel M'Donagh.	–	–	–
Ditto	4182	Maynooth,	m.	–	–	Matthew Geraghty.	–	–	–
Ditto	5350	Abbey,	m.	–	Martin Barrett.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6813	Timahoe,		–	–	Patrick Cassidy.	–	–	–
Ditto	5218	Ballyna,		–	–	John Traynor.	–	–	–
Ditto	768	Suncroft,		–	–	John Barron.	–	–	–
Ditto	767	Staplestown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Cannon.
Ditto	5351	Abbey,	f.	–	–	–	–	Julia Barrett.	–
Ditto	7303	Ballymount,		–	Pat. Dunne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2292	Kildangan,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Gibney.
Ditto	2105	Newbridge,	m.	–	–	Michael Moore.	–	–	–
Ditto	7300	Crookstown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Brennan.
Ditto	7524	Straffan,	f.	–	–	–	Ellen O'Farrell	–	–
Kilkenny	799	Graig,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Myron.
Ditto	1605	Callan,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Phelan.
Ditto	1731	Gowran,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Hogan
Ditto	2919	Johnstown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Cahill.
Ditto	6950	Rower,	f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Furlong.	–
Ditto	6290	Templeorum,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Reid.	–
Ditto	5698	Windgap,	f.	–	–	–	–	Catherine Dooley.	–
Ditto	1915	Paulstown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine O'Neill.
Ditto	3003	Thomastown,	m.	Martin Griffith.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5820	Gowaghy	m.	–	Daniel Brennan	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6169	Piltown Model Agl.		–	–	R. Cunningham	–	–	–
King's	937	Cangort Park,		–	–	Patrick Gilleson	–	–	–

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ditto	1966	Parsonstown,	m	–	–	Michael Mitchell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2191	Geashill,	m.	–	–	James Fitzgerald.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5913	Frankford,	f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Carolan.	–	–
Ditto	619	Kilcolgan,	f.	William Crowly.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1562	Ballinderry,	f.	–	–	–	–	Rose M'Kee.	–	–
Ditto	1719	Clonagown,		Laurence Dalton.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford	356	Longford,	m.	–	–	Thomas M'Gony.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6829	Garveen,		–	–	Luke Casey	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1517	Granard,		–	–	Michael Leonard.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5115	Lenamore,		–	Thomas Furey.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5915	Collumbkill,		–	–	Patrick Collumb.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5865	Ballymahen,		–	–	–	–	Margaret Morris.	–	–
Louth	337	Dromskin,		–	–	Patrick Quinn.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	854	Tullyallen,		–	–	Thomas Carron.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5494	Ravensdale,		–	William Locke.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1553	Louth,	m.	–	Owen Callan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3252	Do.,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Cabe.
Ditto	5558	Dowdstown,		–	Josh. Farrell.	–	–	–	–	–
Meath	884	Carlanstown,	m.	–	–	Bernard Carolan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	885	Rateath,	m.	–	–	Thomas Gillick.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3181	Stamullen,	m.	–	–	Patrick M'Namee.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6552	Woodpole,	m.	–	–	Thomas Madden.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2088	Cornaren,	m.	–	–	Patrick Rogers.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1917	Wilkinstown,	m.	–	–	Michael Mulligan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4219	Kilmessan,	m.	–	Mathew Eagleby	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3110	Dunshaughlin,	m.	–	–	John Hanway.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5507	Nobber,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen M'Dauald
Ditto	3136	Stamullen,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Namee.
Queen's	893	Ballinakill,		–	–	John Feeney	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1636	Leggacurren,		–	–	David Collins.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	924	Rerry,		–	–	Denis Connors	–	–	–	–
Ditto	908	Cimaslee,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Dunne.
Ditto	3361	Abbeyleix,	m.	–	John O'Reilly	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3317	Durrow,		–	–	Eugene Hynes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2733	Castletown,	f.	–	–	–	Ellen Cullen.	–	–	–
Ditto	4999	Cullnagh,		–	Jacob Dunne	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7513	Knock,	f.	–	–	–	Catherine Geoghegan	–	–	–
Ditto	5208	Brescell,		–	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Pillion
Ditto	5442	Rascealla,		–	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Connors.
Ditto	8095	Killanure,		–	–	–	Catherine Dalton.	–	–	–
Ditto	5308	Gallohill,		–	–	–	–	Honor Walsh.	–	–
Ditto	2924	Knock,	m.	–	–	James Flanagan	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2731	Castletown,	f.	–	–	–	–	Ellen Cullen.	–	–
Ditto	9[illegible]5	Rathcon,		William Lalor.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	[illegible]	Trummera,		–	–	–	Catherine Mooney.	–	–	–
Ditto	2[illegible]9	Moretta,		John Kavanagh.	–	–	–	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County	Roll No.	School.		Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification					
				Males.			Females.		
				8 Years	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Westmeath	5555	Kinnegad,		—	—	Edward Kehoe	—	—	—
Ditto	5513	Castlepollard,	m	Geo Blake.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	5037	Tang,	m.	John Conlon.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	5514	Castlepollard,	f.	—	—	—	Anne Lee.	—	—
Wexford	9164	Shielbanagar,	m.	—	—	Laurence Mullins.	—	—	—
Ditto	7304	Templeludigan,		—	Thomas Finnegan	—	—	—	—
Ditto	7370	Danescastle,		—	William Murphy.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	3602	Ballygarrett,	f.	—	—	—	—	Margaret Magrath.	—
Wicklow	8210	Coolroe,		—	—	Absolom Hewitt	—	—	—
Ditto	8949	Rathdrum,		—	—	James O'Neill.	—	—	—
Ditto	975	Newbridge,		—	—	Myles Byrne.	—	—	—
Ditto	972	Ballinglass,		—	—	—	—	—	Bridget Tyrrell.
Ditto	2277	Arklow,		—	—	—	—	Mary Hayradan.	—
Ditto	976	Bray,	f.	—	—	—	—	Rosanna McDonald.	—
Ditto	953	St. Kevin's,		—	Christr O'Rourke	—	—	—	—
Ditto	2276	Arklow,	m.	—	Thomas Murphy.	—	—	—	—
Galway	2174	Fortunna,		—	—	Thomas Clarke.	—	—	—
Ditto	1005	Woodlawn,		—	—	Robt. L. Foreman.	—	—	—
Ditto	4789	Peterswell,		—	James Leonard	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6469	Sylane,		—	—	J Kilgarriff.	—	—	—
Ditto	6913	Kilronayne,		—	John O'Connor.	—	—	—	Mary A. Canavan.
Ditto	2104	Kinclare,	f.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	3646	Attymon,		—	John Barnes	—	—	—	—
Ditto	1645	Kinvara,	m.	—	Michl. D Brennan.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	7194	Deroober,		—	Wm Pyne.	—	—	—	Mary Fogarty
Ditto	6429	Mohanagh,		—	—	—	—	Mary A. Bennett.	—
Ditto	4094	Abberagh,		—	—	—	—	Kate Robinson.	—
Ditto	6513	Killimore,		—	—	John Quirk.	—	—	—
Ditto	2399	Lakyle,		—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	6260	Ardrahan,		Joseph Molony.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	3257	Spiddal,		—	Coleman M'Donogh.	—	—	—	—
Ditto	7342	Ducmore,	m	Patrick Murray	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim	1409	Derinkeeher,		—	—	Ross Moloy	—	—	—
Ditto	1024	Jamestown,		—	—	Francis Naughton	—	—	—
Ditto	1269	Beaghore,		—	—	John Rorke	—	—	—
Ditto	5726	Buckode,		—	—	D Connolly	—	—	—
Ditto	5411	Drumkeerna,		—	—	Patrick Gallagher	—	—	—

Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Ditto	1211	Ballymarron,			–	William Clancy	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4511	Carrigallen,			–	–	James Cummins.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3454	Moneymulvere,			–	Francis M'Partlan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3672	Carrigeongeera,			–	Maurice M'Grath	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4128	Moneyhamilton,		f	–	–	–	–	Mary Canning.	–	–
Ditto	7216	Mohill,		m.	–	–	Michael Reynolds.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4691	Urlaid,		m.	Peter Healy.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo	2030	Swineford,			–	–	Terence M'Dermott.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1412	Doocastle,			–	–	David Dowd	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5852	Garracloon,		m.	–	–	John Traynor	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5128	Louisburgh,		m.	–	John Sweeny.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2307	Shevemore,			–	–	Patrick Fadian.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7795	Shrule,		m	–	Pat. M'Keigue	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4795	Lankill,			–	–	John Joyce.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5125	Ballyburke,			–	Patrick Lyons.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1146	Balla,			–	Thomas Stanton.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5121	Cloggernagh,			–	John Blake.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7574	Ballintubber,			–	Martin Flanagan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1679	Ballindine,			Thomas Corcoran.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6504	Knappa,			Joseph Langan.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4394	Balla,		f	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Kavanagh.	–
Ditto	3045	Glenfarne,			–	–	–	–	–	Honora Boyle.	–
Ditto	7795	Shrule,			–	–	–	Margt. M'Keigue.	–	–	–
Ditto	7381	Dunagh,			P. Gunning	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roscommon	5811	Ballagh,			–	–	Michael Quinn	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6100	Keadue,			–	–	John Carroll	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1850	Cortober,			–	–	Wm. Danagher	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1021	Boyle,			–	Edw. O'Flaherty.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4100	Loughglynn,		m	–	–	Thomas Fallon	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7041	Fleskagh,			–	–	–	–	Anne M'Gauran.	–	–
Ditto	4606	Roosky,		m.	–	Denis Flynn	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4901	Do.,		f	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Regan.	–	–
Ditto	3506	Cerrageenroe,			–	–	–	–	Cath. Brehenay.	–	–
Ditto	3121	Crossna,		f	–	–	–	–	–	Cath. Gaulden	–
Ditto	7328	Cordrummen,		m	–	–	Wm. Fagarty.	–	–	–	–
Sligo	1093	Banada,			–	–	Patk. Stanton	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7923	Carrowree,			–	–	Wm. Costello.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1102	Killaville,			–	–	Michael Anderson.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1213	Geevagh,			–	–	Thomas Clarke	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4196	Kilrusheter,			–	Owen Melville.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1133	Geevagh,			–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Brehony.	–
Ditto	4160	Mullaghroe,			–	–	John Tansey	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1347	Campbill,			–	–	Hugh Donoghoe.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4353	Cliffoney,		m	–	Edward Cellier	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6080	Rockfield,			–	Mat. Doyle	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	9669	Doonflin,			–	–	John Curry	–	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

APPENDIX N.

QUESTIONS (for answer in writing) proposed at District Examination for the year 1867.

No 1.—MALE TEACHERS.

A.

Grammar.—1. "All pay *themselves* the *compliment to think*
They *one day* shall not drivel and their pride
On this reversion takes up ready praise
At least their own their *future selves applaud*
How excellent that *life* they ne'er will lead."

(*a.*) Punctuate this passage. (*b.*) Write out such a prose version or paraphrase of it as would enable a fourth or fifth class to understand the entire passage. (*c.*) Parse fully the words in *italics*.

2. (*a.*) Exemplify the use of the present tense to denote (1) a past occurrence; (2) a future occurrence; (3) an habitual occurrence; and (*b.*) explain as you would to a class (with examples), why expressions in the present tense are more vivid than in the past.

3. Explain, with reference to examples, when the logical and grammatical subjects and predicates of a proposition are the same, and when they are different.

4. Parse the verb in each of the following sentences, and state the general rule as regards the number and person of the verb in such constructions:—

(*a.*) Either you or I wrote the letter.
(*b.*) Neither I nor he wrote the letter.
(*c.*) Either he or you wrote the letter.
(*d.*) Neither they nor I wrote the letter.

5. Write a short essay on "synonyms." Specify the words synonymous with the following, giving the exact import of each:—Tranquility, accomplice, cabal, assail, notorious, querulous.

Geography.—1. On the accompanying map insert the names of the chief islands, bays, &c.; mark the course of six rivers, and the position of twelve principal towns or cities, with their names.

2. Specify the several great nations that speak (*a*) the *Latin and Greek* languages, (*b*) the *Teutonic*, (*c*) the *Sanscrit*, (*d*) the *Monosyllabic*, (*e*) the *Sclave*, or the languages immediately derived from them; and describe succinctly, but as clearly as you can, the characteristic genius and habits of those nations, their geographical position, and their political circumstances.

3. Name, in the order of their importance, the four rivers in England, the three in Scotland, and the two in Ireland, that contribute most to the actual wealth of those countries, and explain how they do so. Say what are the chief towns on each, and their population.

4. Name four cities in Palestine built or revived by the Herods, and describe the position of each. Describe the positions also of Mounts Nebo, Carmel, Gilboa, Moriah, and Olivet.

5. What is said to be the greatest depth of the ocean? On what phenomenon is the calculation based?

Money Matters.—1. State the reasons given in the preface to the Lessons on Money Matters, why the elementary principles taught in them should be communicated to pupils at an early age.

2. Why is it that though labour is not the cause of value, yet the more

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

labour required for the production of any article the more valuable it generally is?

3. State the four laws that belong to all combinations of workmen; and show that a successful strike may be more mischievous in its consequences than an unsuccessful one.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Israelites, from the establishment of the monarchy till the beginning of the reign of Solomon.

2. Enumerate the chief secretions of plants, and state, with examples, from what part of the plant and in what way these may be obtained.

3. Write out a description of India under the following heads:—(*a.*) physical aspect; (*b.*) government; (*c.*) inhabitants; (*d.*) productions.

4. Specify the three principal means by which the due proportion of oxygen is preserved in the atmosphere, notwithstanding the immense consumption of oxygen by men and animals during the process of respiration.

5. Specify the different families of the raptores, as given in Patterson's Zoology, with the characteristics of each; and describe that species of vulture which appears to be the connecting link between the vultures and the eagles.

Arithmetic.—1. (*a.*) Show by an example that the reciprocals of any three equidifferent numbers are in harmonical proportion.

(*b.*) Show how the reciprocals of three continual proportionals are related.

2. (*a.*) Define the term "base," when used with reference to any numerical system of notation; and state what determines the number of distinct characters required in each system.

(*b.*) Reduce 13579 in the duodecimal scale to the undecimal scale.

3. Find the equated time of payment of £200, due fourteen months hence, and of £300, due nineteen months hence; and determine the present value of the whole sum (supposed to be due at the equated time) allowing $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., simple interest.

4. If the sixpenny loaf weigh 4·35 lbs., when wheat is at 5·75*s.* per bushel, what weight of bread, when wheat is at 18·4*s.* per bushel, ought to be purchased for 18·13*s.*?

5. What principal, lent on the 1st of January, 1860, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, would amount to £500 on the 10th of November in the same year?

Geometry, &c.—1. Enunciate and prove—

(*a.*) The 33rd proposition of the third book of Euclid's elements.

(*b.*) The 15th proposition of the sixth book.

2. The rectangle under the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

3. The perpendicular drawn from the three angles of any triangle to the opposite sides intersect in the same point.

4. (*a.*) Given the natural secant of an angle 1·4142136, required the sine and tangent.

(*b.*) Why in computation are the logarithmic sines, &c., generally used, and not the natural?

5. Given the radius of a circle, and the cosine of an arc less than a quadrant, to compute the cosine of half the arc.

Book-keeping.—1. Give a brief sketch of the mode of keeping farming accounts, specifying the books necessary, and their uses.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

2. What deductions must a merchant make when balancing his books, and how are they to be entered?

3. Describe the method of closing the different kinds of accounts.

4. How are the following transactions to be entered:—

(*a.*) When I require an abatement on goods bought on credit, after they are booked, on account of defect.

(*b.*) When I make an abatement on goods sold on credit under similar circumstances.

Reasoning.—1. Explain fully the two kinds of error which lead to confusion of thought in our use of analogical words.

2. Explain the ambiguity which attaches to the word "all," and show that if this ambiguity be overlooked, two propositions, both true, may appear to be contradictories.

3. Show that in a sorites (*a.*) all the premises but the first must be universal; (*b.*) all but the last must be affirmative; and (*c.*) all but the first must be major.

4. Some persons have regarded it as disparaging to a syllogism that we obtain no new truth from it:—

(*a.*) Explain this objection fully, and show how it may be answered, and—

(*b.*) Describe the two distinct modes by which we may arrive at any truth.

History.—1. State the circumstances that led the Romans to interfere in the affairs of Greece, and give a short account of the wars between the countries, until Greece was reduced to the rank of a Roman province.

2. Trace the origin of the Crusades, and show that though they proved abortive in regard to their immediate object, yet they produced a beneficial result on the state of Europe.

2. Give an outline of the history of Belgium from the time of the Romans to the present day.

4. Enumerate the principal events of the Seventeenth century; (*a*) in England, (*b*) on the Continent of Europe, and (*c*) in Asia.

Natural Philosophy.—1. Describe three of the compounds formed by chlorine and oxygen, giving the symbol and equivalent of each, and state how the goodness of a bleaching salt may be ascertained.

2. A mill-race, whose transverse section is three feet square, having a velocity of 10 feet per second, moves an overshot wheel at the rate of 5 feet per second, what is the horse power?

3. Describe the construction, position, and action of the screw propeller in a steamship, and specify its advantages and disadvantages.

4. Describe by means of diagrams, such as you might place on a blackboard, (*a*) the eccentric pump, (*b*) the centrifugal pump.

5. In what condition is arsenic found in nature? To what uses is it applied in the arts? Name an antidote for it, and explain the effect of the antidote.

Algebra.—1. Write down in full the easiest rule for resolving an equation of the second degree, when the co-efficient of the second term is an even number, and show how this rule is deduced.

2. Find the square root of the following quantity, and analyze the rule by which you proceed:—

$$6+-2\sqrt{5}.$$

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

3. Determine the value of x in the following equations :—

$$\sqrt{x+a}+b=c$$

$$\sqrt{x}-\frac{7}{\sqrt{x-2}}=\frac{8}{x}$$

4. What are those two numbers whose difference is 2, and whose product multiplied by their sum is 12? Show that the cubic equation which this problem involves admits of a ready and very simple solution.

5. The sum of three numbers in *geometrical progression* is 7, and the sum of their reciprocals is $\frac{7}{4}$; find them.

(B.)

Grammar.—1. "*You have done that you should be sorry for*
There is no terror *Cassius* in your threats
For I am armed *so strong* in honesty
That they pass by me *as* the idle *wind*
Which I respect not."

Punctuate the above passage, and parse the words in *italics.*

2. Write out the note on the 15th rule of Syntax, commencing with the words :—"Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood," and give examples of each construction.

3. What is meant by the accidents of a word? Account for the use of this term, and show that its application in this sense is a proper one.

4. Explain how the words in *italics* in each expressions as the following should be parsed :—

(*a*). "*What* with the incessant rain, and *what* with the piercing cold, I had nearly lost my life."
(*b*). "*What* a useful thing is money."
(*c*). "Pray to the gods to intermit the plague,
That *needs* must light on this ingratitude."

5. Explain clearly the three distinct advantages which are derivable from an acquaintance with the roots, prefixes, and affixes, from which the derivative words of our language have been formed.

Geography.—1. Draw a map of the coast-line of Europe, from the north of Lapland to the Straits of Gibraltar, marking thereon the parallels and the meridians.

2. Name in direct order the several assize towns and parliamentary boroughs you would pass in travelling by railway from Coleraine to Youghal; name also the rivers on which they are situate; and state the population of each of the boroughs.

3. Give an account of the provinces of the British Empire in the five great divisions of the globe, in regard to position, population, productions, and government.

4. What remarkable difference of level is there between the Caspian Sea, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean?

5. Whether is there more dew on a cloudy or on a clear night; explain the reason for the difference.

Money Matters.—1. How can it be shown that anarchy is more prejudicial to a country than tyranny?

2. State the circumstances under which a man may justly complain for not having received for his labour as much as another who worked no harder than himself.

3. Write out an abstract of the lesson on "Capital."

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

Lesson Books.—1. Write down the three concluding lines of the song of Deborah, and relate the principal events in her life.

2. Give a brief but regular view of the classification of the whole animal kingdom, and name the orders to which the following animals respectively belong:—"The horse," "the turtle," "the curlew," "the boa," "the whale,"

3. Mention the points in which plants and animals agree, and those in which they differ in their vital functions.

4. Give a correct account of Hippisley's passage up the Oronoco, as quoted in the Fourth Book of Lessons.

5. What facts warrant the belief that the summits of the Alps and Pyrenees at one time occupied the bottom of a sea peopled by numerous species of animals, of which there does not now exist one single descendant.

History.—1. Name the periods of 1,000 years between the creation and the birth of Christ, and mention the most remarkable events in each.

2. Give a short account of the Peloponnesian war, touching (*a*) on the circumstances that led to it, (*b*) the parties engaged in it, and (*c*) the results that followed from it.

3. Mention the leading events of Roman History from the death of Cæsar to the beginning of the Christian era.

4. Name the most remarkable events of the eleventh century.

Book-keeping.—1. If a cash-book is balanced every month, and the balance on hands carried forward, how must those balances be dealt with when posting the accounts into the ledger.

2. All charges, such as rent, wages, &c., may be dealt with in two ways. Explain both.

3. The stock account of a company does not show, as in ordinary cases, the net profit made or the loss incurred. Why is this?

4. What are the entries to be made:—

(*a.*) When I sell goods for part ready money, and part on credit.

(*b.*) When my factor buys goods for my account, or I send goods to him to be disposed of for me.

Reasoning.—1. Name and explain the several mental operations which form the subject matter of logic, and explain also the defect to which each is liable.

2. Explain how common terms are obtained, and when they are said to be employed "univocally," and when "equivocally."

3. Show by examples that although the major premise is properly and usually placed first, this order is not essential.

4. (*a.*) Explain the fallacy in the following syllogism:—

Every X is Y,
Z is not X,
Z is not Y;

and state what conclusion may be legitimately drawn from the premises.

(*b.*) State the mode and figure of the above syllogism when reduced to a valid form.

Algebra.—1. Explain fully the meaning of the expression $\frac{0}{0}$ which sometimes occurs in algebraic questions. Show that it does not convey any sign of absurdity or impossibility in the equation.

2. A dealer bought a certain number of sheep for £94; having lost

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

seven of them, he sold one-fourth of the remainder at prime cost for £20, how many had he at first?

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

3. Show that the following equations afford an example of insufficient conditions:—

$$3x-2y+5z=14$$
$$2x+y\ \ -8z=10$$
$$6x-4y+10z=28.$$

4. Determine the value of x in the equation $\sqrt{a^2+ax}=a-\sqrt{a^2-ax}$.

5. A sum of money amounting to £132 is to be divided among A, B, and C, so that B will receive four-fifths of A's share, and C will receive five-sixths of A's and B's shares taken together.

Arithmetic.—1. (*a.*) State the rule for finding the least common multiple of three or more numbers.

(*b.*) Prove that the multiple thus found must be the least common multiple.

2. (*a.*) Give the true definition of "discount."

(*b.*) Find the difference between the true and the ordinary discount on a bill of £6,274, drawn February 12, 1869, payable June 16, same year, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

3. The product of three equal numbers is 3189506048, what are they?

4. Add together 125, 321, 421, 512 in the scale whose base is 6, and prove the correctness of the result by performing the operation in the decimal scale, introducing the necessary reductions.

5. A owes B £1,000, to be paid at the end of nine months; he pays, however, £200 at the end of three months, and £300 at the end of eight months, when was the remainder due?

Geometry, &c.—1. Enunciate and prove (*a*) the 24th proposition of first book Euclid's elements—(*b*) the 6th proposition of second book Euclid's elements.

2. If the sides of a quadrilateral figure be bisected, and the points of bisection of each pair of conterminous sides joined by straight lines, those lines will form a parallelogram equal in area to half the quadrilateral.

3. Divide a given finite straight line into five equal parts.

4. Calculate the side of an equilateral triangle, equal in area to a square whose diagonal is 24 feet.

5. Given the circumference of a circle 350 feet; what is the diameter of a circle of half the area?

Natural Philosophy.—1. Describe the several ways in which water is made to act in moving wheels, and explain, by means of a diagram, the action in Borda's turbine.

2. (*a*) In what two ways may the efficiency of a screw be increased; (*b*) describe the differential screw.

3. Explain how the pendulum and the escapement of a clock act and react upon each other.

4. The flash of a gun being seen three seconds before the report is heard, on a calm day, at what distance is the spectator from the person firing the gun?

5. State the several ways in which heat is produced, and explain why blankets and fur are bad conductors of heat, and why birds in cold weather shake and ruffle up their feathers.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

C.

Grammar.—1. "His faith was strong *enough to believe that* God *could raise* Isaac from the *dead, if it were necessary to accomplish what he had promised.*" Parse the words in *italics.* (This question is compulsory).

2. (*a.*) What part of the verb is "*raise,*" taken by itself in the above sentence; also what part of the verb is "*promised*"?

(*b.*) Explain clearly what "*it*" stands for in the same sentence.

3. Write out in two parallel columns the possessive adjective pronouns, and the corresponding possessive cases of the personal pronouns, and explain what is the difference in their use.

4. Write out original sentences exemplifying the use of the combinations; "as, as;" "as, so;" "so, as;" and "so, that;" and explain how the first word in each combination should be parsed, and how the second, and why?

5. Give the Greek root, and the Latin root, which signify "a horse;" also those which signify "to wish;" and those which signify "wise;" adding an English derivative from each.

Geography.—1. Draw a map showing the south coast-line of Europe, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Hellespont, and mark the position of six important towns or cities situated upon it. (This must be attempted by all).

2. Name the two counties in which each of the following towns, with its suburbs, is situated, and the dividing river in each case:—Athlone, Belfast, Ballinasloe, Carlow, Clonmel, Drogheda, Limerick, New Ross, Newry, Portarlington.

3. If the lakes of Geneva and Constance were to be drained, by what rivers should it be done? Name the cities passed by each of these rivers; name, also, their tributary rivers, and the places at their junction with the main streams.

4. New Orleans being in longitude 90° W. from Greenwich, what o'clock is it there when it is noon at Dublin?

5. How is Delhi situated; whose capital was it formerly, and in whose possession is it now?

Lesson Books.—1. Write out notes of a lesson on "The Swallow," and specify some instances in which the swallow is alluded to in Scripture.

2. Write down the substance of the lesson entitled "The Lost Camel." What moral should be drawn from it?

3. Where and in what form is platina found? Enumerate its chief properties, and explain in what respects it differs from silver.

4. Specify at least six instances in which materials of little value are turned to profitable account.

5. Describe in due order the four seasons which occur in Egypt.

Money Matters.—1. Define the terms—money, coin, exchange, capital.

2. Name the different circumstances that tend to determine the rates of wages in different employments.

3. Write an abstract of the lesson on "Commerce."

Book-keeping.—1. Explain the terms—"Bills receivable" and "Bills payable."

2. How are errors in the books to be corrected? Give an example.

3. If a partner wish his share of gain to be added to his share of profit in the company, and the company agree, what entries are to be made?

4. In keeping farming accounts, how is the value of the produce consumed by the cattle ascertained and dealt with?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

Arithmetic.—1. (*a.*) State the rule for proving simple multiplication by "casting out the nines."

(*b.*) State the principle on which this method is founded.

(*c.*) Show that it affords a probability only that the result is correct.

2. Find by two methods, in Practice, the rent of 561A. 2R. 20P., at £1 17*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and state which method is to be preferred, and why?

3. A bankrupt's debts are £7,357, and he is able to pay 12*s.* 9¾*d.* in the pound; what are his effects worth? Find the required answer by—

(*a.*) Rule of Proportion.
(*b.*) Practice.

4. Find the value (to six places of decimals) of 7·72 *minus* 6·049.

5. If the rent of a farm of 17A. 3R. 2P. be £39 4*s.* 7*d.*, what would be the rent of another farm containing 26A. 2R. 23P., if six acres of the former be worth seven acres of the latter?

Mensuration.—1. Find the area of a circle whose diameter is equal to the diagonal of a square, the side of which is 10 feet.

2. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 36 yards, required the area.

3. How often will a wheel, whose diameter is 4 feet 6 inches, revolve in a statute mile.

4. What is the area of a circular walk 5 feet broad, surrounding a grass plot 37 feet in diameter.

5. Calculate the value of 36 feet in length of a beam of timber 1 foot 9 inches square, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cubic yard.

Female Teachers.

No. 2.—Female Teachers.

A[1].

Grammar.—1. "*Who lags* for dread of daily work
And his *appointed task* would shirk
Commits a folly and a crime
A soulless *slave* a paltry *knave*
A *clog* upon the wheels of time
With work *to do* and store of health
The *man's* unworthy *to be free*
Who will not give *that* he may live
His daily *toil* for daily fee."

Punctuate the above passage, write out a version of it in plain prose, and parse fully the words in *italics.*

2. Frame a rule of syntax which will include *all* the verbs that take the same case after as before them.

3. When is a figure of speech called a trope? Name the principal tropes, and give an example of each.

4. State the two forms of transitive verbs, and explain how they differ in sense.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of the following:—gangway, thoroughfare, overweening, trice.

Geography.—1. Where exactly are the following places situated, and what do their names signify:—*Santiago, Sarragossa, Annapolis, Coblentz, Havre?*

2. Describe exactly the course of the inland navigation between Belfast and Newry, and give the names of the towns served by it.

3. (*a.*) Name a great seaport where it is about half-past seven o'clock

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

A.M. when it is noon at Dublin; and (*b.*) say what is the hour at Melbourne (lat. 37¾ S., long. 145 E.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

4. Whether is the voyage usually shorter in time from Liverpool to New York, or from New York to Liverpool; and why?

5. State in detail the respects in which the situation of Palestine is peculiarly advantageous for commerce; name the principal river of the country, and say why it has been supposed to have emptied its waters formerly into the Red Sea, and what reason there is for rejecting that supposition.

Lesson Books.—1. Name that one of the aqueous meteors which never appears but as a harbinger of distress; describe its nature, its effects, and the method by which it can be artificially produced.

2. Give an account of the first record we have of the payment of rent, of the circumstances from which it originated, and of the results to which it led.

3. Explain the nature of government securities, and give two other names for that species of property.

4. Write out two stanzas from any poem by Mrs. Sigourney; explain them as you would to a fourth class, and name the lesson-book in which they are to be found.

5. Detail the duties of a housemaid.

Arithmetic.—1. Show by examples that the terms of a proportion may be made to undergo changes and modifications in the same way as the corresponding terms of the vulgar fractions.

2. If 8 women can embroider 24 yards of muslin in 6 days, how many women are required to embroider 18 yards in 3 days?

3. (*a*) Divide ·0527 by ·0041; and (*b*) multiply 270·56 by ·3702. Prove the results by vulgar fractions.

4. If by selling wine at 15*s.* per gallon I lose 6 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain 17½ per cent.?

5. Three merchants, A, B, and C, trade together. A puts in £260, B £350, and C £450; they gained £120. What is each man's share of the gain?

A².

Grammar.—1. "*Who only* asks for humblest wealth
Enough for competence and health
And *leisure* when his work is done
To read his book by chimney nook
Or *stroll* at setting of the sun
Who toils as every man *should toil*
For fair reward *great* and *free*
These are the men the best of men
These are the men we mean to be."

Punctuate the above stanza. Write out a version of it in plain prose, and parse the words in *italics*.

2. Supply the ellipsis in the last verse of the stanza, and parse fully the omitted word.

3. Name the figures of rhetoric, and explain, with examples, how a metaphor differs from a simile.

4. Name the three forms or combinations employed in expressing future time, and explain, with examples, how each is formed.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of each of the following:—unwittingly, snake, frisk.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Geography.—1. (*a.*) Name some capital city where it is about 2.30 P.M. when it is noon at Dublin; and (*b.*) say what is the hour at New Orleans (lat. 30 N., long. 90 W.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

2. Describe the several winds of a local and peculiar character mentioned in the "Geography Generalized."

3. Name (*a*) the most famous commercial city of Palestine and the nation to whom it belonged; (*b*) the Israelitish tribe that possessed the surrounding country; (*c*) the remarkable bay situated to the south of it; (*d*) the famous citadel on that bay; and (*e*) narrate the circumstances that have made that bay and citadel famous.

4. Where is Sierra Leone; when, by whom, and with what object was it established. What similar colony was established by the United States?

5. Where are the following places situated, and what do their names signify:—*Orleans, Hoangho, Naples, Lismore, Deptford, Halle?*

Lesson Books.—1. Explain how many of the most beautiful marbles have been formed, and what must have been the condition of the globe during the period of their formation.

2. Give a succinct account of that portion of the history of the world, subsequent to the Jewish captivity, which may be learned from one of the Hebrew prophets.

3. What would be the result (*a*) to the landlords, (*b*) to the tenants, (*c*) to the farm-labourers, and (*d*) to the public at large, if rents were compulsorily reduced all over the country?

4. Write out two stanzas of Southey's poem on the "Holly Tree," and explain the moral of the whole poem.

5. Give (*a*) the substance of the lesson in the Girls' Reading Book on "Truth and Sincerity;" and (*b*) show particularly how you ought to deal with a child whom you have reason to suspect of telling a falsehood.

Arithmetic.—1. Write down in full the rule for converting shillings, pence, and farthings, into the decimals of a pound. Give an example, and explain the reason of the process by which the required result is obtained.

2. If £600 gain £45 in 18 months, how much will £100 gain in a year?

3. Find the value of a (the third term), in the following proportion:—

$$2^1 : \frac{1\cdot06}{4\cdot55} :: a : \frac{3\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{9}}.$$

4. A merchant has teas worth 4*s.* and 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb. respectively, which he mixes in the proportion of 3lbs. of the former to 2 lbs. of the latter, and sells the mixture at 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb. What does he gain or lose per cent?

5. Find the compound interest of £1,000 for 3 years at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

A[3]

Grammar.—1. "He is the happy man *whose* life e'en now
Shows *somewhat* of that happier life *to come*
Who doomed to an obscure but tranquil state
Is pleased with it and *were he free to choose*
Would make his fate his choice."

Punctuate this passage. Write out a version of it in plain prose, and parse the words in *italics.*

2. Write out the rule of Syntax exemplified in the word "*choice*" in the above passage, and also the extension of the rule as given in the observations on that rule in Dr. Sullivan's grammar.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

3. Name the figures of Syntax. State what figure is exemplified in the following :—"For the dock it was their field of fame, and ocean was their grave," and explain when this figure may legitimately be employed.

4. Explain the four different uses which may be made of the present tense of a verb, giving an example of each.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of each of the following :—Fiend, uncouth, drug.

Geography.—1. (*a*) Name some capital city where it is 8 30 P.M. when it is noon at Dublin. (*b*). Say what is the hour at Quebec (lat. 46½ N., long. 71¼ W.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

2. What kind of food does man use (*a*) in the frigid zone ; (*b*) in the temperate ; and (*c*) in the torrid ; and why does he make a difference.

3. Where are the following places situated, and what do their names signify :—Dantzic, Stockholm, Ardglass, Hyderabad, the Cinque Ports?

4. Name three rivers in countries far apart, whose surfaces are higher than the level of the lands through which they pass, and explain how this happens, and what precautions are taken to prevent inundations.

5. Name the largest of the Lesser Antilles, and describe its position, its political connexion, and its productions ; name, also, those of the Greater Antilles that are all under one government, and state what that government is.

Lesson Books.—1. What tremendous convulsions were necessary to fit the earth for the residence of man, and why ?

2. For what reasons should the young student of history fix in his memory the eighth century B.C. ? In connexion with this answer relate the chief incidents in the history of any one of the nations to which you refer.

3. When is a commodity an article of *value ?* Give examples of land that will produce nothing, being valuable, and of any productive land having no value.

4. Write out three verses of the poem entitled "The Sunbeam," which commences with the line "Thou art no lingerer in Monarch's Hall," and give the explanation, as you would to a class, of the allusions in it.

5. Complete the following Poor Richard's Sayings :—"If time be of all things the most precious—"; "He that rieth late must—"; "Hunger looks in but dares not enter—"; "If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle ?—"

Arithmetic.—1. Show that interest may be worked by Rule of Three, by stating the following sum:—Find the interest of £460 for 3¼ years at 4½ per cent. per annum. Find by the *simplest* method the interest of £1,000 for 13 years at 2½ per cent.

2. If six horses can plough 17 acres in 4 days, how many acres will 93 horses plough in 5 days ?

3. How much water must be mixed with 100 gallons of spirits at 18*s.* a gallon to reduce the value to 15*s.* a gallon ?

4. Express the result of the following both in vulgar and decimal fractions—(·075 × ·25) + (·075 ÷ ·25).

5. A, B, and C rent a pasture for £40. A puts in 8 cattle, B 9, and C 11 : How much should each pay for his share ?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

A[4]

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. "All men think all *men mortal but themselves*
Themselves when some alarming shock of fate
Strikes thro' their wounded hearts the sudden *dread*
But their hearts wounded like the wounded air
Soon close where *passed* the shaft no trace is found."

Punctuate the above passage; write out a version in plain prose; and parse the words in *italics*.

2. Write out the rule of Syntax relating to the subjunctive mood, and give the substance of Crombie's remarks upon that mood.

3. Name all the figures of speech exemplified in the extract in No. 1, pointing out exactly where each occurs.

4. Explain *why* intransitive verbs cannot be used in the passive voice; and give examples of intransitive verbs taking the passive *form* without being used in a passive sense.

5. Give the derivation, and the derivative or primary meaning, of each of the following—Nightingale, landscape, soothsayer.

Geography.—1. (*a*) Name some capital city where it is 9.30 A.M. when it is noon at Dublin, and (*b*) say what is the hour at Calcutta (lat. 22½ N., long. 88½ E.) when it is midnight at Dublin.

2. Name four rivers of Palestine, not including the Jordan, and describe their position. Describe also the characteristic features of the Jordan.

3. Where, exactly, are the following places situated; and what do their names signify:—Konigsberg, Nankin, Cassiterides, Bombay, Inverary, Buenos Ayres, Ballymena?

4. State minutely, proceeding in regular order round the continent, all the boundaries of Asia, particularly specifying those that separate it from the other continents, and those portions of the ocean, &c., that have distinguishing names; name, also, all the Asiatic countries that are contained, or nearly contained, within the temperate zone.

5. What is the general direction of the river Tiber, from its source to its mouth? State where it takes its rise, and name a famous lake near it, and all the places of importance that you know to be situated on its banks.

Lesson Books.—1. Compare, as to the number of their vertebræ, the necks of the lion, the mouse, the whale, the swan, and the giraffe.

2. Describe the position and purpose of some great works executed by the Romans in Scotland and in England which are still in existence, and say when, and under whose command, they were executed.

3. Explain the circumstances under which the Israelites were in some cases permitted and in others not permitted to charge interest.

4. Write out any two stanzas of Gray's "Elegy," with such a paraphrase as would render them perfectly intelligible to a fourth class of girls.

5. Specify the mental qualities and the habits required to produce *good management*, according to the lesson on that subject in one of your reading books. Give also the substance of the lesson.

Arithmetic.—1. Why does the number 73,000 occur so often in working sums in simple interest? Why is the number 7,300 used when the rate of interest is £5 per cent.?

2. What sum must be lent at 5 per cent. per annum, simple interest, that the amount at the end of 7 years may be £500.

3. Express £2 7*s.* 8½*d.* in a decimal form, and give the value of £5·73, using in each case the short rule, and explaining it as you would to a class.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

4. If 32 milliners can make 24 dresses in 8 days; how many dresses can 16 milliners make in 6 days?

5. Solve the following:—$(4{\cdot}5 \times {\cdot}001) + (5{\cdot}25 \div {\cdot}001)$, and prove the result by vulgar fractions.

Female Teachers.

B[1].

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following:—

"*Be you* to others kind and true,
As you'd have others be to you;
And *neither do nor say* to men,
Whate'er you *would* not *take* again."

2. Write out the rules of Syntax exemplified by the words "*nor*" and "*take*" in the above passage.

3. Name the five classes into which adjectives may be divided, giving one or two examples of each.

4. Write out in proper form the three persons, singular and plural, of the perfect indicative passive of the verb "*to forsake.*"

5. Explain what is meant by *frequentative verbs*, with five examples, giving the meaning of each as precisely as you can, so as to show that they are really *frequentative verbs.*

Geography.—1. Name any two capital cities in almost the same *longitude* with Liverpool, and state their *latitude* as nearly as you can.

2. State how Palestine was divided by the Romans, and name a mountain and a seaport in the central province next the sea.

3. Name the six principal *towns*, and their *counties*, that you would pass in travelling by railway from Dublin to Cork; name also the *rivers* on which they stand.

4. Describe exactly the position of Lakes Champlain, Nyanza, Katrine, and Neufchâtel.

5. Name the rivers on which the following ports are situate—Birkenhead, Rouen, Rangoon, New York, Paramaribo.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Balaam.*

2. Describe the processes by which sugar is extracted from the cane, and prepared for use.

3. State the effects likely to result from the introduction of machinery into any branch of industry. Illustrate your answer by a reference to the art of printing.

4. Write out neatly the first, second, and last verses of the poem on the "Northern Seas," in the Third Book of Lessons.

5. Name the common kinds of fuel mentioned in the Second Book; and give the substance of what is said about one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. When a vulgar fraction is reduced to a decimal, in what cases will the decimal terminate, and in what cases will it recur? Explain your answer by examples.

2. At 5 per cent. per annum, simple interest, what sum will produce a *daily* interest of 1*s* $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.*?

3. Subtract the $\frac{2}{5}$ of $4\frac{1}{2}$ from the $\frac{2}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{4}$.

4. If a parcel of goods bought for £18 be sold four months afterwards for £26, what is the gain per cent. per annum?

5. Two merchants, A and B, form a joint capital; A puts in £500, and B £690; they gain £150. How ought the gain be divided between them.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

B².

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following :—

> "*Deal* with another, *as you'd have*
> *Another deal* with you;
> *What you're unwilling to receive,*
> *Be sure* you never do."

2. Write out a rule for the government of the infinitive "*to receive*" in the above sentence.

3. Write out the compound personal pronouns, the singulars in one column, and the corresponding plurals in another.

4. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the three persons, singular and plural, of the pluperfect indicative passive of the verb "*to forbid.*"

5. Explain with examples what is meant by "*frequentative verbs*;" and mention those which have been derived from the following, giving the meanings so precisely as to show that they are really frequentations :—spit, climb, gleam, hang, wade.

Geography.—1. Name two capital cities in almost the same latitude as Naples, and state their longitude as nearly as you can.

2. Name the principal rivers and lakes of Palestine, and describe their position.

3. Name in the order in which you would pass them, the six principal *towns*, and their *counties*, on the lines of railway between Newry and Londonderry. Name also the rivers on which they stand.

4. Describe exactly the situation of the "Great Salt Lake," Lake Como, Boden See, and Lakes Keswick and Leven.

5. Name seaports on the following rivers :—Avon, Tees, Tay, Douro, Vistula, Delaware,

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Deborah.*

2. Describe the manner in which timber, cut in the forests in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, is conveyed to the sea.

3. Explain what is meant by *taxes* and show that in reality this payment, though compulsory, is quite as much an exchange as any other.

4. Write out neatly the first, second, and last verses of the poem on "Prayer," in the Third Book of Lessons.

5. Name the common fruit trees mentioned in the lesson on the subject in the Second Book; and quote briefly the description of one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. Show that the following two questions will be sufficient to state any simple question in the Rule of Three :—"Of what kind must the answer be?" and, "Must the answer be more or less?" Apply this method to the statement of the following questions :—

(*a.*) How many days will it take 75 men to do a piece of work which takes 25 men 8 days?

(*b.*) How long will provision for 6 months last a garrison of 225 men, if they are reinforced by 150 men?

2. Find the sum and product of 5, $\frac{4}{5}$ and $1\frac{1}{7}$.

3. How many pounds of candles at 5*s.* 2*d.* per dozen pounds must be given in barter for 3 cwt. 2 qr. 16 lbs. of tallow at 37*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.

4. What sum put out at simple interest will amount to £105 6*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum?

5. Bought paper at 17*s.* 6*d.* per ream; at what rate must I sell it per ream to gain £26 on 310 reams?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

B 3

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following:—

"*Nay only look what I have found!*
A sparrow's *nest* upon the ground;
A sparrow's *nest as you may see,*
Blown out of *yonder ivied* tree."

2. Write out the rules of Syntax exemplified in the word *nest* in the above stanza.

3. Mention the reciprocal pronouns, state why they are so called, and explain as you would to a class, the meaning of the word *reciprocal.*

4. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the three persons, singular and plural, of the first future passive of the verb *to smite.*

5. Give at least five examples of nouns formed from the past participles of verbs, with the meaning of each.

Geography.—1. Name two capital cities in almost the same *longitude* as Alexandria, and state their *latitude* as nearly as you can.

2. Name at least six mountains of Palestine, and describe their exact position.

3. Name in the order in which you would pass them, at least six of the principal *towns* on the lines of railway between Dublin and Belfast. Name also, the rivers on which they stand, and the counties they belong to.

4. Describe exactly the position of Lakes Nicaragua, Awe, Erie, Enoel or Belvidere, and Garda.

5. Name seaports on the following rivers:—Thames, Humber, Forth, Elbe, Hudson, Hooghly.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Eli.*

2. Describe the method by which the red cotton handkerchiefs dyed at Glasgow, have their pattern given to them.

3. Mention the three conditions on which the value of any article depends, and explain why a watchmaker is better paid than a ploughman.

4. Write out neatly, the first, second, and last verses of the poem supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk.

5. Name the foreign fruits mentioned in the Second Book of Lessons, and give the substance of the remarks on one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. Mention the principal changes which may be made in a geometrical proportion without destroying it.

2. Determine by the method of decimals, which of the following fractions is greatest in value, $\frac{17}{25}$, $\frac{185}{355}$, $\frac{77}{70}$; represent in the form of a decimal the difference between the greatest and the least of these fractions.

3. How must sugar which cost 76*s.* per cwt. be sold to gain 18 per cent.; and what quantity must be sold at that rate to gain £100?

4. At what rate per cent. will £248 amount to £334 16*s.* in seven years time?

5. Find by two methods the value of 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of sugar at £3 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

B 4.

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following :—

"'I am *cheerful*, young *man*,' *father William* replied;
'*Let the cause thy attention engage*:
In the days of my youth I remembered my God,
And he *hath not forgotten* my age.'"

2. Write out the rule of Syntax exemplified by the word *cause* in the above passage.

3. Write out *seven* compound relative pronouns, and state why they are so called.

4. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the three persons, singular and plural, of the second future passive of the verb *to chide*.

5. Give the derivation of the following words, explaining the meaning of each from the meaning of the primitive :—compeer, decimate, occult, ephemeral, becoming, indenture, antidote.

Geography.—1. Name two great cities situated almost under the tropic of Cancer, and a seaport of France almost under the first meridian.

2. State the names of the Gentile nations that inhabited—(*a*) the northern seaboard of Palestine; (*b*) the southern seaboard; (*c*) the interior of the country, in the time of the Judges of Israel.

3. Name the five principal *towns* you would pass in travelling by railway from Dublin to Waterford, with their *rivers*, and the *counties* in which they are situated.

4. Describe the position of the Jura, Harz, Balkan, Esk, and Comragh mountains.

5. Name seaports on the following rivers:—Tyne, Dee, Garonne, Scheldt, Plate (La Plata), Potomac.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a brief sketch of the history of *Samuel*.

2. Describe at least *three* of the uses to which the horns of animals are applied.

3. Explain why laws made to fix the wages of labour prove ineffectual—(*a*) when the rate is fixed too high; (*b*) when it is too low.

4. Write out neatly the first, second, and last verses of the poem on "Evening," in the Third Book of Lessons.

5. Name the beasts of burden mentioned in the Second Book, and give the substance of the description of one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. To divide a number by 5, double the number and reject the unit figure. Prove this rule.

2. Reduce $\frac{\frac{6}{10}}{1-\frac{1}{10}}$ to its simplest form.

3. A merchant had $15\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sugar at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. which he exchanged for tea at 3*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; how much tea did he receive for the sugar?

4. What is the interest of £690 11*s.* 6*d.* from 11th May to 2nd December, at $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.?

5. A tax of £530 is to be raised from three towns, the numbers of inhabitants of which respectively are 2,500, 3,000, and 4,200. How much should each town pay?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

C'.

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence:—"The servant accepted *their* hospitality, and *informed them who he was*, and on what errand *he had been sent* by his master."

2. Write out the rules of syntax exemplified by the word *who* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form and neatly the declension of the noun "*lady*," and of the pronoun "*thou*."

4. Mention the seven classes of adverbs, with one or two examples of each.

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots, state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each:—*grex, polus, dignus, pleo, testis.*

Geography.—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand:—Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Clare, Cork, Wicklow.

2. Describe a glacier, and name some great river that takes its rise in one, and at least three towns that it passes.

3. Explain how it is that, if you know the difference in *longitude* between two places that have the same *latitude*, you do not necessarily know their actual *distance* from each other; and state the case in which you would at once know their distance if the difference of longitude be given.

4. Why are the north of Africa and the south of Europe warmer than the same latitudes in America and Asia?

5. Name four great rivers in North America, and a seaport on each.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a description of the manner in which the Arabs milk their goats and sheep, and make butter.

2. State as much as possible in your own words, the substance of the description of "Constantinople," given in the Fourth Book.

3. Write out any *two* verses of the poem on "The Uses of Flowers" in the Second Book, and explain them as you would to a class.

4. Mention characteristics (other than colour) of the cowslip and of the violet, alluded to in the Second Book, and describe those flowers, and name any others that you consider resemble them.

5. Describe the ninth and tenth plagues of Egypt, the ceremonies performed by the Israelites at the time of the latter, and the occurrences that immediately followed.

Arithmetic.—1. Write out the three tables of weight (Troy, Avoirdupois, and Apothecaries'), and show that two of these are the same, only differently divided.

2. Find by Practice the value of 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. at £3 6*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.

3. In the following proportions supply the vacant places:—

$$\tfrac{1}{4} : \tfrac{3}{4} :\ .\quad : 6$$
$$: 9 :: \tfrac{1}{3} : \tfrac{2}{3}$$

4. How many miles, English, in twelve millions twelve thousand and twelve inches?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account:—16 gross of needles, at $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per dozen; $111\frac{1}{2}$ yards of calico, at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per yard; 37 reams of paper, at $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per quire.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

C2.

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence:—"*They that know the most will praise* God *the best;* but *which* of us *can number half* His *works.*"

2. Write out the rule of Syntax exemplified by the word *works* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the declension of the noun "wife," and of the pronoun "*I.*"

4. Give examples of the expression—"*I* had rather." State what would be the more correct form of expression, and how the inaccuracy arose.

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots; state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each:—*Munus, demos, trudo, topos, par.*

Geography.—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand:—Donegal, Down, Galway, Kildare, Kilkenny, Monaghan.

2. Name three rivers whose sources are within a few miles of each other, and which empty their waters into widely distant seas; name, also, three cities passed by each.

3. Define *latitude* and *longitude*, and explain how to calculate the distance of two places on the same meridian when you know the latitude of each.

4. What is meant by the snow line; and in what parts of the earth is it highest?

5. Name four great rivers and four capes of Africa, and describe their position.

Lesson Books.—1. Give a description of the Esquimaux, with special reference to their persons and dress, and their dwellings.

2. Describe as much as possible in your own words the principal features of "Grand Cairo" as given in the Fourth Book.

3. Write out any *two* verses of the poem on "Good Resolves" in the Second Book, and explain them as you would to a class.

4. Explain the construction and use of the *safety lamp*, and say who invented it.

5. Name as many individuals as you can of the first three generations of the descendants of Terah.

Arithmetic.—1. What is meant by ratio? Of how many ratios does a proportion consist? Show how these ratios are arranged so as to form a proportion; and arrange 4, 5, 15, 12, as a proportion.

2. Find the price of 118 oz. 11 dwts. 14 grains, at £3 18*s.* 10*d.* per oz.

3. In one hundred thousand millions seventy thousand and seven minutes, how many years?

4. A dealer bought 100 reams of paper for £36 10*s.* just before a rise in price of ¼*d.* per quire. How much did he save by buying before the rise?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account:—

3 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. of potatoes, at 8*d.* per stone.
2 cwt. 0 qr. 10 lbs. of bacon, at 9*d.* per lb.
37 gals. 3 quarts of milk, at 2½*d.* per quart.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

C[a].

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence:—"The *rejoicings* on this occasion *having been turned* into ridicule by Isbmael, Sarah insisted *that he and his mother should be cast out.*"

2. Write out the rule of syntax exemplified by the word *ridicule* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the declension of the noun *fox*, and of the pronoun *who*.

4. Explain in what respect such expressions as the following are incorrect, and state what would be the correct form of expression:—*Immediately he heard it he departed. Directly he arrived the horses were brought.*

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots; state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each:—*sentio, polis, lithos, probus, jus.*

Geography—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand:—King's County, Korry, Limerick, Londonderry, Louth, Meath.

2. Name twelve great seaports on the Mediterranean, in the order in which a ship would pass them.

3. How do different nations act in reckoning latitude and longitude, and why?

4. Where is the great American desert? What are its extent and character?

5. Name four rivers that flow into the Indian Ocean, and a city or port on each.

Lesson Books.—1. Specify the two kinds of vegetable matter employed for clothes; name the plants of each kind, and give a description of the mode of manufacture of any one of them.

2. Give the substance of the description of "Venice" in the Fourth Book of Lessons. Use your own words as much as possible.

3. Write out any two verses of the poem on the "Snail" in the Second Book, and explain them briefly as you would to a class.

4. Name places in England, Ireland, and Scotland, famous for their herring fisheries; and describe the process of curing red herrings.

5. Tell all you know of the history and position of Mount Moriah.

Arithmetic.—1. What is the origin of the numerals now in use? When and by whom were they introduced into Europe? In what does the great value of the existing system consist?

2. How many shirts can be made from 120 yards of linen, each shirt requiring 3 yards 3 qrs.?

3. In the following proportions supply the vacant places:—

$$\tfrac{1}{3}: \quad :: 7\tfrac{1}{2} : 3$$
$$: 4\tfrac{1}{2} :: 9 : \tfrac{5}{6}$$

4. How long will provisions for 6 months last a garrison of 225 men, if they are reduced from 18 ounces to 12 ounces of bread per man?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account:—6 sacks of flour, each sack weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. at 2*s.* 5*d.* per stone; 1,706 biscuits at 3*s.* 10*d.* per gross; $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of sweetmeats at $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per oz.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

C⁴.

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. Parse fully the words in *italics* in the following sentence:—"These *eggs, allowing* for *what may prove addled,* and *what may be destroyed* by vermin, will produce *at least two hundred and fifty* chickens."

2. Write out the rule of syntax exemplified by the word *addled* in the above sentence.

3. Write out in proper form, and neatly, the declension of the noun *woman,* and of the pronoun *she.*

4. Give the substance of the observations in Dr. Sullivan's Grammar on such expressions as, "The house is building," "The work is printing."

5. Give the meaning of each of the following roots; state from what language each is taken, and give one or two English derivatives from each:—*metior, scopeo, gamos, salus, durus.*

Geography.—1. Name two towns in each of the following counties, and the rivers on which they stand:—Queen's County, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Wexford, Westmeath.

2. Name six lakes and six individual mountains in the continent of Europe, and name also the countries in which they are situated.

3. Why is Ireland called the "Emerald Isle," and what is the physical cause that produces the peculiarity implied in the epithet?

4. On what principle is the barometer constructed? What is its use to geographers?

5. Name four rivers that flow into the Baltic Sea, or the German Ocean, and a seaport on each.

Lesson Books.—1. Name the *three* substances prepared by bees, and describe the manner in which any one of them is procured.

2. Give as much as possible in your own words the substance of the description of "Gibraltar" in the Fourth Book of Lessons.

3. Write out any two verses of the poem on the "Sparrow's Nest," in the Second Book, and explain them briefly as you would to a class.

4. Name the continental countries of Europe in which peat is found, and the parts of Scotland that produce most coal.

5. Give the completest history you can of the patriarch Lot, and state the three reasons that are said, in the Second Book, to have induced the angels to warn him to escape from Sodom.

Arithmetic.—1. How would you demonstrate to pupils that division is only a particular case of subtraction, and that multiplication is only a particular case of addition? Give examples to illustrate your answer.

2. What should be the weight, avoirdupois, of 100,000 sovereigns, the weight of the guinea being 5 dwts. 9 grains?

3. At 4*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, what will a creditor receive for a debt of £1,256 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. (*a.*) In 1,000 florins how many guineas? (*b.*) In 1,000 Irish miles how many English? (*c.*) In 1,000 shillings how many half-crowns?

5. Calculate and write out in a neat form the following account:—

A silver tea service weighing 49 oz. 0 dwts. 16 grs., at 7*s.* 2*d.* per oz.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen forks, each fork weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz., at 6*s.* 10*d.* per oz.
15 gold rings, each weighing $5\frac{1}{4}$ dwts., at £4 5*s.* per oz.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitors.

No 3.—Paid Monitors.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following sentence:—"Reason teaches us to face smaller dangers in order to avoid greater, and even to undergo the greatest when our duties require it."

2. Write out the second and fourth rules of spelling, and give at least one instance of every class of exception to each.

3. Give the roots of the following words:—Impartial, insignificant, viaduct, epigram, philosopher.

4. Why is *that* more useful than *who* or *which?* What variety is there in parsing it? How can we distinguish it in each case?

5. What are the variations in the terminations of an English verb? Give examples.

Geography.—1. Describe the course a ship would take from Liverpool to China.

2. On what rivers are the following cities situated:—Delhi, Madrid, Philadelphia, Calcutta.

3. Give the boundaries of Switzerland, its chief towns, and describe the position of any three of its lakes.

4. Commencing at the north, name the border counties of Connaught on the east, with the counties in the other provinces which these respectively adjoin.

5. Where are the following places:—Corunna, Nantes, Adelaide, Vera Cruz, Kherson?

Arithmetic.—1. Explain the terms multiple, sub-multiple, prime, and composite, as applied to numbers.

2. Bought butter at £4 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and sold it at 11½*d.* per lb.; how much was gained by the sale of a ton?

3. The wages of 4 men for 7 days is £3 10*s.*; what will be the wages of 12 men for 3 days and 11 hours?

4. If the poor-rate on a rental of £45 be £12 7*s.* 6*d.*, what is it in the pound?

5. Find both by Practice and Proportion the cost of 2 lb. 6 oz. 16 dwts. 19 grs. at 15*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

6. If a piece of cloth containing 45 yards be bought for £25 10*s.* and sold for £36, what will be the gain per yard?

Lesson Books.—1. Give the name of a very useful animal that was contemptuously treated by the Jews, and state the cause assigned for such treatment.

2. How often did Jacob change his place of abode, and why? How long did he remain in the last place?

3. What is remarkable in the Date Palm with respect to its branches, and the manner in which its fruit is collected?

4.—"There's mercy in every place."

Name the poem in which the above line is found, and the circumstances of the person referred to in the poem.

5. Give the different modes of spinning flax in different ages.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitors.

Third and Fourth Years.

Grammar.—1. "*Slow* sinks more *lovely ere* his race be *run*,
Along Morea's hills, the setting *sun*;
Not as in Northern climes, obscurely *bright*,
But one unclouded *blaze* of living light."

Parse the words in *italics*.

2. Write out fully the rules of spelling to which the following words are exceptions:—Dnellist, biassed, trammelled, lodgment, changeable, swingeing.

3. Give the roots and prefixes in the following words:—Inexpert, competency, explanatory, ephemeral, apocalypse.

4. Correct the errors in the following sentence:—"Neither James, William, or Henry were correct in their judgment."

5. Explain the distinction between compound and complex sentences, and name the clauses of which they are respectively composed.

Geography.—1. What led the ancients to suppose that the earth was not a great plain? What encouraged Columbus in the theory on which his course was founded?

2. What causes the Gulf Stream? Where does it rise? What benefit does it confer on some countries?

3. Why are the degrees of longitude less useful in measurement than those of latitude? How do they vary in size?

4. Name the counties, bays, capes, and islands passed on a voyage from Glasgow to Bristol.

5. What is the general principle upon which the temperature of a place depends, and to what modifications is it subject?

Lesson Books.—1. Write out a short lesson on clay, and mention a few of the most important uses to which it is applied.

2. Who is the author of the poem from which the following extract is taken? What are the "budding ills" referred to?

"The spring time of our years
Is soon dishonour'd and defiled, in most
By budding ills that ask a prudent hand
To check them."

3. Write the heads of a lesson on the change of water into steam.

4. Name the three constituents of value, and state which is the most important in determining it.

5. How did the Israelites succeed in getting possession of the city of Jericho?

Arithmetic.—1. A man bought a piece of cloth measuring 42 yards at £1 8*s.* per yard, of which 10 yards having been damaged was sold at 15*s.* per yard; at what price per yard must the remainder be sold to gain 10 per cent.?

2. What is the difference between the true and commercial discount on £549 for 32 days at 5 per cent.?

3. Find the value of ·3 of 2*s.*; ·54 of 16*s.* 6*d.*; ·243 of a ton; and ·83 of £5.

4. At what price must a yard of cloth that cost 4*s.* 8*d.* be sold to gain 12½ per cent.?

5. Give the rule of mental arithmetic for finding interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and explain the principle of the rule.

6. A man having paid income tax at 9*d.* in the pound had £305 remaining; on how much had he been rated?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitors.

Algebra.—1. Algebra is called *universal arithmetic.* Explain.

2. Divide x^4-81y^4 by $x-3y$.

3. Give the rules for introducing a bracket into an expression, and enclose the three last terms of the expression $a-b+c-2d-1$ with a negative sign.

4. Find the value of x and y in the following equation :—

$$\frac{x+2y}{3}+2x=10$$

$$\frac{3x+2y}{2}=19-4y$$

5. Find the number to which if its third be added the sum will exceed its half by 5.

Mensuration and Geometry.—1. Find the cost of a circular plot of ground whose diameter is 5 chains 50 links, at £15 per acre.

2. The area of a trapezoid is 196 perches, difference in length of the parallel sides is 8 perches, and the perpendicular distance between them 12 perches; required the length of the parallel sides.

3. It is required to describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

4. The sum of the squares of the sides of a trapezium is equal to the sum of the squares of the diagonals, together with four times the straight line joining the points of bisection of the diagonals?

5. It is required to apply to a given straight line a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.

Paid Monitresses

No. 4.—Paid Monitresses.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following sentence :—"A syrup made from the fresh fruit is much used by the Arabs with their rice; they call it date-honey."

2. Explain the prefixes in the following words, and write the root, and its meaning, of each of them :—correct, interrupt, impute, introduce, sublimary, autograph.

3. State the *general* rule for forming the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. Name four instances of *irregular* comparison.

4. Write out in the usual form the pluperfect tense in the indicative mood of the verb *to strike* in (*a*) the passive form of conjugation; and, also, (*b*) the progressive.

5. (*a.*) Give the reason for retaining the final *e* of "service" in the compound word "serviceable." (*b.*) If the word "wholly" were spelled in accordance with the rule, how should it be spelled?

Geography.—1. Explain the following terms :—(*a.*) Poles of the earth. (*b.*) Latitude of a place. (*c.*) Earth's orbit. (*d.*) Basin of a river. (*e.*) A plateau. (*f.*) A delta.

2. Name the great physical divisions of North America, and the rivers respectively which flow into the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean.

3. Name the county in which each of the following places is situated :—Edenderry, Roscrea, Killaloe, Portadown, Ballymoto, Mountrath.

4. Name (*a*) the rivers which have their sources in the Bog of Allen; (*b*) and the bays on the western coast of Ireland.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

5. Name in their order the towns, rivers, gulfs, and capes which a ship, steering within view of land, will pass in a voyage from St. Petersburg to Ostend.

Lesson Books.—1. From the poem on "The Camel," in the Second Reading Book, write the seven lines which follow "Bearing freight of precious things."

2. Give all the signs of rain in the lesson on that subject, as contained in the Second Book, that are taken from appearances in the air or sky.

3. For what is the pike fish most remarkable? Name the only fish which seems able to escape it, and why?

4. Describe the manner in which bees prepare the bee-bread; also, explain the following words which occur in the same lesson:—Farina, petal, anther, pollen.

5. What instruction is conveyed in the lesson—"The daw with stolen feathers"? Explain the special signification of the epithets in the following phrases:—*pragmatical* jackdaw, *wise* conceit, *degraded* feathers.

Arithmetic.—1. What number added to seventy-two thousand five hundred and seventy-six will make one million seventy thousand four hundred and nine.

2. Multiply 606 lbs. 4 oz. 15 dwts. 20 grs. by 56.

3. Find the price of 134 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of barilla, at 18*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., according to the complemental method in practice.

4. (*a.*) Define the terms "ratio" and "proportion." (*b.*) Work the following question by the rule of proportion:—A bankrupt pays 11*s.* 7½*d.* in the pound; what will he lost in a debt of £2,735?

5. Work the following questions by the short methods taught in mental arithmetic:—

(*a.*) 131 yards at 9¾*d.* per yard.
(*b.*) Find the interest of £31 for 4 months at 5 per cent.
(*c.*) " same sum for 8 months, at 7½ per cent.

(NOTE.—Answers obtained by other methods will not be accepted, even though they are correct.)

Third and Fourth Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse *fully* in the following sentence the words in *italics*:—"The *threads which* form the length of a piece of cloth *are first arranged* in order, and *strained* by weight to a proper tightness: they form *what is called* the *warp*."

2. Write out, in correct form, the perfect tense, in the potential mood, of the verb *to teach* in the passive voice.

3. Write a list of the auxiliary verbs, and name the part of the principal verb which, in the compound tenses, follows each of them.

4. (*a.*) Explain why the words "woollen" and "worshipper" are given as exceptions to the second rule of spelling.

(*b.*) Write out the rule to which the word "judgment" is an exception.

5. Give the root of each of the following words, and, also, explain how the prefix in each of them modifies the signification of the word:—Retrograde, amphibious, separate, sinecure, paradox, forget.

Geography.—1. (*a.*) When it is 10 o'clock, A.M., at Dublin, what is the hour at a place situated 30 degrees to the east of that city?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Pupil Monitresses.

(*b.*) At what rate per hour are the inhabitants of Madras (lat. 40°) carried from west to east by the revolution of the earth on its axis?

2. Name the six northern and the four western counties of England, and two chief towns in each of them.

3. Name the counties of Ireland in which the following places are situated:—Boyle, Loughrea, Enniskerry, Leighlin, Lowtherstown, Kinsale.

4. Name (*a*) the rivers whose courses show the northern, the eastern, the southern, and the western declivities of Asia; (*b*) the principal cities situated on the river Ganges.

5. Name the four northern and the two southern provinces of Spain, with two of the chief towns in each.

Lesson Books.—1. (*a.*) Of what substances is glass composed? (*b.*) How has it been ascertained that glass was known to the ancient Egyptians? (*c.*) What is Muscovy glass?

2. In the poem on "Birds of Passage" those lines occur:—

> "We have crossed proud rivers, whose tide hath rolled
> All dark with the warrior blood *of old*."

In illustration, name two rivers, connecting each of them with some famous battle.

3. When Israel and his family entered Egypt, state (*a*) what was the whole number of Abraham's descendants then in that country; (*b*) what part of the country was set apart for them, and why?

4. (*a*) Name the three different states in which iron is employed; (*b*) describe the process by which iron is made into steel.

5. (*a*) Name the two great divisions of the Art of Printing; (*b*) describe the process called "stencilling."

Arithmetic.—1. Write out the definitions of the following terms:—
(*a.*) Number. (*c.*) Odd number. (*e.*) Prime number.
(*b.*) Abstract number. (*d.*) Even number. (*f.*) Greatest common measure.

2. From 700530 tons 10 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs. take 910 tons 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 26½ lbs., and divide the remainder by 48.

3. (*a.*) By what process are questions solved in Practice?

(*b.*) Find, by the complemental method of Practice, the value of 17 chests of tea, each weighing 2 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. at £24 18*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.

4. If six horses can plough 17½ acres in 4 days, how much land can 24 horses plough in 2¼ days?

5. Work the following questions by the short methods given in Mental Arithmetic:—

(*a.*) 167 yards at 9½*d.* per yard.
(*b.*) Find the interest of £53 for 7 months at 5 per cent.
(*c.*) do. of same sum for 14 months at 4 per cent.

First Class Monitors (Males).

No. 5.—First Class Monitors (Males).

Grammar.—1. "Either India next is seen,
With the Ganges stretched between;
Ah! what horrors here have been."

Parse the foregoing sentence, taking care to give either the number or the first few words of the rule of syntax where necessary.

2. Give the derivation of the name of each of the parts of speech, and explain why it is so called.

3. Explain clearly what is meant by the terms "subject" and "predi-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

cate." Show what parts of speech correspond to them; and explain what parts of speech arise from their extensions. *Appendix N.*

4. Give either the number, or the first few words of the rule of spelling which applies to each of the following words:—Elbow, trafficking, wisdom, changeable, plenteous, rebellion. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

5. Correct the errors in the following sentences, giving in each case the reason for your correction:— *First Class Monitors (Males).*

(*a.*) Whatever others do let you and I perform our part.
(*b.*) He came agreeable to his promise.
(*c.*) Man's happiness or misery are, in a great measure, placed in his own hands.

Geography.—1. Describe the atmosphere, with special regard to (*a*) its nature and extent, (*b*) its uses to animal and vegetable life, and (*c*) the results that would ensue were it withdrawn.

2. Explain the terms "planet" and "fixed star," also the terms "primary" and "secondary," as applied to the planets; and name the primary planets in the order of their distance from the sun.

3. Give the length, breadth, area, and population of Asia. State its principal mountain groups, with the height of the highest peak of each; its leading rivers, with the direction in which they flow, and the seas into which they fall; and the countries into which it is politically divided with their capitals.

4. Affix its correct geographical designation to each of the following and say where situated:—Martaban, Viborg, Maladetta, Grisons, Baikal, Murray.

5. Name the countries from which the following articles are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom:—Indigo, hides, tobacco, and silk.

Lesson Books.—1. "The reeds and grass-like trees of tropical climates are very curious and beautiful." Two of them are particularly mentioned in the Fourth Book of Lessons—name and describe each.

2. Specify at least three of the points touched on in the "Illustrations of Scripture" in the Third Book of Lessons; and quote briefly the explanations given of each.

3. Write out, as much as possible in your own words, the substance of the lesson on "The Oak" in the Second Book of Lessons.

4. Write out the first and last stanzas of the poem on "The Snail," in the same book.

5. "Can it be supposed that the poor would be better off if all the property of the rich were taken away and divided among them, and no one allowed to become rich for the future?" Explain your answer fully.

Arithmetic.—1. Find the difference in ounces between twenty million seventy-five thousand and thirty-nine hundred weight, two quarters, and five pounds, and eighty-four million nine hundred and forty hundred weight, three quarters, and seventeen pounds; and write down the answer in words.

2. Explain clearly the terms "ratio" and "proportion," not merely giving the definitions, but in such a manner as you would explain them to a pupil beginning to learn Proportion; and state why, in working the ordinary rule, we multiply the second and third terms together, and divide by the first.

3. Find the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{3}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, and $5\frac{1}{5}$; and express the result in the form of a decimal.

4. What sum of money will amount to £375 10*s.* 6*d.* in 13 months, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest?

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

First Class Monitors (Males).

5. On the 7th of September, 1865, James Murphy purchased $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of black tea, in the shop of Mr. John Nolan, at 3*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; on the 13th of the same month he bought $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of green tea, at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; on the 4th of the following month he bought 31 lbs. of sugar at $7\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb.; and on the 12th of March, 1866, he bought 12 dozen and 9 bottles of wine at £2 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. Make out his account *in proper form*, and calculate the amount due, giving credit for payment of £20 in cash, on the 11th July, 1866.

Algebra.—1. Find the value of:—

$$\frac{3x^2-2xy+5y^2+5z^2+2yz+2xz}{4x^2+2xy+3y^2+2z^2+yz-xz} \text{ when } x=1,\ y=-2, \text{ and } z=3.$$

2. Divide $x^6-6x^4+9x^2-4$ by x^2-1.

3. Prove algebraically that the rectangle under the sum and difference of two numbers is equal to the difference of their squares.

4. Solve $\frac{x+1}{3}-\frac{3x-1}{5}=x-2$

5. What number is that to which 10 being added, $\frac{3}{7}$ of the sum shall be 66?

Geometry and Mensuration.—1. Enunciate and prove the 43rd Proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid's Elements.

2. Enunciate and prove the 11th Proposition of the 2nd Book.

3. Prove that the three internal angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles, without producing any side.

4. It is required to build a school-room to accommodate 75 pupils, allowing 8 square feet of floor space to each, the length of the room being 33 feet 4 inches; required the breadth.

5. Required the diameter of a circle, the area of which is one statute acre.

First Class Monitors (Females).

No. 6.—First Class Monitors (Females).

Grammar.—1. "Arabia's desert ranger
To him shall bow the knee;
The Ethiopian stranger
His glory come to see!"

Parse the foregoing lines.

2. Point out the *subjects* and *predicates*, with their extensions, if any, in the following sentences:—(*a.*) In Lancashire the most remarkable towns are Liverpool and Manchester. (*b.*) Have you learned your lesson? (*c.*) Come hither.

3. Explain clearly and fully what is meant by (*a*) the derivation; (*b*) the classification; and (*c*) the inflection of words.

4. Write out the second person singular of the several tenses, in the indicative and potential moods, of the verb *to see* in both the active and passive voices.

5. Give at least two derivations from each of the following roots, and explain fully how they are formed:—*ergon*, a work; *jus*, right, law; *linquo*, I leave; *odos*, a way.

Geography.—1. State the conditions for (*a*) an eclipse of the sun; and (*b*) an eclipse of the moon. What arguments for the earth's sphericity is drawn from observing an eclipse of the latter?

2. Name the classes into which mountains have been divided, and give the name and height of one mountain in each class.

3. Write out a complete list of the bays and loughs of Ireland.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix N.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

4. Name three cities or towns, exclusive of the capitals, in each of the following countries, distinguishing seaports from others:—(*a.*) Spain; (*b.*) United States; (*c.*) British India.

5. Whence do we derive our supply of oranges, coffee, ivory, and furs?

First Class Monitors (Females).

Lesson Books.—1. While Moses was on Mount Sinai, receiving the laws designed for the Hebrew nation, a great trial awaited him below; describe this trial and its consequences.

2. Write out, as much as possible in your own words, the substance of the lesson on "Silk," in the Third Book of Lessons.

3. In the lesson on the "Pin," in the Second Book of Lessons, we read "one man draws the wire, the *next* makes it straight;" and, again, "the sixth makes the head, the next puts it on." Why is the word "*next*" used in these passages instead of the ordinal, as in the rest of the description?

4. Write out the first and last stanzas of the poem on "The Farmyard," in the Second Book of Lessons.

5. Specify the lessons or passages in Part II., of the First Book of Lessons, which are illustrated by pictures.

Arithmetic.—1. Calculate the number of seconds between noon on the 13th of January and noon on the 7th of November in an ordinary year; and write down the answer in words.

2. A merchant exchanged 1,134 yards of velvet for 5,313 yards of silk at 3*s.* 4½*d.* per yard; find the value of the velvet per yard.

3. Find by the *complementary* method, the price of 39 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., at £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.

4. Find the amount of £716 7*s.* 10*d.*, at 3¾ per cent., for 10 months.

5. On the 15th of October, 1866, Miss Jane Byrne went to the shop of Mrs. Anne Doherty and bought 17½ yards of calico, at 8½*d.* per yard; on the 20th of the same month she bought 22¼ yards of lace edging, at 1¼*d.* per yard; on the 7th of December she bought 2 dozen reels of cotton, at ¾*d.* each; and on the 9th of January, 1867, she bought 5 pieces of tape, at 3½*d.* each, 6¼ yards of ribbon, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per yard, and 2 packets of needles, at 4½*d.* per packet; make out her account *in the proper form*, and find what balance remains due, after giving her credit for 17*s.* 6*d.* paid on the 18th December, 1866.

Method and School Management.—1. Write out the programme for pupils of second class.

2. State fully, giving the time devoted to each lesson, how the second class is occupied during the day, in the school in which you are employed.

3. Draw up notes of a lesson on "Jamaica."

4. Describe your method of teaching Notation.

5. Show that the exercises on Compound Multiplication given in books of Arithmetic, may be used as exercises in Compound Division, and *vice versa.*

6. Name the books used in keeping the school accounts in National schools, and describe the use of each.

7. Explain what is meant by a "bipartite" and what by a "tripartite" time table; and specify the school accommodation, furniture, and number of teachers required to carry out each kind.

8. Name all the official tablets which the Commissioners require to be suspended in their schools.

9. Specify what you consider the most important points to be attended to in teaching writing.

10. Explain what you understand by the *outlines* of the Map of the World.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX O.

National School Districts of Ireland, with their Official Centres; also the Area of each, and portions of Country comprised therein.

No. 1.—Letterkenny District.

Area in square miles 690

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Boylagh (part of)	Letternacward, Templecrone.
	Kilmacrenan	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Convoy, Conwal (part of), Leck (including its detached portion), Raymoghy.

No. 2.—Londonderry District.

Area in square miles 432

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Inishowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Allsaints, Killea.
Londonderry	Londonderry, N.W. Liberties of,	All the parishes.
	Tirkeeran (part of)	Clondermot, Cumber Lower,* Faughanvale.

No. 3.—Coleraine District.

Area in square miles 389

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Cary	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dunluce, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Armoy (part of), Ballymoney (part of), Kilraghts, Kildollagh (part of).
Londonderry	Coleraine (part of)	Aghadowey, Agivey, Dunboe, Killowen, Macosquin.
	Coleraine, N.E. Liberties of	All the parishes.
	Keenaght (part of)	Magilligan.

No. 4.—Ballymena District.

Area in square miles 381

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of), Ballyclug, Connor (the portion of this parish situated north of the Kells River),† Racavan, Skerry.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Killagan (part of), Loughguile (part of).
	Glenarm, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilconway	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Toome, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of).

* Except the detached Townland of Teenaght in District 7.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Appletee, Ballee, Ballycowan, Carnaghts, Crevillyvalley, Cromkill, Kilgad, Lisnawhiggol, Slaght, Tawnybrack, Tullaghgarley. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 5.—Antrim District.

Area in square miles 306

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim . .	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Connor (the portion of this parish situated south of the Kells River),* Glenwhirry.
	Antrim, Upper .	All the parishes in barony.
	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Ballynure, Ballylinny, Glynn, Inver, Island Magee, Raloo, Templecorran.
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Ballymartin, Templepatrick (part of).†
	Glenarm, Upper .	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lower (part of) . .	Muckamore Grange.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Antrim (part of), Ballyscullion (part of), Ballyscullion Grange, Cranfield, Duneane, Drummaul, Shilvodan, Grange.

No. 6.—Strabane District.

Area in square miles 609

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal . .	Raphoe (part of) .	Clonleigh, Donaghmore, Kilteevoge, Raphoe, Stranorlar, Taughboyne, Urney (part of).
Tyrone . .	Omagh (part of) .	Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw, Termonamongan.
	Strabane (part of) .	Ardstraw, Bodoney Upper (part of),‡ Bodoney Lower, Camus, Donagbedy, Leckpatrick, Urney.

No. 7.—Maghera District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Londonderry .	Coleraine (part of) .	Desertogbill, Errigal, Kilrea (part of), Tamlaght O'Crilly (part of).
	Keenaght (part of) .	Agbanloo, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Banagher (part of), Drumachose, Dungiven, Tamlaght Finlagan.
	Loughinsholin . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Tirkeeran (part of) .	Banagher (part of), Cumber Upper (part of), Cumber, Lower (detached part).§
Tyrone . .	Strabane (part of) .	Bodoney Upper (part of),‖ Cumber Upper (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Artnagullian, Ballymuckven, Barnish, Carncome, Carnearny, Castlegore, Connor, Fernisky, Forthill, Kells, Kildrum, Lislunnan, Maxwellswalls, Ross, Scolboa, Tardree, Tullynamullan, Whappstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 4.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballycushan, Ballynalough, Cloghanduff, Kilmakee, Rickamore, Straidballymorris, Templepatrick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper belonging to this District:—Aghalane, Ballynasollus, Barnes Lower, Barnes Upper, Bradkeel, Carnargan, Castledamph, Corickmore, Craigatuke, Crackaclady, Derbrough, Drumnaspar Upper, Drumnaspar Lower, Eden Back, Eden Fore, Eden Mill, Glashygolgan, Glencoppogagh, Glenga, Glenroan, Landahussy Lower, Landahussy Upper, Learden Lower, Learden Upper, Letterbrat, Lislea North, Lislea South, Lisnacreaght, Meenacrane, Meenagarragh, Meenagorp, Tullagherin, Tullynadall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 7.

§ This detached part is all comprehended in the Townland of Teenaght. The remainder of the Parish is in District 2.

‖ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper, belonging to this District:—Carrowoughtragh, Clogherney Glebe, Corramore, Corratary, Garvagh, Glenchiel, Glenerin, Goles, Keadycam, Leaghs, Legcloghfin, Onghtboy, Oughtdoorish, Oughtmame, Onghtnamwella, Quiggy, Sawelabeg, Strahull. The remainder of the Parish is in District 6.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 8.—Belfast, North, District.

Area in square miles 193

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim . .	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Carnmoney, Kilroot, Shankill (part of), Templepatrick (part of).
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Shankill (part of),* Templepatrick (part of).†
	Carrickfergus . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lr. (pt. of)	Killead.
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Camlin, Derryaghy (part of), Glenavy, Maghergall, Tullyrusk.

No. 9.—Belfast, South, District.

Area in square miles 155

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim . .	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Derryaghy (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Lambeg (part of), Shankill (part of).‡
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Blaris (part of), Lambeg (part of), Magheramesk.
Armagh . .	O'Neilland, East .	All the parishes in barony.
Down . .	Castlereagh, Lower (part of) . .	Knockbreda (part of).
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of) . .	Blaris (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Drumbo, Knockbreda (part of), Lambeg (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Blarie (part of), Hillsborough, Magheralin (part of), Moira, Shankill (part of).

No. 10.—Newtownards District.

Area in square miles 247

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down . .	Ards . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Castlereagh, Lower (part of) . .	Bangor (part of), Comber (part of), Dundonald, Holywood, Killinchy (part of), Kilmood, Newtownards (part of), Tullynakill.
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of) . .	Comber (part of), Killaney, Killinchy (part of), Killyleagh (part of), Saintfield.
	Dufferin . . .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 11.—Donegal District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal . .	Banagh . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Boylagh . . .	Inishkeel (part of), Killybegs Lower (part of).
	Tirhugh . . .	All the parishes in barony.
Fermanagh .	Lurg (part of) . .	Belleek, Templecarn (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Altigarron, Ballyaghan, Ballygomartin, Ballymagarry, Ballysillan Lower, Ballysillan Upper, Divis, Edenderry, Greencastle, Lowwood, Oldpark, Skegoniel, Townparks. The remainder of the Parish is in District 9. Note.—All the schools in the town of Belfast, situated to the north of a line passing from the Long or Queen's Bridge through Anne-street, Corn-market, Castle-place, Castle-street, Mill-street, Fall's-road, belong to District 8. The schools situated to the south of this line belong to District 9.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballyutoag, Grange of Umgall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Ballycullo, Ballydownfine, Ballygammon, Ballymoney, Ballymurphy, Blackmountain, Drumurry, Englishtown, Hannahstown, Malone Lower, Malone Upper, Tom of the Tae-End. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8. For line of division between the town portions of the Belfast Districts, see note (*) above.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 12.—Sligo District.

Area in square miles 539

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Drumahaire (pt. of)	Clooncla're (part of), Cloonlogher, Drumlease, Inishmagrath, Killanummery, Killarga.
Sligo	Rossclogher	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbury	
	Leyny (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Killoran, Kilvarnet.
	Tireragh (part of)	Dromard, Skreen, Templeboy.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Ballysumaghan, Killery, Kilross.

No. 13.—Enniskillen District.

Area in square miles 482

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clanawley	All the parishes in barony.
	Clankelly (part of)	Galloon (part of).
	Lurg (part of)	Derryvullan (part of), Trory (part of).
	Magheraboy	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Magherastephana	
	Tirkennedy	
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Aghalurcher (part of), Clogher (*the village and townland of Fivemiletown*).*
	Omagh (part of)	Kilskeery.

No. 14.—Omagh District.

Area in square miles 308

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Lurg (part of)	Drumkeeran, Magheraculmoney.
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Donacavey (part of).
	Omagh (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Clogherny, Donacavey (part of), Dromore, Drumragh, Longfield East, Longfield West.
	Strabane (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 15.—Dungannon District.

Area in square miles 596

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Monaghan	Trough (part of)	Errigal Trough (part of).
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Clogher,† Errigal Keerogue, Errigal Trough (part of).
	Dungannon	All the parishes in barony.
	Omagh (part of)	Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 16.—Armagh District.

Area in square miles 421

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Armagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fews, Lower, and detached portions	
	Fews, Upper (part of)	Ballymyre, Lisnadill (part of), Newtownhamilton.
	Oneilland, West	All the parishes in barony.

* The remainder of this Parish belongs to District 15.
† Except the village and townland of Fivemiletown in District 13.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 16.—Armagh District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh—*con.*	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Ballymore, Forkill (part of), Kilclooney (part of), Kilmore (part of), Loughgilly (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Loughgilly (part of).
	Tiranny	All the parishes in barony.
Down	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Donaghcloney, Magherally, Seapatrick (part of), Tullylish.
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Seapatrick (part of).

No. 17.—Downpatrick District.

Area in square miles 394

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Kilmore (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Annahilt (part of), Dromara (part of), Dromore, Garvaghy (part of), Magheradrool (part of).
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Annaclone, Clonduff, Dromara (part of), Drumballyroney, Drumgath, Drumgooland, Garvaghy (part of), Kilcoo, Kilmegan (part of), Maghera.
	Kinelarty	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Lecale	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 18.—Monaghan District.

Area in square miles 335

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clankelly (part of)	Clones (part of).
Monaghan	Cremorne (part of)	Ballybay (part of), Clontibret, Muckno, Tehallan (part of), Tullycorbet (part of).
	Dartree (part of)	Aghabog, Clones (part of), Ematris, Killeevan (part of).
	Monaghan	All the parishes in barony.
	Trough	Donagh.

No. 19.—Newry District.

Area in square miles 337

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Fews, Upper (part of)	Creggan (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Forkhill (part of), Jonesborough, Killevy (part of), Newry (part of).
	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Killevy (part of).
Down	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Clonallan, Donaghmore, Kilbroney, Warrenspoint.
	Mourne	All the parishes in barony.
	Newry, Lordship of	All the parishes.
Louth	Dundalk, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Creggan (part of), Faughart, Kane, Roche.

No. 20.—Ballina District.

Area in square miles 755

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Erris (part of)	All the barony except the portion of the parish of Kilcommon, south of the Owennmore River (in District 26).
	Tirawley	All the parishes in barony.
Sligo	Tireragh (part of)	Castleconor, Easky, Kilglass, Kilmacshalgan, Kilmoremoy (part of).

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 21.—Swineford District.

Area in square miles 682

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Carra (part of)	Drum, Kildacommoge (part of), Manulla, Roslee, Tonaghty, Turlough.
	Clanmorris (part of)	Balla.
	Costello (part of)	Aghamore, Castlemore, Kilbeagh, Kilcolman (part of), Kilmovee, Kilturra (part of), Knock (part of).
	Gallen	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Frenchpark (part of)	Tibohine.
Sligo	Corran (part of)	Cloonoghill, Emlaghfad.
	Leyny (part of)	Achonry, Kilmacteige.

No. 22.—Boyle District.

Area in square miles 445

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Leitrim (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Kiltoghert, Mohill (part of).
Roscommon	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilmore.
	Boyle	All the parishes in barony.
	Frenchpark (part of)	Creeve (part of), Kilcolagh, Kilmacumsy, Kilnamanagh.
	Roscommon (part of)	Aughrim, Clooncraff, Creeve (part of), Elphin (part of),* Shankill.
Sligo	Coolavin	All the parishes in barony.
	Corran (part of)	Drumrat, Kilmorgan, Kilshalvy, Kilturra (part of), Toomour.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Aghanagh, Ballynakill, Drumcolumb, Killadoon, Kilmacallan, Kilmactranny, Shancongh, Tawnagh.

No. 23.—Cavan District.

Area in square miles 406

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Castlerahan (part of)	Castlerahan, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Lurgan (part of).†
	Clanmahon (part of)	Ballintemple, Ballymachugh, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilbride (part of), Kilmore (part of).
	Loughtee, Lr. (pt. of)	Annagh (part of), Drumlane, Urney (part of).
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Annagelliff, Castleterra, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilmore (part of), Laragh (part of), Lavey, Urney (part of).
Fermanagh	Tullygarvey, Coole, and detached portion	All the parishes in these baronies.
Meath	Fore (part of)	Killeagh.
Monaghan	Dartree (part of)	Currin (part of), Drummully (part of).
Westmeath	Fore (part of)	Foyran.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Abbeycartron, Ardnagowna, Carrownurlar, Chanterland or Windmill Park, Deanery, Elphin, Emlagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 27.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghacashel Aghaloughan, Cleggan, Coppanagh Glebe, Coragh, Correagh Glebe, Curraghkeel, Curraghmore, Deerpark, Derryevin, Drumderg, Drumderg Glebe, Drumgora, Drummoney, Fintawan, Gallonnambraher, Keelagh Glebe, Lattoon, Lismeen, Lisnafana, Lurgan, Lurgan Glebe, Pollamalady. The remainder of the Parish is in District 24.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 24.—Bailieboro' District.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan . .	Castlerahan (part of)	Bailieboro' (part of), Killinkere (part of), Longhan or Castlekeeran (part of), Lurgan (part of),* Mullagh, Munterconnaught.
	Clankee . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Killinkere (part of).
Louth .	Ardee (part of) .	Charlestown, Clonkeen, Killanny (part of), Louth (part of), Philipstown, Tallanstown.
Meath . .	Fore (part of) . .	Kilbride (part of), Oldcastle.
	Kells, Lower . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Morgallion (part of)	Ardagh (part of), Emiskeen (part of), Nobber (part of).
	Slane, Lower (part of)	Ardagh (part of).
Monaghan .	Cremorne (part of) .	Aghnamullen.
	Farney . . .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 25.—Drogheda District.

Area in square miles 449

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Balrothery, East .	All the parishes in barony.
	Balrothery, West (part of) . .	Garristown, Grallagh, Holywood, Naul.
Louth . .	Ardee (part of) .	Ardee, Cappoge, Drumcar, Dromin, Gernonstown, Kildemock, Kilsaran, Mapastown, Mosstown, Richardstown, Shantis, Smarmore, Stabannan, Stickillin.
	Drogheda . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Ballybarrack, Barronstown, Castletown (part of), Dunbin, Dundalk, Inishkeen (part of), Haggardstown, Haynestown, Louth (part of), Philipstown.
Meath . .	Ferrard . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Lonth, and detached portion . .	
	Duleek, Lower .	
	Duleek, Upper .	
	Slane, Lower (pt. of)	Drumcondra, Inishmot, Killary, Loughbrackan, Mitchelstown, Skidan.
	Slane, Upper (pt. of)	Colton (part of), Dowth, Grangegeeth, Monknowtown, Slane, Tullyallen (part of).

No. 26.—Westport District.

Area in square miles 937

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway . .	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballynakill.
	Ross . . .	All the parishes in barony.
Mayo . .	Burrishoole . .	Ditto.
	Carra (part of) .	Aglish, Ballintober (part of), Ballyhean, Ballyovey, Breaghwy, Burriscara, Islandeady (part of).
	Erris (part of), . .	Kilcommon (part of). (The portion of this parish south of the Owenmore River).†
	Murrisk . . .	All the parishes in barony.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghnadrung, Ballaghanea, Burrencarragh, Barrenrea, Carrakeelty-beg, Carrakeelty-more, Cornashesk, Cornasliove, Crannadillon, Curracloghan, Drumhoel, Dunancory, Kilnagun, Lisduff, Lisgrea, Lislea, Mullaghmore, Murnod, Pollintemple, Rahardrum, Stramatt, and Virginia. The remainder of the Parish is in District 23.

† The remainder of the Parish of Kilcommon is in District 20.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 27.—Roscommon District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Ballynakill (part of), Dunamon (part of), Kilbegnet.
	Killian (part of)	Athleague (part of).
Longford	Rathcline	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Athlone (part of)	Athleague (part of), Cam, Dysart, Fuerty, Killinvoy, Kilmeane, Kiltoom, Rahara, St. John's, St Peter's, Taghboy (part of), Tisrara.
	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilglass (part of), Termonbarry.
	Ballintober, South	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballymoe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Castlereagh (part of)	Ballintober, Baslick, Kilcorkey.
	Roscommon (part of)	Bumlin, Cloonfinlough, Elphin (part of),* Kilbride (part of), Kilcooley, Kilglass (part of), Killukin, Kiltrustan, Lissonuffy, Ogulla.
Westmeath	Brawny	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilkenny, West	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 28.—Longford District.

Area in square miles 488

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Clanmahon (part of)	Drumlumman.
	Tullyhunco	Scrahby.
Leitrim	Mohill (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Cloone (part of),† Mohill (part of).
Longford	Ardagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Granard	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Longford	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moydow	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shrule	All the parishes in these baronies.
Westmeath	Moygoish (part of)	Rathaspick, Russagh, Street (part of).

No. 29.—Trim District.

Area in square miles 516

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath	Deece, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Agher (part of), Culmullin (part of), Drumlargan, Gallow, Kilmore, Rathcore (part of).
	Kells, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Lune	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Morgallion (part of)	Castletown, Clongill, Drakestown, Kilberry, Kilshine, Knock.
	Moyfenrath, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Castlerickard (part of), Clonard, Killyon.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Attihalla, Ballymurray, Boyanagh, Cammoge, Carrowgobbadagh, Cartron, Clogher-beg, Clogher-more, Clooncullaan, Clooncunny, Cloonmahaan, Cloonroughan, Cloonyhrennan, Cloonyquin, Corrabaun, Corracreigh, Drinaun, Drumman, Dunmurraghoe, Flaskagh-beg, Flaskagh-more, Foxborough, Grallagh, Killynagh-beg, Killynagh-more, Kilnanoean, Knockavurrea, Laughtcausk, Lisnagard, Lugboy, Moneylea, Raheen, Ross-beg, Ross-more East, Ross-more West, Runnaruag, Tansyfield, Toberrory, Tullintuppeen, Tullycartron, Tullyhoyd. The remainder of the Parish is in District 22.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Aghamore, Annaghmore, Annaghoney, Anskert, Beihy, Breanross North, Breanr[illegible]th, Caltan, Clooncoe, Clooncose, Cloonee, Clooncumber, Cloonlaughill, Cloontubbrid, Corduff South, Cornageeha, Creenagh, Drumadorn, Drumbad, Drumconny, Drumgilra, Drumgownagh, Drumgrana, Drumharkin Glebe, Drumhass, Drumkirk, Drumlaggagh, Drummeen, Drumshanbo South, Edenhaun, Errew, Farnaght, Fearglass North, Fearglass South, Gortinure, Gortletteragh, Gubadorriss, Keeldra, Killyveihy, Lear, Lecknagh, Lurga, Muckanagh, Mullagbbrack, Mullynadrummon, Rinn, Ross-beg, Ross-more, Sunnaghmore, Tawnaghmore, Tooman, Trean, Tulcon, Tullyoran. The remainder of the Parish is in District 31.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 29.—Trim District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath—*con.*	Navan, Lower Navan, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ratoath (part of)	Crickstown, Culmullin (part of), Dunshaughlin, Kilbrew, Rathbeggan, Rathregan, Ratoath, Trevet (part of).
	Skreen	All the parishes in barony.
	Slane, Up. (part of)	Gernonstown, Rathkenny, Stackallen.
Westmeath	Delvin (part of)	Killua.

No. 30.—Dublin, North, District.

Area in square miles 144

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Balrothery, West, (part of)	Ballyboghil, Ballymadun, Clonmethan, Palmerstown, Westpalstown.
	Castleknock Coolock	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dublin City, North*	Glasnevin (part of), Grangegorman (part of), St. George's (part of), St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas's.
	Nethercross	All the parishes in barony.
Meath	Ratoath (part of)	Cooketown, Donaghmore, Greenege, Killegland.

No. 31.—Ballinamore District.

Area in square miles 404

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Longhtee, Lower (part of)	Tomregan (part of).
	Tullyhaw	All the parishes in barony.
	Tullyhunco (part of)	Kildallan, Killashandra.
Fermanagh	Knocklinny	All the parishes in these baronies.
Leitrim	Carrigallen	
	Drumahaire (part of)	Drumreilly (part of).
	Leitrim (part of)	Fenagh (part of), Kiltubbrid.
	Mohill (part of)	Cleene (part of),† Fenagh (part of).

No. 32.—Tuam District.

Area in square miles 858

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Boyounagh (part of), Clonbern, Drumatemple (part of), Dunmore (part of), Kilcroan, Killererin (part of), Templetogher, Tuam (part of).
	Clare (part of)	Belclare, Cargin, Cummer, Donaghpatrick, Kilcoona, Kilkilvery, Killeany, Killererin (part of), Killower, Killursa, Tuam (part of).
	Dunmore	All the parishes in barony.
	Killian (part of)	Killeroran, Killian.

* The West Dublin Model Schools, situate in the Parish of St. Catherine, and the Inchicore Railway Model Schools, near the city, but in the Barony of Uppercross, are attached to this District.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Adoon, Annaghmaconway, Annaghmacullen, Bellakiltyfea, Cloone, Cornagher, Cornulla, Drumboher, Drumdarkan, Drumgowla, Drumhallagh, Drumkeilvy, Drumna, Drumshanbo North, Dunavinally, Ederkole, Esker, Gorteenoran, Gortalougher, Gortnarah, Halls, Lisgillook Glebe, Lissagarvan, Raoullen, Sunnaghbeg, Toona. The remainder of the Parish is in District 28.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 32.—Tuam District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Tiaquin (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Boyounagh (part of), Kilkerrin, Killererin (part of), Monivea (part of), Moylough (part of).
Mayo	Clanmorris (part of)	Crossboyne, Kilcolman, Kilvine, Knock (part of), Mayo (part of), Tagheen.
	Costello (part of)	Annagh, Bekan.
	Kilmaine	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Castlereagh (part of)	Kilkeevan, Kiltullagh.

No. 33.—Mullingar District.

Area in square miles 620

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Kilcoursey (part of)	Ardnurcher or Horseleap (part of), Kilcumreragh (part of), Kilmanaghan (part of).
Meath	Fore (part of)	Diamor, Killallon, Loughcrew, Moylagh.
Westmeath	Clonlonan, Corkaree,	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Delvin (part of)	Castletowndelvin, Clonarney, Kilcumny, Killagh, Killucan (part of), Killuagh.
	Farhill, Fartullagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fore (part of)	Faughalstown, Kilpatrick, Lickhla, Mayne, Rathgarve, St. Feighin's, St. Mary's.
	Moyashel and Maghera-dernon, Moycashel	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moygoish (part of)	Kilbrixy, Kilmacnevan, Templeoran.
	Rathconrath	All the parishes in barony.

No. 34.—Galway District.

Area in square miles 861

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Aran, Athenry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballindoon, Moyrus, Omey.
	Clare (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Annaghdown, Athenry (part of), Claregalway (part of), Kilmoylan, Lackagh, Monivea (part of).
	Dunkellin, Galway	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Killimordaly (part of), Kiltullagh (part of), Monivea (part of).
	Loughrea (part of)	Killoglileen (part of), Isertkelly, detached.
	Moycullen	All the parishes in barony.

No. 35.—Ballinasloe District.

Area in square miles 748

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Garrycastle	Clonmacnoise.
Galway	Clonmacnowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Aughrim (part of), Ballymacward (part of), Fohanagh (part of), Grange (part of), Kilconnell, Kilgerrill (part of), Killaan (part of), Killallaghtan (part of), Killosolan (part of).

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 35.—Ballinasloe District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Killian (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Ballinakill, Moylough (part of), Taghboy (part of).
	Leitrim	All the parishes in barony.
	Longford	All the parishes in the barony, except Clonfert.
	Longhrea (part of)	Ardrahan (part of), Bullann, Grange (part of), Isertkelly (part of), Kilchreest (part of), Kilconickny (part of), Kilconierin (part of), Killaan (part of), Killeenadeema, Killinan (part of), Kilmeen (part of), Kilteskill (part of), Kilthomas (part of), Lickerrig (part of), Loughrea.
	Tiaquin (part of)	Ballymacward (part of), Clonkeen, Killimordaly (part of), Killoscobe, Killosolan (part of).
Roscommon,	Athlone (part of)	Drum, Taghmaconnell.
	Moycarn	All the parishes in barony.

No. 36.—Parsonstown District.

Area in square miles 481

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Ballybay.
	Ballybritt	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clonlisk	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Eglish	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Garryeastle	All the parishes in the barony (except Clonmacnoise, in district 35).
Tipperary	Ikerrin (part of)	Bourney, Corbally (part of), Cullenwaine (part of), Rathnaveoge, Roscrea (part of), Templemore (part of).*
	Ormond, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Ballygibbon, Ballymackey, Kilruane (part of), Lisbunny, Nenagh (part of).
Galway	Longford	Clonfert.

No. 37.—Naas District.

Area in square miles 716

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Newcastle	All the parishes in these baronies.
Kildare	Carbury	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clane	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Connell	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ikeathy and Oughterany	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Naas, North	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Naas, South	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Offaly, East	Ballymany, Ballyshannon (detached part), Cloncurry, Dunmurry, Feighcullen (part of), Grangeclare, Kildare (part of), Kilmeage (part of), Lullymore, Moone (part of), Pollardstown, Rathangan (part of), Thomastown, Tully (part of).
	Salt, North	All the parishes in those baronies.
	Salt, South	All the parishes in those baronies.
King's	Coolestown	All the parishes in those baronies.
	Warrenstown	All the parishes in those baronies.
Meath	Dunboyne	All the parishes in those baronies.
	Ratoath (part of)	Ballymaglassan.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Balfeaghan, Kilclone, Moyglare, Rodanstown.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Ballyboggan, Castlejordan (part of).
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Blessington, Boystown, Burgage, Kilbride.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templemore belonging to this District:—Clontaaffe, Curraduff, Graiguebeg, Graiguedarg, Killough. The remainder of the Parish is in District 43.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 38.—Dublin, South, District.

Area in square miles 85

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Dublin City, South .	St. Andrew's, St. Anne's, St. Audoen's, St. Bridget's, St. Catherine's (part of),* St. James's (part of), St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mark's (part of), St. Michael's, St. Nicholas' Within, St. Nicholas' Without (part of), St. Peter's (part of), St. Werburgh's, Liberties of Christ Church, Liberties of St. Patrick's.
	Dublin . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Rathdown (part of) .	Booterstown (part of), Donnybrook (part of), Kilmacud, Rathfarnham (part of), Stillorgan, Taney (part of), Whitechurch.
	Uppercross† . .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 39.—Carlow District.

Area in square miles 498

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow . .	Carlow (part of) .	Grangeford, Kellistown (part of), Killerrig (part of),‡ Nurney (part of), Tullowmagimma (part of), Urglin.
	Forth . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Idrone, East (part of)	Ballyellin (part of), Clonygoose, Dunleckny, Fennag (part of), Kiltennell, Lorum, Myshall (part of), Sliguff, Ullard (part of).
	St. Mullin's, Lower .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	St. Mullin's, Upper .	
	Rathvilly . .	
Kilkenny . .	Gowran (part of) .	Graiguenamanagh (part of).§
Wexford . .	Scarawalsh (part of)	Ballycarney, Carnew (part of), Ferns (part of), Kilcomb, Kilrush, Moyacomb (part of), St. Mary's, Newtownbarry.
Wicklow . .	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Hacketstown (part of), Kilcommon, Kiltegan (part of)
	Shillelagh . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Talbotstown, Lower (part of) . .	Donard, Hollywood.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of) . .	Donaghmore, Kilranelagh, Kiltegan (part of).

No. 40.—Wicklow District.

Area in square miles 650

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Rathdown (part of) .	Dalkey, Kilgobbin, Kill, Killiney, Kiltiernan, Monkstown (part of), Oldconnaught, Rathmichael, Tully.
Wexford . .	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ardamine, Donaghmore (part of), Kilcavan (part of), Killenagh, Kilmakilloge (part of), Kiltennell, Kiltrisk (part of).
	Gorey . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Kilbride, Toome (part of).
Wicklow . .	Arklow . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballinacor, North .	
	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Ballinacor, Ballykine, Crosspatrick (part of), Kilpipe (part of), Knockrath (part of), Moyne, Prehan.
	Newcastle . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Rathdown . .	

* The West Dublin Model Schools in this Parish are attached to District 30.
† The Inchicore Railway Model Schools in this Barony are attached to District 30.
‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ballybannon and Cloghristick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 44.
§ The following Townlands in the Parish of Graiguenamanagh belong to this District:—Brandondale and Graiguenamanagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 41.—Mountmellick District.

Area in square miles 705

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Killoughy.
	Ballycowan, Geashill	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilcoursey (part of)	Kilbride.
	Philipstown, Lower, Philipstown, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Aghaboo (part of), Kyle, Skirk.
	Clarmallagh	All the parishes in barony.
	Culleaagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Ballyroan, Clonenagh and Clonagheen (part of), Kilcolmanbane (part of), Kilcolmanbrack.
	Maryborough, East, Maryborough, West, Portnahinch, Tinnahiach, Upperwoods	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 42—Gort District.

Area in square miles 567

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Burren, Corcomroe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Inchiquin (part of)	Kilkeedy, Killinaboy.
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Killaloe, Killuran, Ogonnelloe.
	Tulla, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Galway	Kiltartan	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 43.—Thurles District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Crannagh (part of)	Clomantagh, Fertagh (part of), Garranamanagh, Kilcooly (part of), Killahy, Tubbridbritain.
	Galmoy (part of)	Balleen, Borrismore, Cooleashin, Erke (part of), Fertagh (part of), Glashare (part of), Rathlogan, Sheffia (part of), Urlingford.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Bordwell (part of), Coolkerry (part of), Donaghmore, Erke (part of), Rathdowney (part of), Rathsaran.
Tipperary	Eliogarty	All the parishes in barony.
	Ikerrin (part of)	Barnaneely, Borrisnafarney (part of), Killavinoge, Killea, Killoskehan, Templemore (part of), Templeree, Templetuohy (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of)	Ballycahill (part of), Glenkeen, Moyaliff, Templebeg, Upperchurch.
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of)	Clogher, Rathkennan.
	Middlethird (part of)	Ardmayle, Ballysheehan, Erry, Gaile, Graystown (part of), Holycross (part of).
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Aghnameadle, Ballynaclogh, Dolla, Kilkeary, Kilmore, Kilnaneave, Latteragh, Templederry, Templedowney.
	Slievardagh (part of)	Ballingarry, Buolick, Crohane, Fennor, Graystown (part of), Kilcooly (part of), Killenaule, Lickfinn, Lismalin, Modeshil, Mowney, St. John Baptist (part of).

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 44.—Athy District.

Area in square miles 559

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow	Carlow (part of)	Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, Carlow, Cloamelsh, Cloydagh (part of), Killerrig (part of),* Painestown (part of).
	Idrone, East (part of)	Agha, Killinane (part of), Nurney (part of).
Kildare	Idrone, West Kilcullen Kilkea and Moone Narragh and Reban, East Ditto, West	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Offaly, East	Ballysax, Ballysbannon (part of), Carn.
	Offaly, West	All the parishes in barony.
Kilkenny	Fassadinin (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Attanagh (part of), Castlecomer (part of),† Kilmeaan, Rathaspick (part of), Rosconnell (part of).
Queen's	Cullenagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (detached portion), Dysartgallen, Fossy or Timaboe (part of), Roscoanell (part of).
	Ballyadams Slievemargy Stradbally	All the parishes in these baronies.
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Crehelp, Dunlavin (part of), Tober.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of)	Ballynure, Baltinglass, Dunlavin (part of), Freynestown, Rathbran, Rathsallagh, Rathcoole.

No. 45.—Ennis District.

Area in square miles 611

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (part of)	Bunratty, Clonloghan, Dramline, Kilconry, Kilmaleery, Kilnasoolagh, Tomfinlongh.
	Bunratty, Upper Clonderalaw Ibrickan	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Inchiquia (part of)	Dysert, Inagh, Kilnamona, Rath, Ruan.
	Islands Moyarta	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 46.—Tipperary District.

Area in square miles 651

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Orrery and Kilmore	Aglishdrinagh, Ballyhay (part of), Cooliney, Corcomohide (part of), Hackmys (part of), Imphrick (part of), Rathgoggan (part of), Shandrum.
Limerick	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of).‡ Aglishcormick (part of), Ballyhrood, Caherconlish, Caherelly, Dromkeen, Grean (part of), Inch St. Lawrence, Rathjordan.
	Coonagh Coshlea	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Coshma (part of)	Effin (part of), Hackmys (part of), Kilbreedy, Minor.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ardnehne, Burtonhall Demesne, Busherstown, Friarstown, Greenane, Grangewat, Killamaster, Killerrig, Kneestown Moorestown, Rainestown, Russellstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 31.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer belonging to this District:—Aghatubbrid or Chatsworth, Ballylinnen, Clogh, Cloneen, Coolbaun, Coolnaleen, Croghtenclogh, Crutt, Gortteen, Loan, Moneenroe, Moyhora, Skehana. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

‡ The detached part of Abington Parish in the Barony of Clanwilliam (being the Townland of Eyon), belongs to this District.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 46.—Tipperary District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick—*con.*	Kilmallock (Liberties of) . . .	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of)	Doon (part of), Tuogh.
	Small County (pt. of)	Athneasy (part of), Ballinard, Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Cnhercorney, Hospital, Kilbreedy, Major (part of), Kilcullane, Kilfrush, Kilteely (part of), Knockaaay, Uregare (part of).
Tipperary . .	Clanwilliam . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of) . .	Doon (part of), Toom (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of) . .	Aghacrew, Ballintemple, Clonoulty (part of), Donohill (part of), Kilmore, Kilpatrick, Oughterleague (part of).
	Middlethird (part of)	Boytonrath, Brickendown, Dangandargan (part of), Dogstown, Horeabboy, Killeenasteena, Relickmurry and Athassel (part of), St. John Baptist (part of), St. Patrick's Rock.

No. 47.—Kilkenny District.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny . .	Callan (Liberties of)	All the parishes.
	Crannagh (part of)	Ballinamara, Ballycallan, Ballylurkin, Clashacrow, Cooleraheen (part of), Froshford, Killaloe (part of), Kilmanagh, Odagh (part of), Shoffin (part of), St. Canica (part of), Tullaghanbrogue (part of), Tullaroan.
	Fassadinin (part of)	Castlecomer (part of),* Cooleraheen (part of), Donaghmore, Dunmore, Dysart, Grangemaccomb, Kilmacar, Kilmademogo, Kilmadun (part of), Mayne, Mothell (part of), Muckalee, Oddagh (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Galmoy (part of) .	Aharney (part of), Durrow (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Gowran (part of) .	All the barony, except the Townlands of Graigueanamanagh and Brandondale, in the parish of Graigueanamanagh, allocated to District 39.
	Kells (part of) .	Ballytobin, Coolaghmore, Dunnamaggan (part of), Kells (part of), Kilmaganny, Kilree, Mallardstown, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Knocktopher (part of)	Dunnamaggan (part of), Ennisnng (part of), Jerpointchurch (part of),† Knocktopher, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Kilkenny, Municipal Borough of . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shillelogher . .	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 48.—Youghal District.

Area in square miles 582

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Barrymore (part of)	Ballyspillane, Clonmult (part of), Dungourney (part of) Inchinabacky.
	Imokilly (part of) .	Ardagh, Ballintemple, Ballyoughtera, Bohillane, Clonmult (part of), Clonpriest, Cloyne, Dangandonovan, Dungourney (part of), Garryvoe, Ighternurragh, Inch (part of),‡ Kilredan, Killeagh, Kilmacdonogh, Kilmahoa, Mogeely, Youghal.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer, belong to this District:—Aghamucky, Ardra, Castlecomer, Donagulle, Drumgoole, Firoda Upper, Globe, Glennagoo or Firoda Lower, Kiltown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 41.

† The detached part of this Parish, comprising the Townlands of Cappagh, Coolroebeg, and Kilvinoge, belongs to District 49.

‡ The detached parts of the Parish of Inch, consisting of the Townlands of Ballyfin, Ballymacandrick, Carrigacrump, Carriglusky, Castlemary, Liasanly, Tullagh, belong to this District. The remainder of the Parish is in District 60.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 48.—Youghal District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Kinnatalloon	All the parishes in these baronies.
Waterford	Coshmore and Coshbride	
	Decies within Drum	
	Decies without Drum (part of)	Affane, Ballylaneen, Clonea, Colligan, Dungarvan, Kilgobnet, Kilmolash (part of), Kilrossanty, Kilrush, Lickoran, Modelligo, Seskinan, Stradhally, Whitechurch.

No. 49.—Waterford District.

Area in square miles 435

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Ida	All the parishes in barony.
	Iverk (part of)	Aglish, Arderra, Ballytarsney, Clonmore, Kilmacow, Muckalee (part of), Portnascully, Pollrone, Rathkieran, Tubbrid, Ullid.
	Knocktopher (part of)	Aghaviller, Derrynahinch, Fiddown (part of), Jerpoint church (part of), Jerpointwest (part of), Kilbeacon, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Lismateige, Listerlin (part of), Muckalee (part of), Rossinan (part of).
Waterford	Decies without Drum (part of)	Fews, Kilbarrymeaden, Monksland, Newcastle (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Gaultiere	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Middlethird	
	Upperthird (part of)	Clonagam, Fenoagh, Guilcagh, Kilmeadan (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Waterford, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes.
Wexford	Shelburne	All the parishes in barony.

No. 50.—Enniscorthy District.

Area in square miles 556

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Wexford	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ballyhuskard, Ballynaslaney (part of), Ballyvaldon, Ballyvalloo, Castle-ellis, Edermine, Kilcormick (part of), Killila, Killincooly and detached portions, Killisk, Kilmallock, Kilmuckridge, Kilnamanagh, Meelnagh, Monamolin (part of), St. Margaret's (part of), St. Nicholas, Skreen (part of), Templeshannon (part of).
	Bantry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Bargy	
	Forth	
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Clone, Monart, St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, Templeshanbo, Templeshannon (part of).
	Shelmaliere, East	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shelmaliere, West	

No. 51.—Limerick District.

Area in square miles 462

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (pt. of)	Feenagh, Kilfinaghta, Kiltinfinan and Islands, Killeely (part of), Kilmurry, St. Munchin's (part of), St. Patrick's (part of).
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Clonlea, Killokennedy, Kilseily, Kiltennnlea, O'Brien's-bridge.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 51.—Limerick District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick . .	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of),* Caherravally, Cahernarry, Carrigparson, Clonkeen, Derrygalvin, Donaglmore, Fedamore (part of), Killeenagarriff, Kilmurry, Ludden, Rochestown, St. John's (part of), St. Lawrence's (part of), St. Nicholas' (part of), St. Patrick's (part of), Stradbally.
	Cashma (part of) .	Adare (part of), Anhid, Croom (part of), Drehidtarsna (part of), Dysert, Killeenoghty (part of), Killonahan (part of), Monasteraneanagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
	Limerick, Municipal Borough of . .	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of) .	Abington (part of).
	Pubblebrien . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Small County (pt. of)	Ballycahane (part of), Fedamore (part of), Glenogra, Kilpeacon (part of), Monasteranenagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
Tipperary . .	Owney and Arra .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 52.—Newcastle, West, District.

Area in square miles 707

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Duhallow (part of) .	Clonfort (part of),† Knocktemple, Tullylease (part of).
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of) . .	Kilbolane (part of), Tullylease (part of).
Kerry . .	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Aghavallen, Kilnaughtin, Knockanure, Murher.
Limerick . .	Connello, Lower Connello, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Coshma (part of) .	Athlacca, Bruff, Bruree (part of), Dromin, Tankardstown, Uregare (part of).
	Glenquin . . . Kenry . . . Shanid . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 53.—Clonmel District.

Area in square miles 590

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny . .	Iverk (part of) .	Fiddown (part of), Owning, Tibberaghny, Whitechurch.
	Kells (part of) .	Killamery, Tullahought.
Tipperary . .	Iffa and Offa, East Iffa and Offa, West	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Middlethird (part of)	Baptistgrange, Barretsgrange, Cloneen (part of), Colman, Coolcagh, Coolnamuidry, Donaghmore (part of), Drangan, Fethard, Kilbragh, Kilcommell, Kilthiau, Knockgraffon, Magorlian, Magowry, Mora, Outeragh, Peppardstown, Railstown, Rathcool, Redcity, St. Johnstown, Tullamain.

* All the Parish except the detached Townland of Eyon, in District 46.

† The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Carrigeastle, Clashroe, Commons North, Commons South, Cummerduff, Cummeryconnell North, Cummeryconnell South, Foilladaun, Glasheenaargid, Glenacarney, Glennakeel North, Glennakeel South, Glennakeel West, Glennaknockkane, Glennamucklagh East, Glennamucklagh West, Glentanemacelligot, Gooseberry Hill, Gortnaseregga, Inchantofane, Kilknockane, Knockachiggin, Knockacummer, Knockaherrea East, Knockahorrea West, Knockatoenn, Knockduff Lower, Knockduff Upper, Knocklily, Knockskehy, Knockskavane, Lyraneag, Meennaraheeny, Meeneeshal, Meengormaun, Meenkearagh, Meenroe, Meeus, Meentiuny East, Meentiuny West, Milleenboy, Milleenduff, Park, Reanahonn, Rockhill East, Rockhill West, Rowls Commons North, Rowls Commons South, Rowls Aldworth, Rowls Allen, Rowls Daunt, Rowls Langford North, Rowls Langford South, Rowls Neonan, Rowls Shaddock, Taur-beg, Taur-more, Toorard, Tooreennagreana, Tooreennaguppogo, Tooreennamire, Tooreendermot, Tooreendonnell, Tooreenmacauliffe. The remainder of the Parish is in District 55.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 53.—Clonmel District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Tipperary—*con.*	Slievardagh (part of)	Cloneen (part of), Garrangibbon (part of), Grangemockler, Isertkieran, Kilvemnon, Newtownleunan (part of), Templemichael.
Wnterford	Glenahiry	All the parishes in barony.
	Upperthird (part of)	Dysert, Killaloan (part of), Kilmoleran, Kilsheelan (part of), Mothel, Rathgormuck, St. Mnry's, Clonmel (part of).

No. 54.—Tralee District.

Area in square miles 735

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry	Clanmaurice Corkaguiny	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Ballyconry, Duagh (part of), Dysert (part of), Galey, Kilconly, Killehenny, Lisselton, Listowel (part of), Rattoo (part of).
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Annagh (pnrt of), Ardfert (part of), Ballincuslane, Ballymacelligott, Ballynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Brosna, Castleisland, Clogherbrien, Currans (part of), Dysert, Fenit, Killeentierna, Nohavnl, O'Brennan, Ratass, Tralee.

No. 55.—Macroom District.

Area in sqnare miles 643

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Duhallow (part of)	Clonfert (part of),* Clonmeen, Cnllen, Drishane (part of), Dromtarriffe, Kilcorcoran, Kilmeen, Nohavaldaly (part of).
	Muskerry, East (part of)	Aglish, Athnowen, Canaway, Desertmore, Donaghmore (part of), Inishcarra, Kilbonane, Kilmurry (part of), Knockavilly (part of), Magourney, Mntchy, Movidy, St. Finbar's (part of), Aghabulloge, Aghinagh.
	Muskerry, West	All the parishes in barony.

No. 56.—Mallow District.

Area in square miles 630

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Barretts	All the parishes in barony.
	Barrymore (part of)	Ardnageehy, Britway (part of), Castlelyons (part of), Coole, Dunbulloge (part of), Gortroe, Kilshanahan, Knockmonrne (part of), Rathcormack, Templebodan, Whitechurch (part of).
	Condons and Clangibbou	All tbe parishes in barouy.
	Duhallow (part of)	Ballyelogh (part of), Castlemagner, Cbnrchtown (part of), Kilbrin, Kilroe, Kilshannig, Mallow (part of), Roskeen, Subulter.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Ballyduane East, Ballyduane West, Ballyduane South, Barleyhill, Barnacurra, Blueford, Castlemacauliffe, Clonfert, Cloontycommade, Coolacoosane, Coolagh, Coolykereen, Curraduff, Curragh, Demesne, Duarrigle, Gardeen, Garranmawarrig Lower, Garrannawarrig Upper, Glenlara, Gortnockaneroe, Gortnaglogh, Greenfield, Grillough, Island, Kanturk, Killowen, Knockawilin, Knockfadda, Knoppoge, Lisdangan, Lismeelcunnin, Lismire, Liscongill, Longacre, Meelaherragh, Meenatarriff, Mountkeeffe, Newmarket, Rathranna, Rossacon, Rossline, Scarteen Lower, Scarteen Upper. The remainder of the Parish is in District 52.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 56.—Mallow District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Fermoy . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of), . .	Ballyclogh (part of), Bregogo, Buttevant, Churchtown (part of), Dromdowney, Kilbroney, Kilgrogan, Kilmaclenine, Lackeen, Liscarroll.

No. 57.—Killarney District.

Area in square miles 926

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry . .	Dunkerron, North . } Dunkerron, South . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Glanarought (part of)	Kenmare, Kilgarvan.
	Iveragh . . . } Magunihy . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Kilcolman (part of), Kilgarrylander, Killorglin (part of), Kiltallagh.

No. 58.—Bantry District.

Area in square miles, ... 523

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Bantry . . . } Bear . . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division) . .	Aghadown, Clear Island, Croagh (part of, including Ringarogy Island), Tullagh.
	Carbery, West (West Division) . .	All the parishes in barony.
Kerry . .	Glanarought (part of)	Kilcaskan (part of), Tuosist.

No. 59.—Dunmanway District.

Area in square miles 472

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Carbery, East (East Division) . . } Carbery, East (West Division) . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division, part of) .	Abboystrowry, Cahoragh (part of), Castlehaven, Creagh (detached part*), Drinagh (part of), Dromdaleague, Kilmacabea (part of), Myross.
	Ibane and Barrymore } Kinalmeaky . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 60.—Cork District.

Area in square miles 367

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Barrymore (part of)	Ballyenrrany, Ballydelohor, Caherlag, Carrigtohill, Clonmel, Killaspugmullane, Kilquane, Lisgoold, Little Island, Mogeesha (part of), St. Michael's (part of), Templenacarriga, Templerobin, Templensque.

* This portion contains the Townlands of Gortanolohy and Smorane.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 60.—Cork District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Cork Cork (Mun. Bor. of) Courceys	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Imokilly (part of)	Aghada, Corkbeg, Garranekinnefeake, Inch (except detached portions in District 48), Middleton, Mogeesha (part of), Rostellan, Titeskin, Traholgan.
	Kerrycurrihy Kinalea Kinsale	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Muskerry East (pt. of),	Ballinahoy (part of), Carrigrohane (part of), Carrigrohanebeg, Corhally, Dunderrow (part of), Garrycloyne (part of), Grenagh (part of), Inishkenny (part of), Kilnaglory (part of), St. Nicholas (part of).

County Index to Districts.

Province.	County.	Districts in County.
Ulster,	Antrim,	3, 4, 5, 8, 9
	Armagh,	9, 16, 19
	Cavan,	23, 24, 28, 31
	Donegal,	1, 2, 6, 11
	Down,	9, 10, 16, 17, 19
	Fermanagh,	11, 13, 14, 18, 23, 31
	Londonderry,	2, 3, 7
	Monaghan,	15, 18, 23, 24
	Tyrone,	6, 7, 13, 14, 15
Munster	Clare,	42, 45, 51
	Cork,	46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60
	Kerry,	52, 54, 57, 58
	Limerick,	46, 51, 52
	Tipperary,	36, 43, 46, 51, 53
	Waterford.	48, 49, 53
Leinster,	Carlow,	39, 44
	Dublin,	25, 30, 37, 38, 40
	Kildare,	37, 44
	Kilkenny,	39, 43, 44, 47, 49, 53
	King's,	33, 35, 36, 37, 41
	Longford,	27, 28
	Louth,	19, 24. 25
	Meath,	23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 33, 37
	Queen's,	41, 43, 44
	Westmeath,	23, 27, 28, 29, 33
	Wexford,	30, 40, 49, 50
	Wicklow,	37, 39, 40, 44
Connaught,	Galway,	26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 36, 42
	Leitrim,	12, 22, 24, 31
	Mayo,	20, 21, 26, 32
	Roscommon,	21, 22, 27, 32, 35
	Sligo,	12, 20, 21, 22

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix P.

Lists of Inspectors of National Schools.

APPENDIX P.

Lists of Inspectors of National Schools.

Head Inspectors, on 31st December, 1867.

Name and Address.	Districts in Charge.
A. O'Callaghan, Esq.,*	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
Timothy Sheahan, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Merrion,	21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44.
M. FitzGerald, Esq., Raheny,	23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35.
John E. Sheridan, Esq., Cork,	48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
J. G. Fleming, Esq., Buncranagh,	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20.
James Patterson, Esq., Waterford,	36, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53.

* Lately appointed as successor to Dr. Patton.

District Inspectors, on 31st December, 1867.

No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.	No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.
1	Letterkenny,	Barrett, J.	31	Ballinamore,	Vacant.
2	Londonderry,	Dugan, C. W.	32	Tuam,	Cowley, A. S.
3	Coleraine,	Bole, W.	33	Mullingar,	D'Arcy, H. L.
4	Ballymena,	Brown, James.	34	Galway,	Gordon, J.
5	Antrim,	Wilson, D. M.	35	Ballinasloe,	O'Neill, G. F.
6	Strabane,	Noshitt, R.	36	Parsonstown,	Brown, S.
7	Maghera,	Irvine, R.	37	Celbridge,	O'Galligan, G. R.
8	Belfast, North,	M'Ilroy, T.	38	Dublin, South,	O'Carroll, F. F.
9	Belfast, South,	Molloy, J.	39	Carlow,	Coyle, M.
10	Newtownards,	MacDonnell, J.	40	Bray,	MacSlieehy, B.
11	Donegal,	Kealy, J.	41	Portarlington,	Graham, C.
12	Sligo,	Robinson, R.	42	Gort,	Stapleton, W. R.
13	Enniskillen,	Healy, W.	43	Thurles,	Lawler, M.
14	Omagh,	Adair, S.	44	Athy,	Malloy, W. R.
15	Dungannon,	Morell, J.	45	Ennis,	O'Driscoll, D. F.
16	Armagh,	Osborne, A. T.	46	Tipperary,	Brawne, J.
17	Downpatrick,	Kennedy, W.	47	Kilkenny,	Harkin, L.
18	Monaghan,	Eardley, F.	48	Youghal,	Mahony, C.
19	Newry,	Porter, D. C.	49	Waterford,	O'Connell, P.
20	Ballina,	Wood, J. E.	50	Enniscorthy,	FitzGerald, J. G.
21	Swineford,	Donovan, H. A.	51	Limerick,	Patterton, R.
22	Boyle,	Rodgers, John W.	52	Newcastle, West,	Hanlon, J.
23	Cavan,	Rodgers, H. W. M.	53	Clonmel,	O'Hara, T.
24	Bailieboro',	Simpson, A. J.	54	Tralee,	Lane, J. C.
25	Drogheda,	MacCreanor, E.	55	Macroom,	Strong, T. K.
26	Westport,	Nicholls, W.	56	Mallow,	Bateman, C. W.
27	Roscommon,	M'Sweeny, J.	57	Killarney,	Macnamara, Thad.
28	Longford,	Bradford, J.	58	Bantry,	Seymour, M. S.
29	Trim,	Conwell, Eugene A.	59	Dunmanway,	Connellan, P.
30	Dublin, North,	Sheehy, E.	60	Cork,	Gillie, J.

Inspectors of Agricultural Schools.

Thomas Baldwin, Esq.
Michael Brogan, Esq.

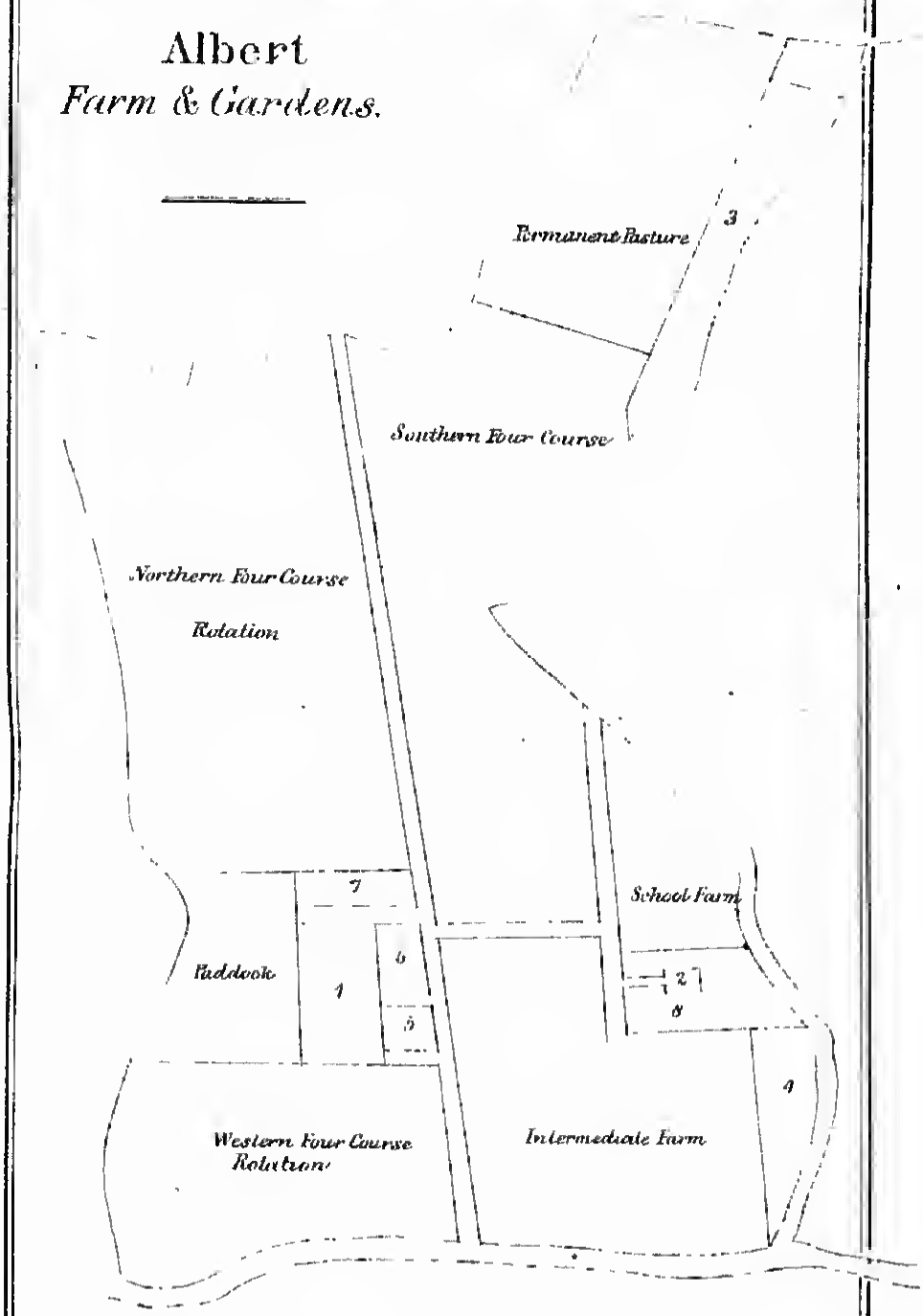
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MAPS referred to in the GENERAL REPORT of THOMAS BALDWIN, esq., on NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL-FARMS, pp. 298–365.

				Page
Map of	Albert Farm and Gardens,	. .	*referred to at*	304
,,	Kilkenny Model Farm,	. . .	,,	310
,,	Limerick ,,	. . .	,,	319
,,	Munster ,,	. . .	,,	323
,,	Ulster ,,	. . .	,,	327
,,	Athy ,,	. . .	,,	331
,,	Bailieborough ,,	. . .	,,	334
,,	Dunmanway ,,	. . .	,,	337
,,	Ballymoney ,,	. . .	,,	339
,,	Bath ,,	. . .	,,	339
,,	Farrahy ,,	. . .	,,	341
,,	Glandore ,,	. . .	,,	342
,,	Leitrim ,,	. . .	,,	346
,,	MountTrenchard ,,	. . .	,,	348
,,	Templedouglas ,,	. . .	,,	348
,,	Tervoe ,,	. . .	,,	351
,,	Loughash	(in the Year 1830)	,,	357
,,	Do.	(in the Year 1863)	,,	357

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Albert
Farm & Gardens.



References.

1 Albert Institution
2 Old Buildings now used as Offices for School, & Intermediate Farms
3 Market Garden
4 Kitchen Garden
5 Flower Garden
6 Fruit Garden
7 Small Paddock
8 Botanical & Forage Ground

SCALE 1200 Links to an Inch.

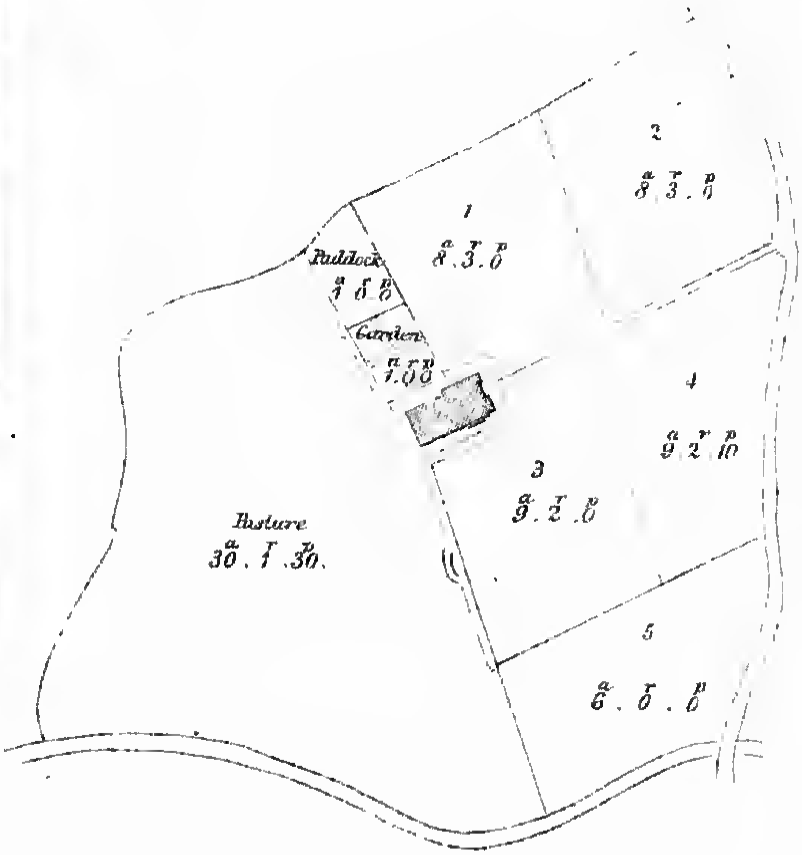
Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MAP

of the

KILKENNY MODEL FARM.

SCALE, 1000 Links to an Inch.

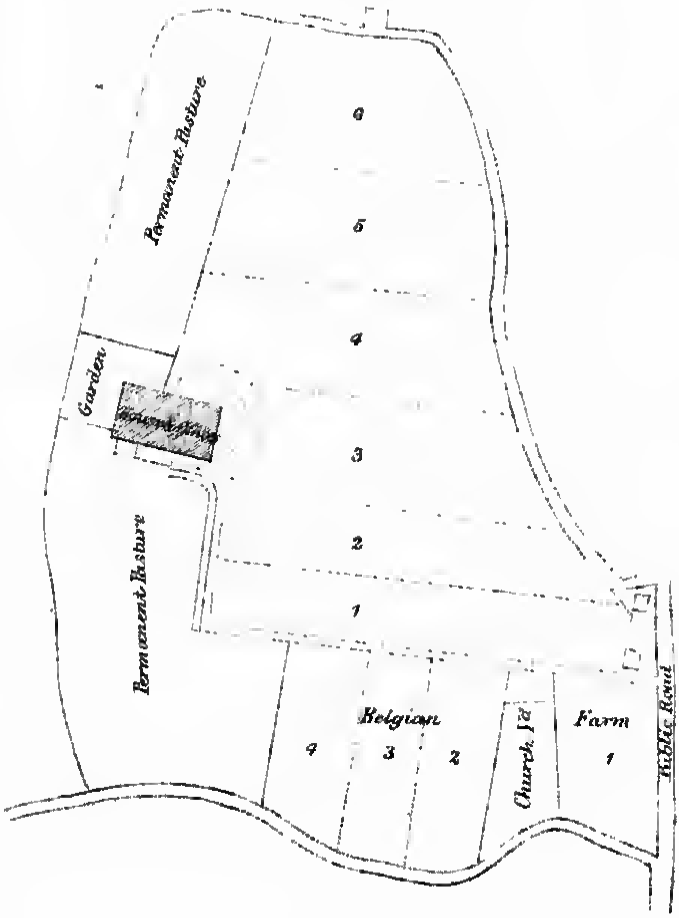


Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LIMERICK

MODEL FARM

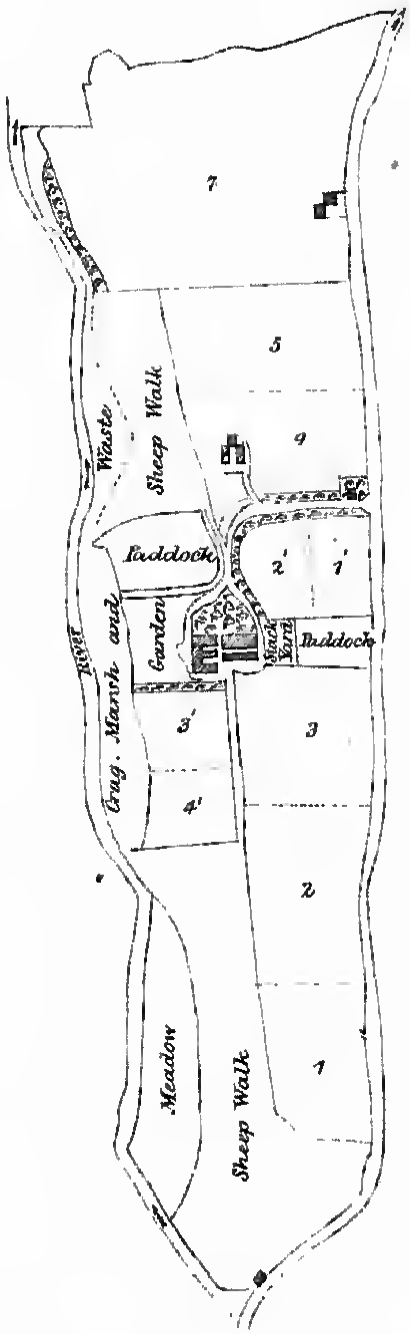
SCALE, 1000 Links to an Inch



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

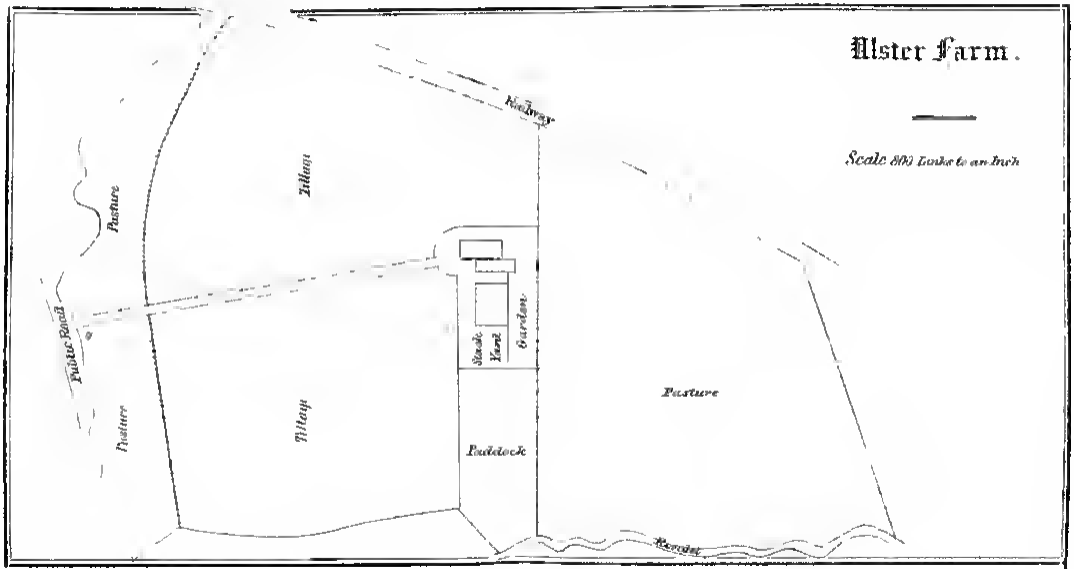
Munster Model Farm.

CORK.



Scale, *1400 Links to an Inch.*

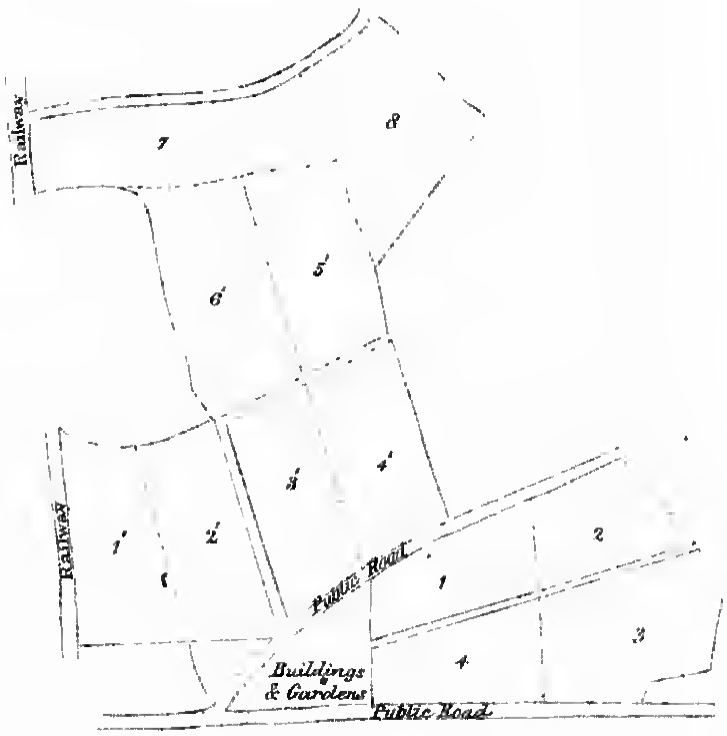
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Athy
MODEL FARM.

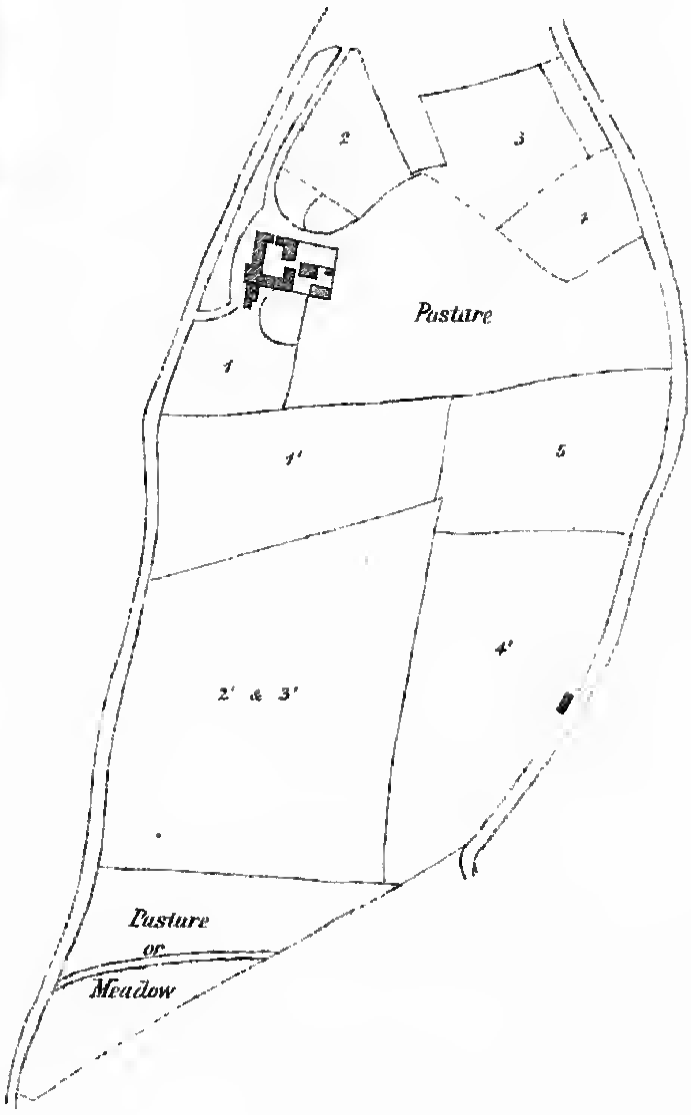
SCALE, 1200 Links to an Inch



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Map of

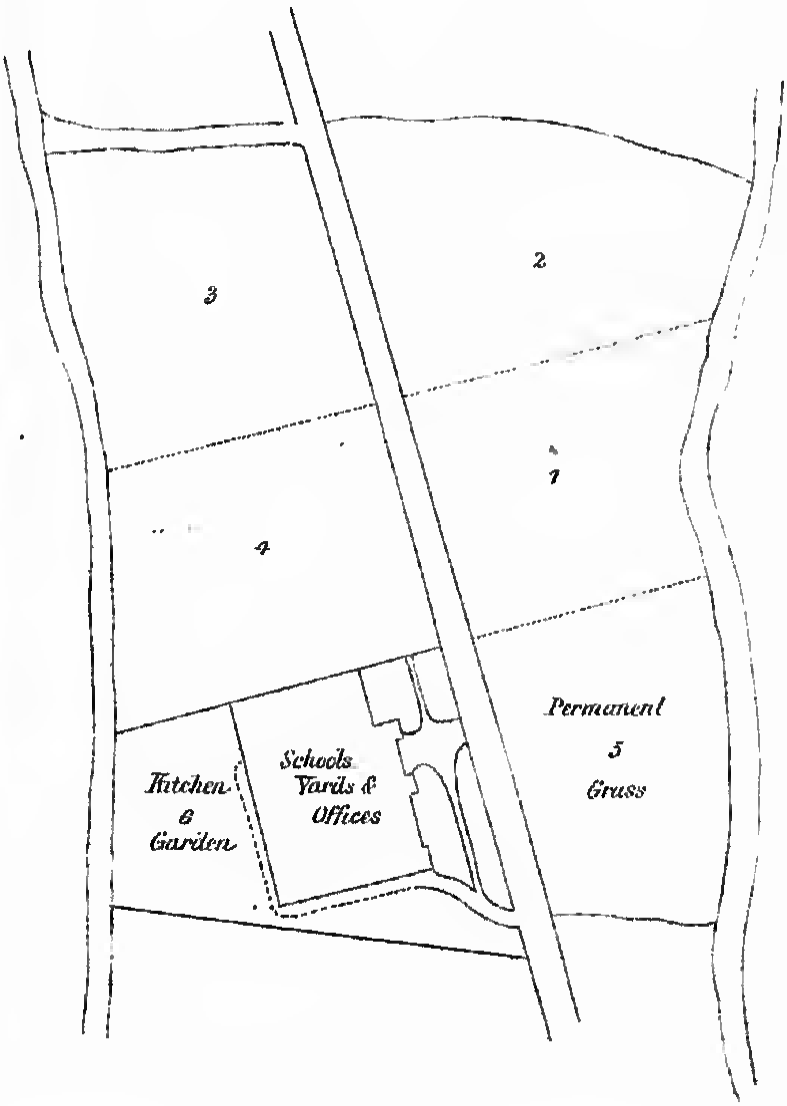
BAILLIEBORO MODEL FARM.



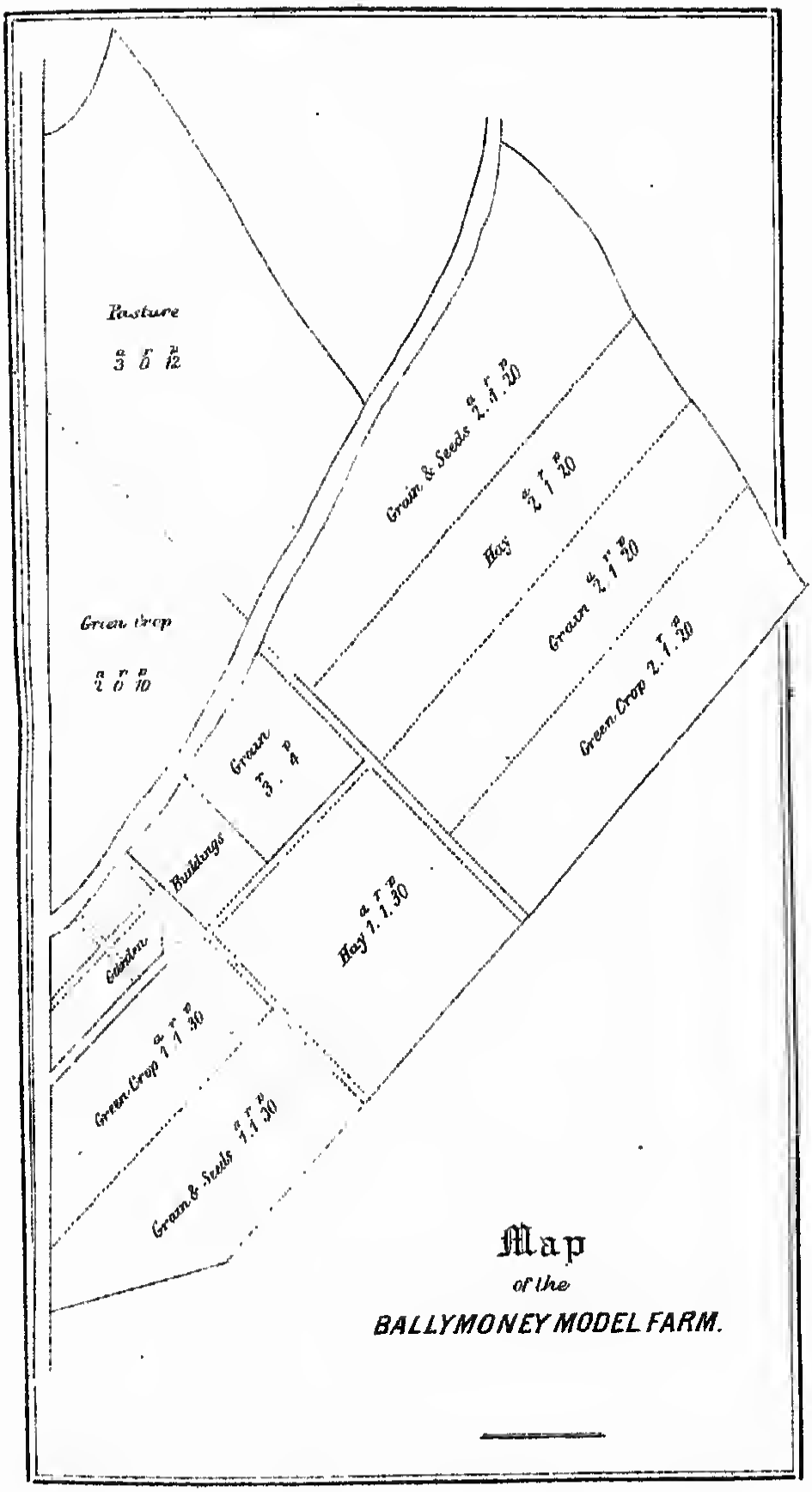
SCALE, 800 Links to an Inch.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MAP
OF
Dunmanway Model Farm.



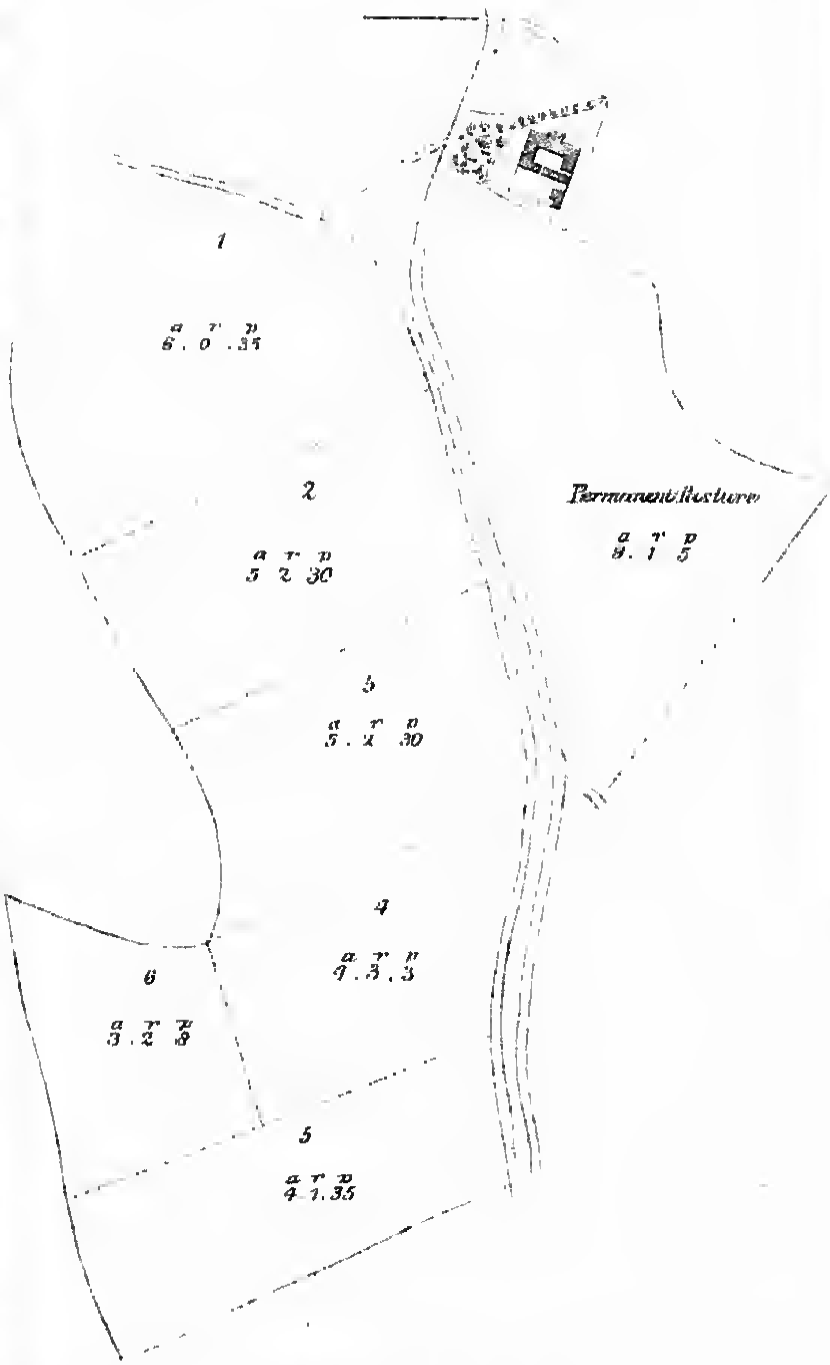
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit



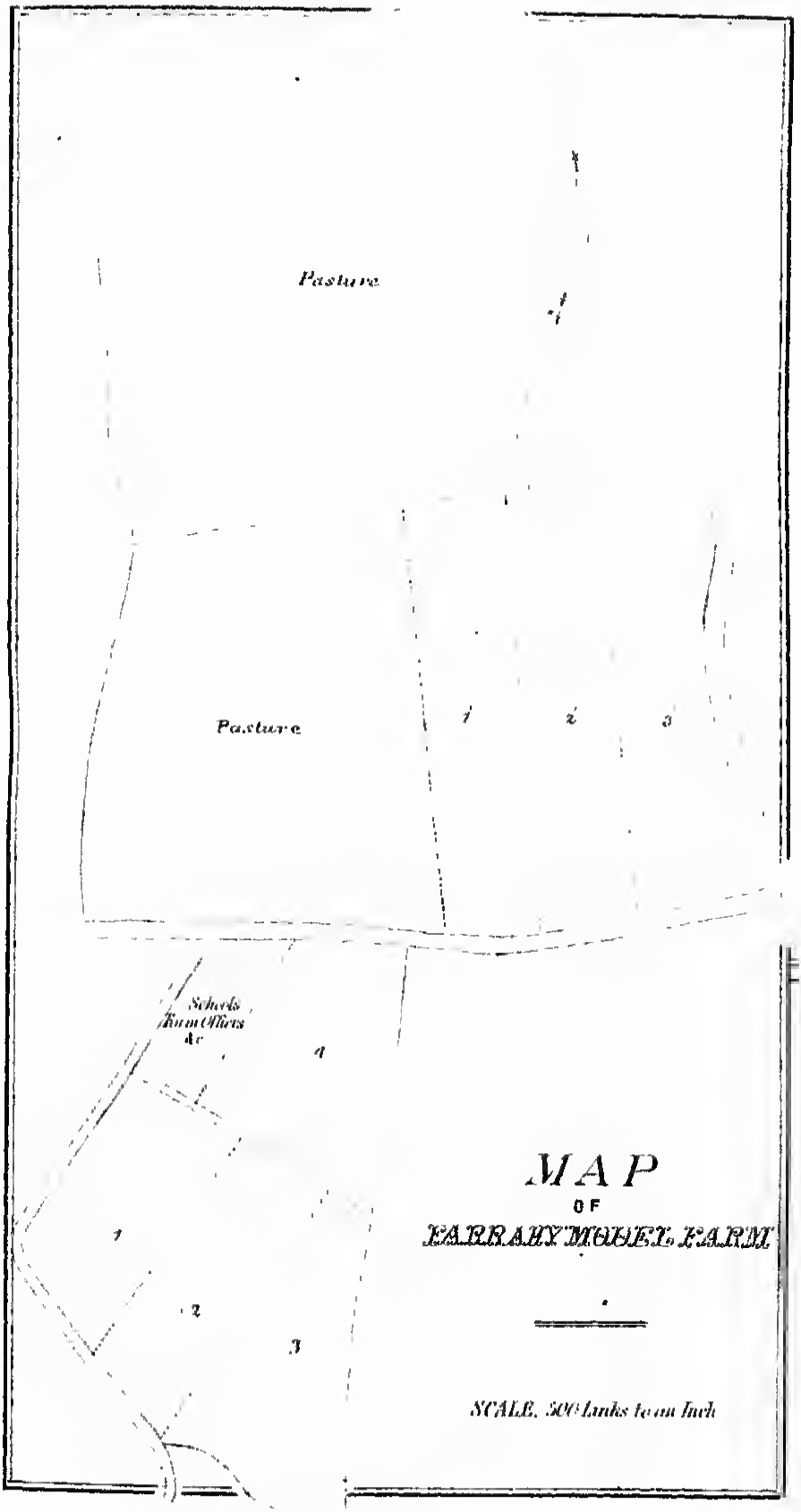
Map
of the
BALLYMONEY MODEL FARM.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MAP
OF
Bath Model Farm.



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

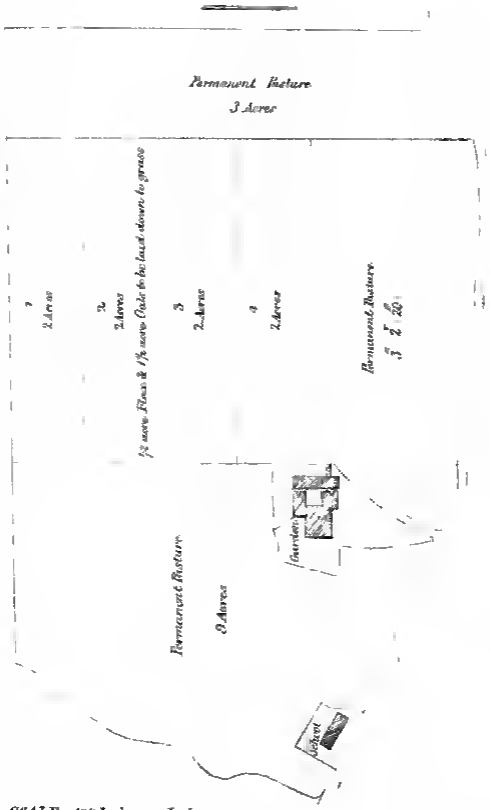


Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MAP

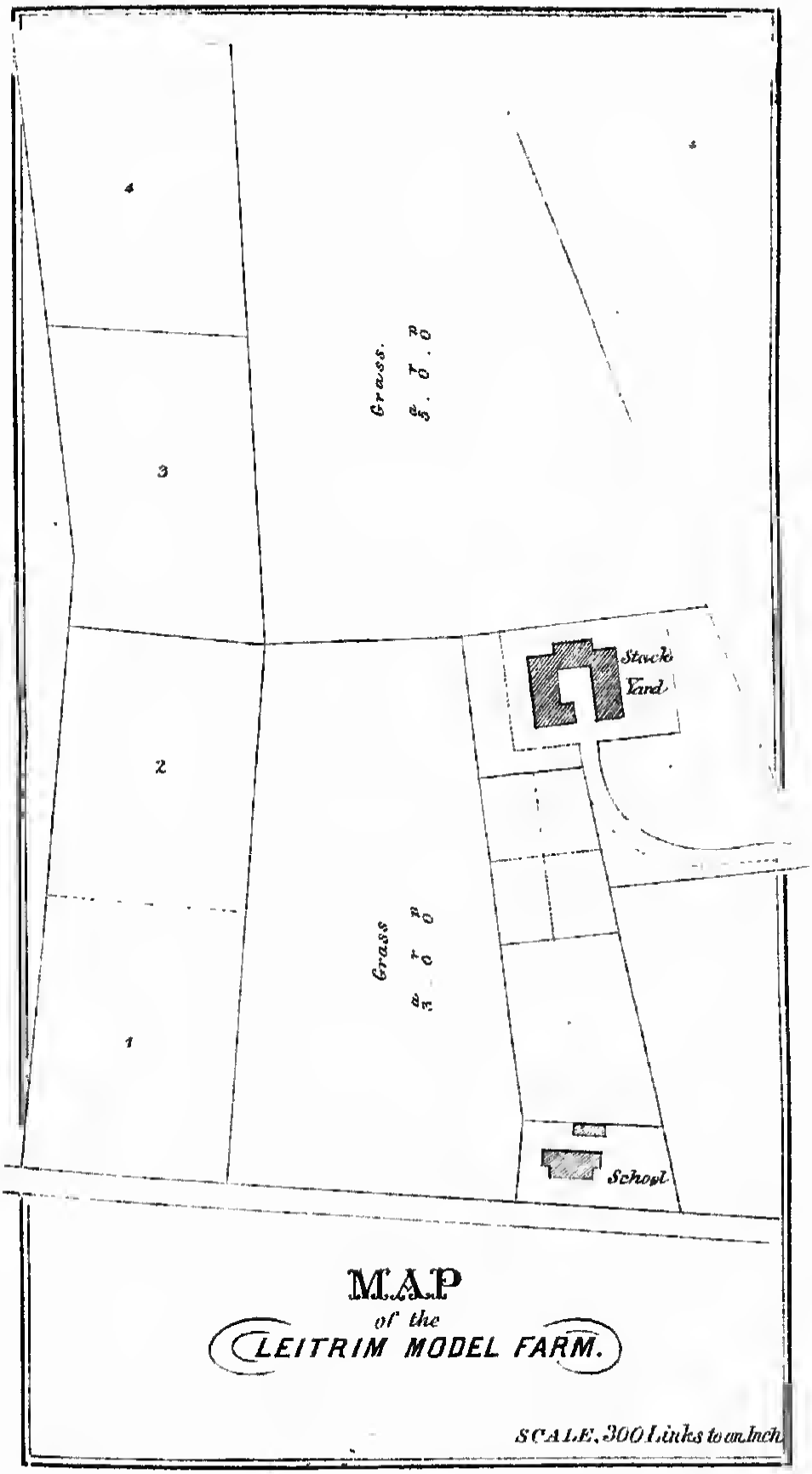
of the

GANDORE MODEL FARM

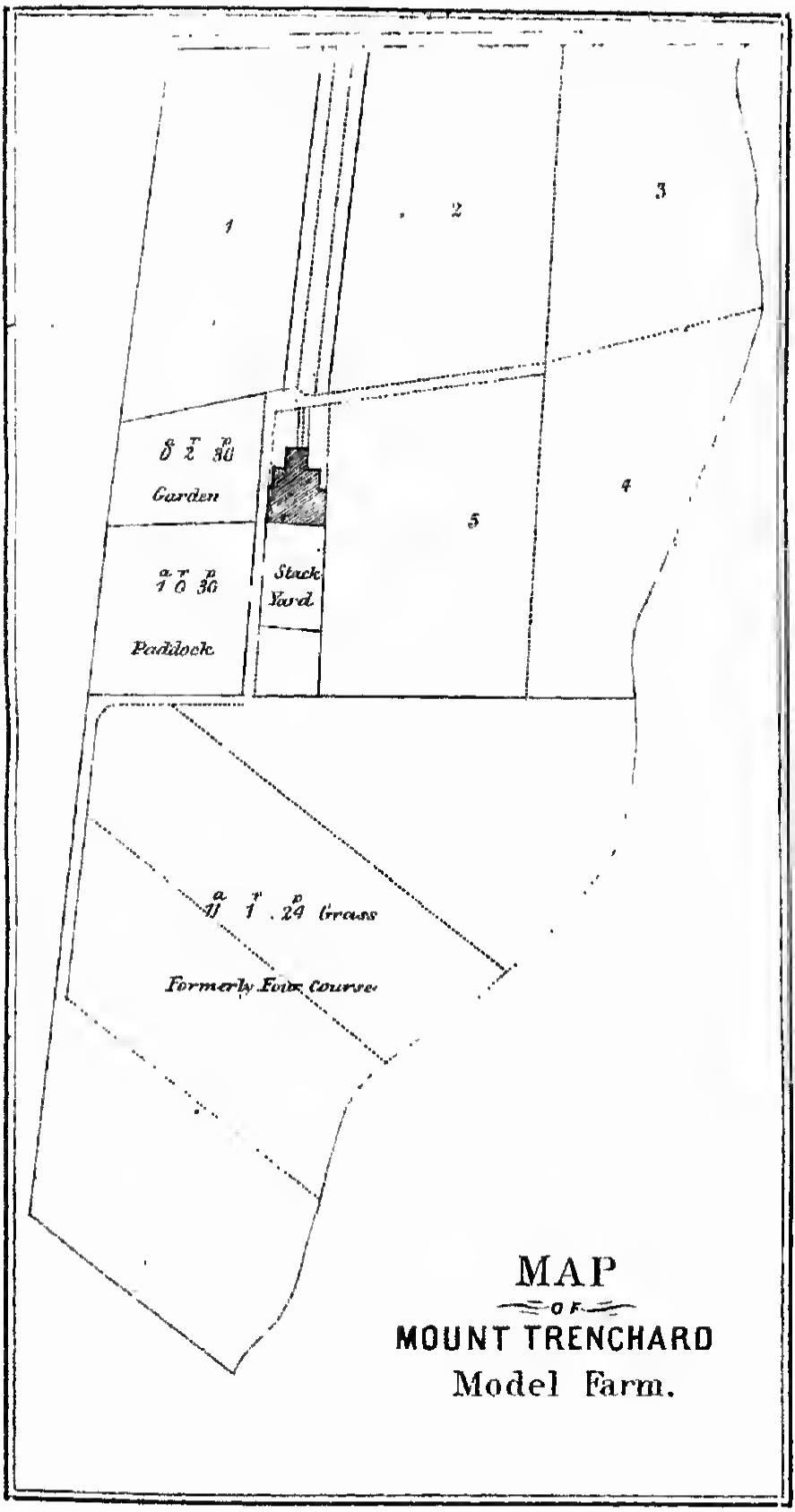


SCALE, 400 Imls to an Inch.

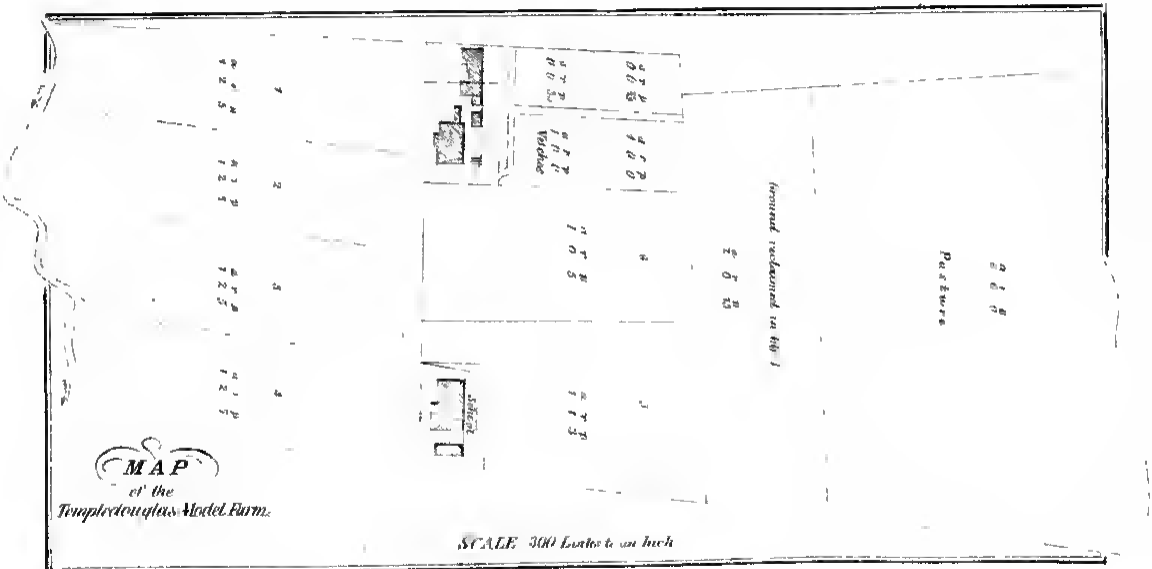
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

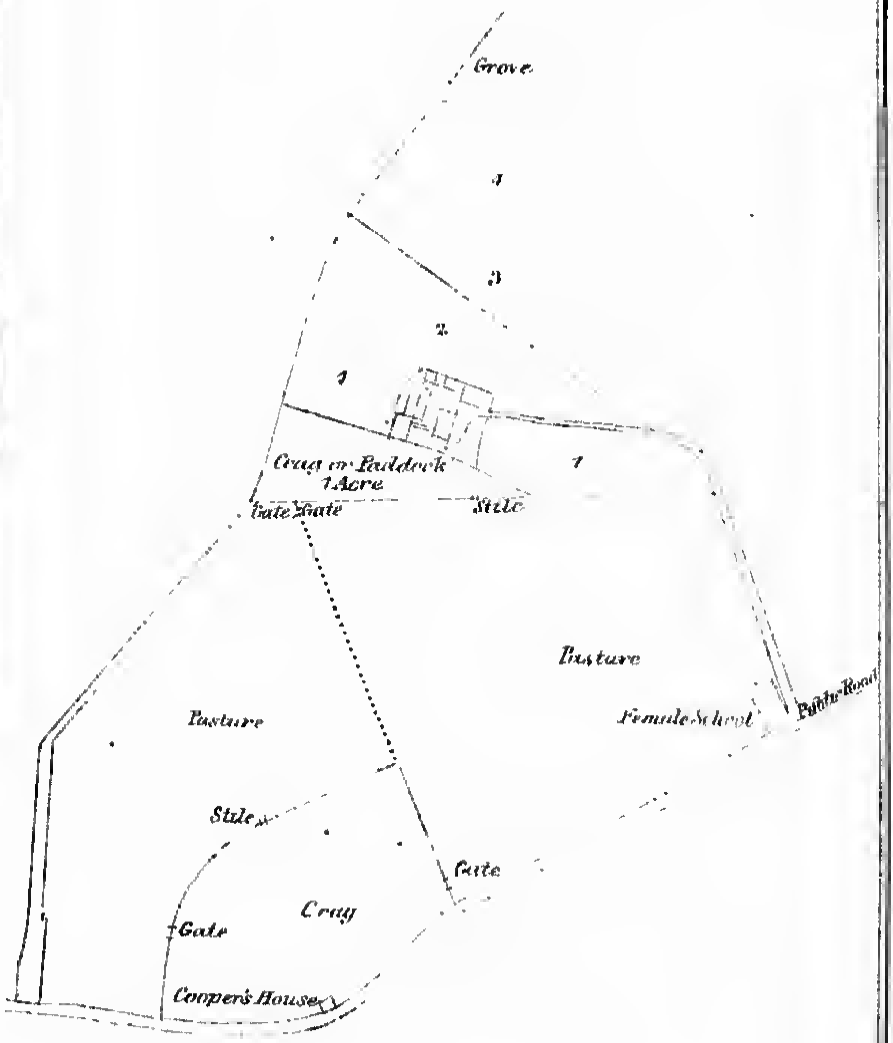


Pnnted image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

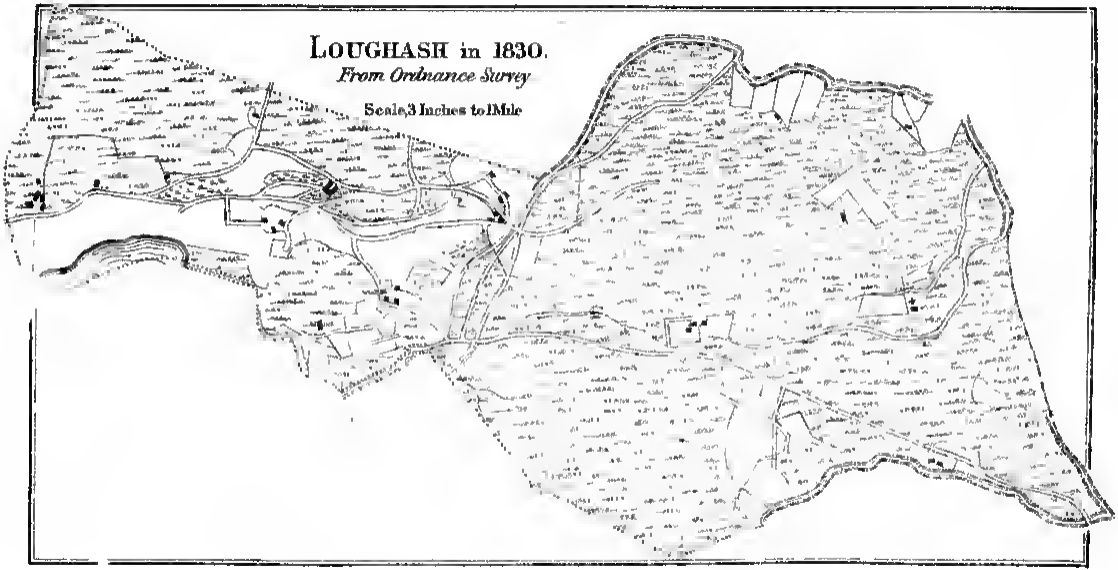


Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

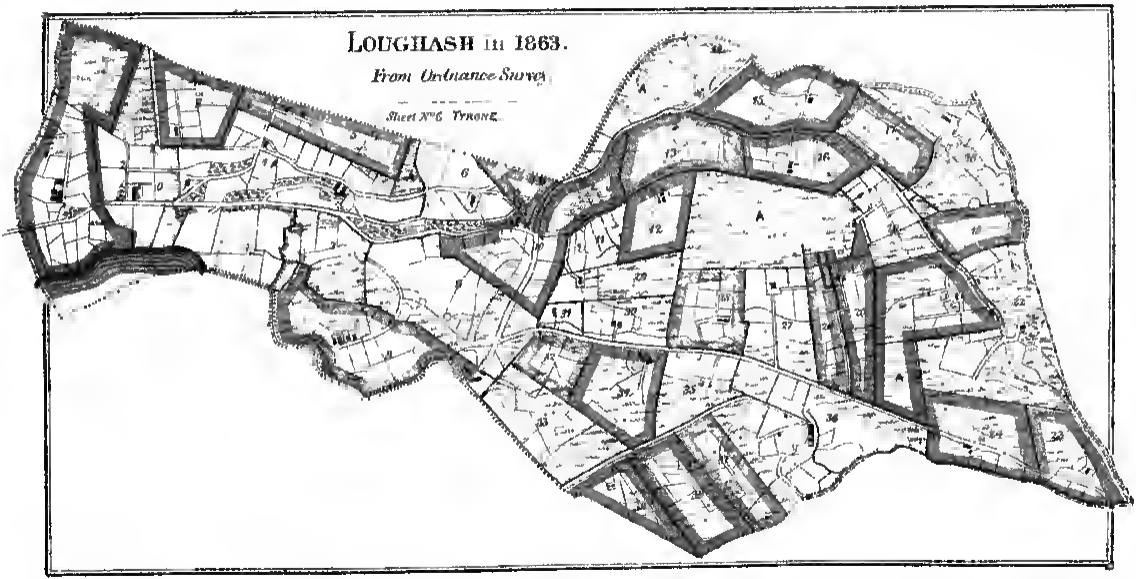
MAP
OF THE
TERVOE MODEL FARM.



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit



Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit